REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1891-92.

MADRAS:
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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. 13664.

From

D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

The Honourable J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the progress of education in this Presidency during 1891-92.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Schools and scholars.

2. The promulgation of the Madras Educational Rules early in 1891 introduced an important epoch in the history of education in this province. It inaugurated, among other improvements, a system of recognition by the Department of all schools preparing pupils for public examinations. Though primary and indigenous schools have been temporarily exempted from fulfilling some of the more stringent conditions imposed by the rules, which each school seeking the privileges of recognition has to satisfy, the system has already begun to bear fruit in the direction of concentration of educational efforts, as will be seen from the following statement summarizing the comparative statistics for the past two years of educational institutions of all classes furnishing returns to the Department. Scholars are, as usual, arranged according to the different stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.
Public Institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges	35	3,205	92	35	3,818	109
Professional colleges	5	518	104	5	632	126
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
High English schools for boys	149	8,046	54	136	8,594	63
Middle English schools for boys	357	21,552	60	355	21,707	61
Middle Vernacular schools for boys ...	50	325	7	89	621	7
Secondary schools for girls—						
High English schools for girls	29	233	8	25	198	8
Middle English schools for girls	63	1,351	21	46	1,302	28
High Vernacular schools for girls	...	...	...	1	2	2
Middle Vernacular schools for girls ...	167	999	6	161	1,132	7
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper Primary	3,214	28,143	9	3,781	32,905	9
For boys { Lower Primary	13,943	470,371	34	14,278	507,183	36
For girls { Upper Primary	266	2,957	11	319	3,207	10
For girls { Lower Primary	462	41,817	91	477	44,263	93
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	57	1,174	21	50	1,384	28
Do. for mistresses	13	253	19	15	243	16
Other special schools	29	2,192	76	28	2,321	83
Total Public Institutions ...	18,839	583,137	...	19,801	629,513	...

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.
Private Institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian	31	2,183	70	28	1,812	65
Sanskrit	99	1,877	19	118	2,397	20
Elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly	2,843	52,109	18	2,845	48,295	17
Elementary schools teaching the Quran ...	197	4,464	23	412	11,969	29
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	19	394	21	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	3,189	61,027	...	3,403	64,473	...
Grand Total ...	22,028	644,164	...	23,204	693,985	...

Schools (public and private) and scholars increased by 1,176 and 49,821 or by 5·3 and 7·7 per cent. respectively against 7·4 and 7·3 per cent. in 1890-91. Public institutions alone advanced by 5·1 per cent. in number and 7·9 per cent. in attendance. The relatively greater improvement in scholars implies greater consolidation. A more marked advance in this direction may be hoped for from the more extended application of the Educational Rules and from the operation of the new School Fee Notification which came into effect from 1st January last and which has untied the hands of managers of schools, leaving them to exercise their discretion in regard to the levy of fees.

The steady increase in the school-going population during the past five years will be noticed from the annexed summary:—

Year.		Schools.	Scholars.	Increase in schools.	Increase in scholars.
31st March...	1887	16,637	488,942	...	...
	1888	17,335	505,658	698	16,716
	1889	18,931	552,152	1,596	46,494
	1890	20,512	600,551	1,581	48,399
	1891	22,028	644,164	1,516	43,613
	1892	23,204	693,985	1,176	49,821

In the past quinquennium schools and colleges advanced by 39 per cent. This, it is curious to note, is the exact percentage of advance in schools in Bengal during the *decade* ending with 1890-91, as will be seen from the latest report to hand. The increase in scholars during the same period was 42 per cent. It would have been even more but for the prevalence of drought and famine in several Districts during, and especially towards the close of, the year.

Among public institutions there was no change in the number of colleges, but the attendance shows a substantial increase. Upper and Lower Secondary English schools for boys fell in number, but there was an improvement in the strength of the high and middle school Forms, while girls' schools of this description declined both in number and in strength. This is chiefly due to the introduction of the recognition system, in consequence of which some of the weak Lower Secondary schools had to be reduced to the Primary standard, as they could not comply with all the conditions of recognition. Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, however, improved in number and in strength, and similar schools for girls grew in strength in spite of a decrease of six in number. Primary schools both for boys and girls advanced in number and in attendance. Training schools for masters had a larger number of students under training, though the number of schools fell from 57 to 50. It is to be regretted that there was a further decline in the number of mistresses under training.

Private schools rose in number by 6·7 per cent. and in strength by 5·6 per cent. Quran schools show a large increase, but this is due to a more correct classification of private schools, especially those in Malabar and South Canara.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

3. The distribution of schools and scholars by Districts will be found in the following table:—

Districts and Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census return of 1891.	Number of pupils, 1889-90.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Northern Circle.											
Ganjam	8,313	1,896,803	32,751	1,429	37,784	1,599	41,976	170	4,192	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	18,344	2,802,992	22,073	904	24,142	1,021	28,792	117	4,650	...	...
Godâvari	7,097	2,078,782	30,262	1,090	32,255	1,268	36,914	178	4,659	...	...
Kistna	8,036	1,855,582	33,903	1,704	36,735	1,740	39,645	36	2,910	...	...
Kurnool	7,358	817,811	9,241	516	10,275	557	11,772	41	1,497	...	...
Central Circle.											
Nellore	8,462	1,463,736	19,170	1,036	21,836	1,020	22,116	...	280	16	...
Madras	27	452,518	33,132	513	34,948	570	37,430	57	2,482	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,753	1,136,928	23,762	845	24,724	811	24,047	...	...	34	677
Bellary	11,007	900,126	16,508	875	18,911	899	19,847	24	936	...	...
Anantapur ...		708,549	6,619	395	8,024	427	9,400	32	1,376	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,367	1,272,072	11,281	729	14,329	750	15,218	21	889	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,139	2,180,487	34,971	1,401	37,906	1,489	40,879	88	2,973	...	...
South Arcot ...	4,873	2,162,851	30,492	1,217	32,189	1,305	33,141	88	952	...	...
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore ...	7,432	2,004,839	24,154	903	26,946	976	27,009	.	63	17	...
Nilgiris	749	99,797	2,661	75	2,938	85	3,666	10	728	...	...
Salem	7,483	1,962,591	20,781	883	23,171	845	23,350	...	179	38	...
Tanjore	3,654	2,228,114	47,248	1,516	47,670	1,651	52,107	135	4,437	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	3,515	1,372,717	23,258	892	24,728	848	24,977	...	249	44	...
Madura	9,502	2,608,404	36,688	1,291	42,506	1,387	45,296	96	2,790	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,176	1,916,095	49,457	1,623	53,130	1,767	58,944	144	5,814	...	...
Western Circle.											
Malabar	6,002	2,652,565	74,220	1,546	70,329	1,590	77,033	44	6,704	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	17,919	555	18,688	599	20,426	44	1,738	...	...
Total ...	139,191	35,630,440	600,551	22,028	644,164	23,204	693,985	1,325	50,498	149	677

The seven Districts comprising the Northern and Western Circles show each an increase both in schools and in scholars, Godâvâri showing the largest advance in schools and Malabar in scholars. In the Central and Southern Circles five Districts in which there was more or less distress—Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly—sustained altogether a net loss of 149 schools, and Chingleput is the only District in the Presidency which suffered in scholars also. It is however a source of much gratification to find that several other Districts—in which also distress prevailed during the year to no small extent, notably Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool—had a larger number of schools and scholars than at the close of 1890-91, though the proportion of increase was not so good as in the year previous.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. Further particulars are furnished below of public and private institutions in each District according to standards and stages of instruction. Boys and girls in mixed schools have not been distinguished in this table.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.												Scholars.											
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High schools for boys.	Middle schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	High schools for girls.	Middle schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High school for boys.	Middle schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	High schools for girls.	Middle schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.
Ganjam ...	1	...	3	36	1,531	...	...	25	3	...	...	1,599	21	...	221	593	40,052	...	...	1,026	63	...	...	41,976
Vizagapatam	2	...	6	46	934	1	7	21	3	...	1	1,021	157	...	422	1,400	25,192	4	50	1,479	80	...	8	28,792
Godávari	2	...	6	33	1,149	1	10	66	1	...	...	1,268	174	...	411	1,204	31,945	2	52	3,070	56	...	...	36,914
Kistna	2	...	5	34	1,616	...	17	60	3	1	2	1,740	85	...	258	1,057	34,994	...	80	3,015	99	4	63	39,645
Kurnool	...	...	2	2	544	...	...	8	1	...	...	557	...	...	32	172	11,258	...	...	286	24	...	...	11,772
Nellore	...	...	4	7	961	1	10	14	2	...	1	1,020	...	...	202	397	20,196	3	52	1,192	55	...	19	22,116
Madras	...	...	7	32	891	16	46	41	2	4	11	570	1,515	...	1,514	3,418	20,065	148	792	7,871	103	87	1,390	37,480
Chingleput	...	...	2	28	716	...	5	46	1	...	2	811	...	105	299	1,092	20,229	...	18	2,005	34	...	266	24,047
Bellary	...	...	1	10	857	1	1	19	2	...	...	899	34	...	197	444	18,315	3	17	801	36	...	...	19,647
Anantapur	...	...	1	10	405	...	1	9	1	...	...	427	...	...	22	197	8,663	...	1	500	17	...	...	9,400
Cuddapah	...	...	2	9	727	...	2	7	3	...	...	750	...	...	65	227	14,539	...	12	333	42	...	...	15,218
North Arcot	...	...	8	23	1,409	...	6	37	4	1	1	1,489	...	...	286	1,236	37,084	...	53	2,072	61	12	75	40,879
South Arcot	...	...	5	29	1,233	...	9	22	4	1	...	1,305	105	...	331	1,132	29,865	...	38	1,590	68	12	...	33,141
Coimbatore	...	...	7	15	907	2	8	32	1	1	1	976	72	...	389	1,054	23,483	11	99	1,748	69	20	64	27,009
Nilgiris	...	...	1	11	61	1	5	5	1	...	...	85	...	...	12	269	2,832	3	72	473	5	...	...	3,666
Salem	...	...	5	15	785	...	6	32	1	...	...	845	27	...	196	504	20,908	...	24	1,657	35	...	...	23,350
Tanjore	...	...	17	67	1,477	...	19	62	3	...	3	1,651	393	...	1,226	3,309	43,019	...	185	3,782	89	...	105	52,107
Trichinopoly	...	...	5	12	778	...	8	39	1	1	2	848	601	...	636	1,229	20,188	...	101	2,208	31	8	25	24,977
Madura	...	...	7	30	1,311	...	11	21	2	1	2	1,387	110	...	387	1,354	41,480	...	123	1,538	115	16	173	45,296
Tinnevelly	...	...	9	52	1,490	...	21	184	3	3	2	1,767	152	...	538	2,013	48,491	...	365	7,077	107	58	143	58,944
Malabar	...	...	13	38	1,465	2	13	47	7	1	...	1,590	295	...	789	2,685	69,717	14	210	3,148	163	12	...	77,033
South Canara	...	...	4	41	539	1	2	9	1	1	...	599	77	...	400	1,313	17,712	12	90	775	33	14	...	20,426
Total ...	35	5	146	580	21,306	26	207	806	50	15	28	23,204	3,818	632	8,532	26,299	600,176	200	2,434	47,646	1,384	243	2,321	693,985

Three out of 15 districts possessing collegiate institutions—Salem, Coimbatore and South Canara—had fewer college students on the rolls than on the 31st March 1891, though in Coimbatore a second college was opened during the year. Twelve districts show an increase in the number of Upper Secondary pupils and eleven in that of Lower Secondary pupils, while as regards Primary pupils in boys' schools only two districts—Chingleput and Trichinopoly—show a decrease, which must be attributed to the stress of famine and high prices in these districts.

5. In the margin will be found the classification of institutions, public and private, according to the agencies by which they were managed. Increase will be noted all round except in the number of unaided public schools under private management. The provincialization of Training schools with the attached practising schools resulted in an accession of 44 schools to the departmental list. There was also a net addition of 76 girls' schools during the year, most of which were taken over by Government from the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the course of the year. In the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars 32 new schools were opened. The college department of the Calicut College and the junior department of the College of Agriculture were closed. Altogether there was a large increase (150) in the number of departmental institutions. There was a net accession of 396 schools to the Board list against an increase of 424 schools in 1890-91. If the schools transferred to the Department be taken into consideration, the actual increase will be seen to be even greater than in the year previous. Aided schools rose from 9,330 to 10,359. A portion of this unusual increase appears to be due to the inclusion in the aided list of schools to which certifying memoranda were issued, though grants were not actually drawn by them before the close of the official year. Where these have been grouped in the returns with other schools, it has not been found possible to separate and transfer them to the unaided list. This explains, to no small extent, the fall in the number of unaided public schools.

Classification of institutions according to the agencies by which they are managed.

Institutions.	31st March 1891.		31st March 1892.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under public management.				
Managed by the Department.	221	12,152	371	19,756
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	2,705	108,713	3,101	130,479
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	9,330	319,676	10,359	347,520
Unaided from public funds ...	6,583	142,596	5,970	131,757
Private and indigenous	3,189	61,027	3,403	64,473
Total ...	22,028	644,164	23,204	693,985

There was no change in the average strength of aided, unaided or private schools, which remained as 34, 22 and 19 respectively. It is satisfactory that Board schools were on an average attended by 42 against 40 pupils in 1890-91. The average strength of Government schools, however, fell from 55 to 53 in consequence of the poor attendance in new schools. Primary schools formed the bulk of the increase under aided schools.

6. Districts are arranged in the annexed statement according to the proportion of pupils to population. In this and in other tables embodied in the report the final census figures have been adopted:—

Education in relation to population.

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Madras	452,518	34,948	37,430	1 in 13	1 in 12
Nilgiris	99,797	2,938	3,666	1 „ 34	1 „ 27
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	53,130	56,944	1 „ 36	1 „ 33
Malabar	2,652,565	70,329	77,033	1 „ 38	1 „ 35
Tanjore	2,228,114	47,670	52,107	1 „ 47	1 „ 43
Bellary	900,126	18,911	19,847	1 „ 48	1 „ 45
Ganjam	1,896,803	37,734	41,976	1 „ 50	1 „ 45
Kistna	1,855,582	36,735	39,045	1 „ 51	1 „ 47
Chingleput	1,136,928	24,724	24,047	1 „ 46	1 „ 47
South Canara	1,056,081	18,088	20,426	1 „ 57	1 „ 52
North Arcot	2,180,487	37,906	40,879	1 „ 58	1 „ 53
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	24,728	24,977	1 „ 56	1 „ 55
Godávari	2,078,782	32,255	36,914	1 „ 64	1 „ 56
Madura	2,608,404	42,506	45,290	1 „ 61	1 „ 58
South Arcot	2,162,851	32,189	33,141	1 „ 67	1 „ 65
Nellore	1,463,736	21,836	22,116	1 „ 67	1 „ 66
Kurnool	817,811	10,275	11,772	1 „ 80	1 „ 70
Coimbatore	2,004,839	26,946	27,009	1 „ 74	1 „ 74
Anantapur	708,549	8,024	9,400	1 „ 88	1 „ 75
Salem	1,962,591	23,171	23,350	1 „ 85	1 „ 84
Cuddapah	1,272,072	14,329	15,218	1 „ 89	1 „ 84
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	24,142	28,792	1 „ 116	1 „ 97
Total ...	35,630,440	644,164	693,985	1 in 55	1 in 51

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Madras continued to show the largest proportion, 1 in 12, and Vizagapatam the lowest, 1 in 97. The average for the Presidency increased from 1 in 55 to 1 in 51. Eight districts, including the first four in the list, retained their position. Chingleput lost four places, Trichinopoly two places and Madura, Coimbatore and Salem one place each, the decrease in these districts being due to the prevalence of famine. The remaining nine districts gained one place each. Vizagapatam, though occupying the last place in the list, made a substantial advance during the year.

Education in relation to male and female population of school-going age.

7. In the following table the percentages of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population respectively of school-going age are worked out for each District. As usual 15 per cent. of the total population has been taken to represent approximately the population of school-going age. Particulars of population according to certain stages of ages corresponding with the average age of pupils in the different stages of instruction have been obtained from the Census office, and I propose to deal with them in the last chapter of the report :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentages of pupils to population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjam ...	138,488	146,032	39,840	2,186	28·7	1·4
Vizagapatam ...	210,087	210,362	25,591	3,201	12·9	1·5
Godávari ...	154,071	157,747	29,564	7,350	19·2	4·6
Kistna ...	140,753	137,585	32,175	7,470	22·9	5·4
Kurnool ...	62,120	60,551	10,276	1,496	16·5	2·4
Nellore ...	110,491	109,069	18,104	4,012	16·4	3·7
Madras ...	33,873	34,005	27,942	9,488	82·5	27·9
Chingleput ...	85,917	84,623	20,741	3,306	24·1	3·9
Bellary ...	68,850	66,169	18,432	1,415	26·7	2·1
Anantapur ...	54,345	51,937	8,442	958	15·5	1·8
Cuddapah ...	96,951	93,860	13,873	1,345	14·3	1·4
North Arcot ...	164,181	162,892	36,448	4,431	22·2	2·7
South Arcot ...	161,870	162,558	30,310	2,831	18·7	1·7
Coimbatore ...	147,255	153,471	23,792	3,217	16·2	2·1
Nilgiris ...	8,423	6,546	2,978	688	35·4	10·5
Salem ...	144,243	150,146	20,380	3,020	14·1	2·0
Tanjore ...	159,907	174,310	45,795	6,312	28·6	3·5
Trichinopoly ...	99,535	106,372	21,870	3,107	22·0	2·9
Madura ...	187,735	203,525	42,585	2,711	22·7	1·3
Tinnevelly ...	140,020	147,394	49,128	9,816	35·1	6·7
Malabar ...	197,154	200,731	59,878	17,155	30·4	8·5
South Canara ...	76,640	81,772	17,420	3,006	22·7	3·7
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	595,514	98,471	22·5	3·6

The total number of male pupils advanced from 556,449 to 595,514 or by 7·0 per cent., and that of female pupils from 87,715 to 98,471 or by 12·3 per cent., the large increase under the latter head being very noteworthy. Of the male and female population of school-going age 22·5 and 3·6 per cent. respectively were attending school at the close of the year against 21·1 and 3·2 per cent. on the 31st March 1891. Eleven districts as regards male and nine as regards female pupils show higher percentages than the average. Much remains to be done in educating the rural population, especially girls, but no rapid advance can be made until the funds at the disposal of the Department are augmented so as to allow the number of Subordinate Inspecting officers to be increased and additional schools for boys and girls to be opened at places to which private effort does not extend. The girls' schools managed by the Inspectresses are already too numerous for effective supervision, and without further assistance they cannot be called upon to undertake the control of any new schools.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. The distribution of scholars in public and private institutions according to the classes of the community to which they belonged is given in the annexed table. As the returns for 1890-91 did not distinguish the statistics relating to aborigines separately, the entries against this head are not complete :—

Classes of the community.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Population.	Percentages of pupils to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1890-91.	1891-92.
Hindus	455,907	56,356	512,263	486,688	63,448	550,136	31,998,245	1 in 62	1 in 58
Native Christians	31,474	16,036	47,510	33,314	17,526	50,840	825,458	1 „ 17	1 „ 16
Muhammadans	64,679	11,999	76,678	70,308	14,083	84,391	2,250,386	1 „ 29	1 „ 27
Europeans and Eurasians .	3,832	3,179	7,011	3,808	3,253	7,061	40,070	1 „ 6	1 „ 6
Aborigines	Not available.			821	34	855	516,281	1 „ 735	1 „ 331
Others	557	145	702	575	127	702			
Total ...	556,449	87,715	644,164	595,514	98,471	693,985	35,630,440	1 in 55	1 in 51

Improvement will be noticed under each great section of the population. Europeans and Eurasians made the least advance, 0·7 per cent., and Muhammadans the largest advance, viz., 10 per cent. The increase in the number of Muhammadans is especially gratifying. Considering the limited population and the fact that, following the usual mode of calculation, all the children of school-going age under Europeans and Eurasians are already at school, the increase under these classes could not have been but small. Native Christians increased by 7 per cent. and Hindus by 7·4 per cent. It is to be noted that while one Hindu in every 58 was under instruction, one Muhammadan in every 27 was at school. This may be taken to indicate that the elementary education of Muhammadans is not behind that of Hindus as a class.

The following summary brings out even more prominently than the preceding table the variations in the progress of education among the different classes of the people. As usual 15 per cent. of the population has been taken to represent approximately the number of children of school-going age, though the percentages under 'Europeans and Eurasians' and 'Brahmans' point to the conclusion that the above percentage is rather low. This will again be adverted to.

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,225	2,786	3,808	3,253	118	117
Native Christians	60,861	62,957	33,314	17,526	55	28
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	70,308	14,083	42	8
Hindus. Brahmans	83,766	86,490	82,469	14,676	98	17
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,503	1,896,276	384,743	45,360	21	2
Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,655	444,988	19,476	3,412	4·5	·77
Aborigines	40,174	37,269	821	34	·3	·43
All others			575	127		
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	595,514	98,471	22·5	3·6

The remarks made by me in my last report relating to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians hold good this year also. It would seem that among Brahmans nearly all the male children of school-going age were at school, while non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans had but one-fifth and two-fifths of their number respectively at school. Also it is noteworthy that for every six Brahman boys one Brahman girl was attending school, while for every five Muhammadan boys one Muhammadan girl was at school. Muhammadans are evincing an increasing interest in the education of their daughters, and I trust that the interest will be steadily kept up. Brahman and non-Brahman caste Hindus do not exhibit a very strong desire for that emancipation of their women from

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ignorance, which is indispensable to their national progress and social advancement. Of Paraiyas and kindred classes, 19,476 boys and 3,412 girls, out of 431,653 male and 444,988 female children of school-going age respectively, were attending school on the 31st March last. The low percentage under instruction—4·5 per cent. under boys and ·77 per cent. under girls—shows what has to be done for the redemption of these classes from absolute ignorance and consequent social degradation. The subject is receiving the earnest attention of Government, and should my proposals recently submitted be sanctioned, and an honest endeavour be made by the subordinate officers of the Department and by Local and Municipal Boards, a decided improvement may be looked for within a comparatively short time.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community and stages of instruction.

9. How the various classes of the community, as noted above, participated in the different stages of instruction will be seen from the following statement. Boys and girls under each stage are also exhibited separately:—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions.									
University—									
Arts Colleges ... Boys.	3,813	40	264	56	2,600	844	...	...	9
Arts Colleges ... Girls.	5	5	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges Boys.	624	49	51	11	361	148	...	...	4
Professional Colleges Girls.	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
High English schools. Boys.	8,594	222	792	261	4,865	2,407	15	...	32
Middle do. do. Boys.	21,594	852	2,552	947	9,105	7,822	238	...	78
Middle do. do. Girls.	113	62	44	...	3	4	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular schools. Boys.	617	2	115	36	187	250	15	...	12
Do. Vernacular schools. Girls.	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
High English schools Girls.	198	141	37	...	1	17	...	...	2
Middle do. do. Boys.	34	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle do. do. Girls.	1,268	540	613	...	14	90	7	...	4
High Vernacular schools ... ... Girls.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Middle do. schools. Boys.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Middle do. schools. Girls.	1,129	1	659	31	77	326	35	...	...
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ... Boys.	495,124	1,812	27,642	54,118	58,886	333,291	17,974	790	411
Boys ... ... Girls.	44,964	462	7,531	7,249	7,790	20,094	1,793	33	12
Girls ... ... Boys.	1,700	589	567	169	54	190	132	...	8
Girls ... ... Girls.	45,761	1,882	8,227	4,062	6,703	23,257	1,521	...	109
Training schools for—									
Masters ... ... Boys.	1,384	...	222	155	587	406	12	2	...
Mistresses ... ... Girls.	243	28	166	16	2	30	1	...	...
Special schools ... Boys.	2,111	216	461	278	260	848	36	6	6
Special schools ... Girls.	210	123	59	28	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Institutions ...	629,512	7,061	50,210	67,417	91,497	390,027	21,782	831	687
Private Institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian... Boys.	1,780	...	...	1,780	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian... Girls.	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ... Boys.	2,361	...	86	...	1,860	449	16	...	...
Sanskrit ... ... Girls.	36	...	...	...	8	31	2	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A Vernacular ... Boys.	46,032	...	404	2,776	3,704	38,075	1,035	23	15
A Vernacular ... Girls.	2,263	...	190	430	81	1,508	53	1	...
The Quran ... ... Boys.	9,734	...	...	9,721	...	13	...	...	...
The Quran ... ... Girls.	2,235	...	...	2,235	...	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	64,473	...	630	16,974	5,648	40,076	1,106	24	15
Grand Total ...	693,985	7,061	50,840	84,391	97,145	430,103	22,888	855	702

The increase in the aggregate strength of Arts colleges was shared by all classes though in varying degrees. Non-Brahman Hindus constituted 22·1 per cent. and Muhammadans 1·5 per cent. of the total attendance against 20·6 and 1·4 per cent. respectively in the year previous. Brahmans still contributed over 68 per cent. of the students reading in Arts colleges.

In Professional colleges the Brahman element was better represented than in 1890-91. But it is to be regretted that even fewer Muhammadans than in the previous year were attending these colleges.

It is somewhat disappointing that in spite of the improved attendance in upper secondary classes, the number of Native Christian pupils slightly fell. The number of pupils of the Paraiya and kindred classes, it is very gratifying to note, advanced from four to fifteen.

Brahman, Muhammadan, and European and Eurasian boys in the lower secondary stage show a falling off. But here also an increase from 185 to 253 will be noticed in the number of pupils of the Paraiya and kindred classes.

The total number of girls in the upper secondary stage fell from 228 to 198, and the decrease was confined to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians, who form the bulk of the attendance in Secondary girls' schools. One Brahman and 17 non-Brahman Hindu girls were reading in upper secondary classes against one Brahman and seven non-Brahman Hindu girls in 1890-91.

Taking English and Vernacular schools together, there was an increase in the number of girls in the lower secondary stage, and all classes contributed a larger attendance excepting Muhammadans and non-Brahman Hindus. Forty-two girls belonging to the Paraiya and kindred classes were reading in the lower secondary classes against 43 in the year previous.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. In the following summary pupils, male and female, are distributed according to the wealth of their parents. The richer, middle and poorer classes contributed an increase of 7, 12 and 7 per cent. respectively against an advance of 7, 8 and 7 per cent. in 1890-91 :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts Colleges	Boys.	3,813	205	2,715	893
	Girls.	5	1	4	...
Professional Colleges	Boys.	624	57	542	25
	Girls.	8	3	5	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
High English schools	Boys.	8,594	242	5,085	3,167
Middle do. do.	Boys.	21,594	620	10,459	10,515
	Girls.	113	...	72	41
Do. Vernacular schools ...	Boys.	617	8	125	484
	Girls.	4	...	...	4
Secondary schools for girls—					
High English schools	Girls.	198	33	122	43
Middle do. do.	Boys.	34	1	26	7
	Girls.	1,268	52	625	591
High Vernacular do.	Girls.	2	1	...	1
Middle do. do.	Boys.	3	...	...	3
	Girls.	1,129	19	319	791
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys.	495,124	3,367	83,706	408,051
	Girls.	44,964	555	7,970	36,439
Girls	Boys.	1,709	32	574	1,103
	Girls.	45,761	500	10,684	34,577
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys.	1,384	...	332	1,052
Mistresses	Girls.	243	2	105	136
Special schools	Boys.	2,111	17	673	1,421
	Girls.	210	30	93	87
Total Public Institutions ..		629,512	5,845	124,236	499,431

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys.	1,780	131	598	1,051
	Girls.	32	...	7	25
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,361	44	448	1,869
	Girls.	36	7	14	15
Elementary schools teaching—					
A Vernacular	Boys.	46,032	146	5,141	40,745
	Girls.	2,263	42	331	1,890
The Quran	Boys.	9,734	128	1,294	8,312
	Girls.	2,235	32	306	1,897
Total Private Institutions ..		64,473	530	8,139	55,804
Grand Total ...		693,985	6,375	132,375	555,235

In Arts colleges, the three classes were represented almost in the same proportion as in the previous year, while in Professional colleges the poorer classes were not so well represented. This is apparently due to the fact that the poorer classes can ill afford to pay the comparatively high cost of education in these colleges.

The proportion of pupils of the three classes in the secondary and primary stages remained about the same as in the previous year and calls for no special remarks.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. Scholars in each stage of instruction are distributed in the following table according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians. Increase will be noticed under each head, notably in the number of scholars of the landholding and cooly classes:—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,813	1,203	235	288	1,677	16	8	27	359
	Girls.	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Professional colleges.	Boys.	624	243	10	51	275	...	...	1	44
	Girls.	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
High English schools for boys		8,594	2,766	991	759	3,157	103	29	198	591
Middle do. do.	Boys.	21,594	5,344	3,809	2,757	6,697	521	617	721	1,128
	Girls.	113	50	20	4	12	13	2	7	5
Do. Vernacular do.	Boys.	617	21	97	65	333	14	39	3	45
	Girls.	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
High English schools for girls		198	133	16	12	...	11	...	9	17
Middle do. do.	Boys.	34	19	1	7	3	3	...	..	1
	Girls.	1,268	587	218	81	82	47	17	112	124
High Vernacular do.	Girls.	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Middle do. do.	Boys.	3	...	...	...	...	..	3	..	..
	Girls.	1,129	174	265	142	166	78	156	21	127
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	495,124	11,457	39,154	78,613	233,452	42,835	75,598	5,584	8,481
	Girls.	44,964	1,171	4,132	6,050	20,187	3,657	8,105	442	1,220
Girls	Boys.	1,709	409	188	177	290	122	356	39	128
	Girls.	45,761	5,731	6,747	8,460	10,276	3,647	7,686	1,025	2,189
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,384	154	310	79	590	22	81	7	141
Mistresses	Girls.	243	83	42	28	25	12	2	14	37
Special schools ...	Boys.	2,111	384	393	245	310	181	278	141	179
	Girls.	210	106	21	6	7	...	27	1	42
Total Public Institutions ..		629,512	30,045	56,652	97,826	277,540	51,282	93,004	8,302	14,861

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools, teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	1,780	2	68	732	252	107	302	143	174
	Girls.	32	...	5	14	11	1	1	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,361	39	36	55	1,493	49	61	372	256
	Girls.	36	...	...	...	29	2	2	...	3
Elementary schools, teaching—										
A Vernacular ...	Boys.	46,032	202	2,184	6,967	23,578	4,152	8,049	386	564
	Girls.	2,263	19	93	301	1,345	117	338	4	46
The Quran	Boys.	9,734	9	94	3,035	2,834	740	2,784	79	159
	Girls.	2,235	...	16	591	721	55	826	4	22
Total Private Institutions ...		64,473	271	2,496	11,695	30,263	5,223	12,363	938	1,224
Grand Total ...		693,985	30,316	59,148	109,521	307,803	56,505	105,367	9,240	16,085
Total, 1890-91 ...		*644,164*	*28,156*	*54,956*	*101,185*	*286,723*	*53,392*	*95,049*	*9,144*	*15,559*

Officials, traders and landholders contributed 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper-secondary, lower-secondary and primary stages of instruction against 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. respectively in 1890-91. The fluctuations are trifling, but they seem to indicate that the poorer classes are striving hard to secure higher educational qualifications, so as to render themselves eligible for higher appointments in the public service, for which there is so much keen competition. Over 91 per cent. of the male scholars in Professional colleges were sons of officials, traders and landholders, which corroborates my statement in the last paragraph that the high cost of education deters those possessing little means from seeking instruction in these colleges. This is a healthy enough state of things, provided that, by means of a judiciously worked system of scholarships, opportunities are afforded for exceptionally intelligent boys of the less wealthy classes ascending to the topmost rung of the educational ladder.

The above-mentioned classes were represented by 73, 52 and 57 per cent. respectively of the total number of girls in the upper-secondary, lower-secondary and primary stages against 60, 52 and 55 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages still compare unfavourably with those relating to boys in the corresponding stages.

It will also be noticed that 59 per cent. of the masters and 56 per cent. of the mistresses under training belonged to the official, landholding and trading classes.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. Particulars are given below of male and female scholars studying the different languages :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
English	78,482	92,308	7,395	8,042
Latin	1,054	962	172	151
Greek	124	32	...	...
Arabic	28,193	14,564	7,897	4,103
Persian	1,006	719	23	14
Sanskrit	7,926	8,418	100	66
Tamil	261,336	276,385	36,986	40,038
Telugu	161,516	174,410	25,248	29,358
Malayalam	49,218	54,573	12,085	15,060
Canarese	26,267	27,214	2,360	3,015
Hindustani	14,643	16,915	4,444	4,880
Uriya	27,244	29,845	885	834
Tulu	120	115	80	72
Marathi	145	55	39	31

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There was a satisfactory increase of over 17 per cent. in the number of male pupils learning or receiving instruction through English, the greater part of the increase appertaining to primary schools and classes. Sanskrit excepted, the classical languages taught in Indian schools were studied by fewer pupils than in the previous year. The very large decrease in the number of pupils reading Arabic is apparently due to the Mosque schools having ceased to return Arabic as the language studied by the pupils. In fact, the recitation of the Quran cannot properly be treated as instruction in Arabic. Tulu and Marathi also show a diminished number, while the chief Vernacular languages of the Presidency were studied by a larger number of both male and female pupils. The increase of nearly 9 per cent. in the number of girls reading English is an encouraging feature of the report. It is also noteworthy that the number of Uriya girls under instruction more than doubled during the year.

Protection from small-pox.

13. The proportion of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 11·1 per cent. and 13·9 per cent. to 9·6 and 11·7 per cent. respectively. This is satisfactory considering that the total number of pupils rose by nearly 50,000. The classes of institutions to which the unprotected pupils belonged are indicated in the margin. Of the two collegiate students one was reading in the Presidency College and the other in the Madras Christian College, and it is believed that they have since been vaccinated, as have also the ten students reading in Special schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	2	...
Secondary schools	1,362	603
Primary schools	55,715	10,943
Special schools	10	...

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local circles.

14. Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local circles advanced all round. In Municipalities the number of schools increased from 2,558 to 2,671 or by 4·4 per cent. and the attendance therein from 140,422 to 147,761 or by 5·2 per cent. The relatively larger advance in attendance is satisfactory. Both schools and scholars rose even in greater proportion in Local circles, viz., by 5·5 and 8·4 per cent. respectively. This had the effect of reducing the proportion of schools and scholars in Municipalities to the total number of schools and scholars as per departmental returns from 12 and 22 per cent. to 11·5 and 21·3 per cent. respectively. This is what must be expected seeing that education is well advanced in most Municipalities, whereas there is much room for improvement in non-Municipal areas.

In the margin will be found the classes of institutions with the number of pupils in Municipalities and Local circles. Secondary schools for girls declined in number as also in attendance both in Municipalities and in rural tracts. In Municipalities Training schools for Masters fell in number, but were credited with a larger attendance. Of Training schools for Masters in Local circles there was one more than in 1890-91, while their strength was 488 against 340 on the 31st March 1891. Appendix M gives particulars for each Municipality. In twelve Municipalities less than 1,000 pupils were attending schools borne on the departmental returns.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Local circles.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	33	3,700	2	118
Professional colleges	3	527	2	105
Secondary schools for boys ...	253	33,876	473	23,705
Do. do. for girls ...	173	14,876	60	4,154
Primary do. for boys ...	1,896	79,393	19,410	498,333
Do. do. for girls ...	255	12,493	551	18,757
Training schools for masters ...	24	896	26	488
Do. do. for mistresses ...	13	201	2	42
Special schools	21	1,799	7	522
Total ...	2,671	147,761	20,533	546,224

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. In the following summary the expenditure on education from all sources for the past two years is compared. The figures relating to private schools have as usual been omitted. The total charges aggregated Rs. 57,44,342 or Rs. 3,58,568 more than in the previous year, and the increase extended to all heads.

Heads of expenditure.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
1890-91.							
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,55,621	...	1,658	1,73,737	1,13,866	5,44,882	10·12
Professional colleges	97,548	...	...	39,483	2,409	1,39,440	2·59
School education.							
General	5,20,136	5,11,419	1,49,525	13,00,814	8,40,928	33,22,822	61·70
Special	2,37,454	67,891	10,361	22,551	91,252	4,29,509	7·97
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,33,872	20,731	1,54,603	2·87
Direction and inspection	3,17,981	78,447	9,477	...	...	4,05,905	7·54
Scholarships...	36,276	2,047	335	...	21,845	60,503	1·12
Buildings	1,05,495	34,855	7,374	...	1,20,516	2,68,240	4·98
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	22,879	14,010	4,852	3,474	14,655	59,870	1·11
Total ...	15,98,390	7,08,669	1,83,582	16,73,931	12,26,202	53,85,774	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	29·6	13·2	3·4	31·1	22·7	100·0	...
1891-92.							
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254	9·65
Professional colleges	1,02,264	...	...	45,255	3,800	1,51,319	2·64
School education.							
General	5,62,256	5,83,237	1,66,788	13,25,862	8,53,879	34,92,022	60·79
Special	2,72,995	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502	8·28
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,50,658	14,188	1,64,846	2·87
Direction and inspection	3,30,603	81,641	10,588	...	...	4,22,832	7·36
Scholarships	46,017	3,530	115	...	22,543	72,205	1·26
Buildings	1,76,459	44,731	13,693	...	87,510	3,22,393	5·61
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	18,684	41,803	16,832	5,500	6,150	88,969	1·54
Total ...	17,50,387	8,21,459	2,16,766	17,33,049	12,22,681	57,44,342	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·4	14·3	3·8	30·2	21·3	100·0	...

On Arts Colleges, Rs. 9,372 more than in 1890-91 were expended; but, owing chiefly to the increased income from fees and miscellaneous items, the net outlay from Provincial Funds fell by Rs. 14,512. Municipal Funds did not contribute anything towards collegiate education, as the fee-revenue and Government grant together left a surplus, after covering all the charges incurred, on the upkeep of the Municipal colleges. The increase under Professional Colleges was chiefly due to the whole charges on account of the College of Agriculture having been debited to the college department on the abolition of the school department. On Professional Colleges and Special schools together, Rs. 6,26,821 or Rs. 57,872 more were expended; and almost all classes of institutions, notably the industrial schools, participated in the enhanced outlay. The Law College yielded a surplus of Rs. 6,353, which was not, however, taken into account. The increased outlay of over half a lakh of rupees on school buildings is satisfactory, and was due to the operation of the Educational Rules, which attach special importance to the provision of proper accommodation in schools seeking recognition by the Department.

On institutions for general and special education, 70·44 and 10·92 per cent. respectively of the entire outlay were spent against 71·82 and 10·56 per cent. in 1890-91, and the variations were wholly brought about by the increased outlay on indirect charges. Though forming a smaller proportion of the total, the amount devoted to school education—general—exceeded the figures of the year previous by nearly Rs. 1,70,000, and this was due to the large increase in the number of public schools as noticed in para. 2. Fees and miscellaneous receipts, though showing

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an increase, met only 51·5 per cent. of the entire cost against 53·8 per cent., while ·8, 1·1 and ·4 per cent. more of the expenditure were respectively borne by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. The income from fees and other sources will, it is hoped, increase considerably, so that more funds may be made available for the extension of Primary education.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Provincial receipts and charges appertaining to "Education" are given below for the past two years. The figures of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are excluded from the statement, while those relating to the Medical College and to Buildings are included in it:—

Charges and receipts.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		53,391		56,812
Inspection		2,64,590		2,73,791
Government colleges and schools { General	3,16,831		3,27,358	
Government colleges and schools { Special	3,37,466		3,77,436	
		6,54,297		7,04,794
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	9,616		15,691	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	16,191		20,144	
		25,807		35,835
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,89,539		4,35,934	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management	32,870		26,041	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,17,932		1,18,306	
		6,40,341		6,30,281
Registration of books		4,616		3,792
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,091		3,501
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		14,099		7,105
Government educational buildings		40,199		1,38,641
		17,00,431		18,54,552
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,21,065		1,24,810	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,348	
Departmental examination fees	3,474		5,500	
Sale of books	10,786		6,537	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,214		8,997	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	10,105		34,671	
Private contributions	2,668		.....	
Miscellaneous receipts	10,505		9,747	
		1,69,159		1,92,610
Net expenditure		15,31,272		16,61,942

Except on "Grants-in-aid," "Registration of books," and "Miscellaneous charges," there was an increase of expenditure under all heads of account, notably on "Government institutions" and on "Buildings." The travelling allowances of Inspecting officers attending the Primary school and Lower Secondary Examinations were debited to this Department. This accounts chiefly for the increased expenditure on "Inspection." An additional expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 was incurred on Government colleges and schools—general, towards the upkeep of girls' schools taken over during the year, and schools newly opened in the Agency tracts. Nearly Rs. 40;000 more were spent on special institutions. Of this excess, Rs. 13,048 appertained to Training institutions; Rs. 5,935 and Rs. 6,461 to the Law and Medical colleges; Rs. 6,482 to the College of Engineering; and Rs. 4,792 to the School of Arts. The transfer of 23 Board Training schools to departmental management and the improvements effected in the staff of certain special institutions explain the above increase. The decrease under "Grants-in-aid" to schools under private management was wholly due to a smaller amount having been paid as building grants than in the previous year, for which a special assignment was made. A smaller sum was paid as building grants for Municipal schools, and as payments on account of net cost of Municipal colleges and schools, and this accounts for the decrease in grants to Municipalities. The total charges aggregated Rs. 18,54,552, made up of Rs. 15,68,628 the expenditure proper of the Department; Rs. 1,34,251 borne by the Public Works Department on school buildings; and Rs. 1,51,673 the

expenditure in the Madras Medical College, inclusive of stipends. Of the Rs. 1,38,641 returned in the above statement as expenditure on educational buildings, Rs. 1,34,251 represents the outlay by the Public Works Department, and the balance, Rs. 4,390, the outlay by this Department.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,92,610 against Rs. 1,69,159 in 1890-91. The sale of books fetched a smaller amount, but there was an increase under all the other items excepting only miscellaneous receipts. In the amount of fees credited to Government, there was an increase of Rs. 3,745. Local Boards contributed Rs. 27,092 to Provincial funds, being the unutilized balance of the allotments for Training schools taken over by Government. This accounts for the large increase under the head "Contributions from Local and Municipal funds."

The net cost from Provincial funds was Rs. 16,61,942. Deducting from this sum the net cost of the Medical College, inclusive of stipends (Rs. 1,22,113), and the cost of buildings met from the budget of the Public Works Department (Rs. 1,34,251), the balance is Rs. 14,05,578, which corresponds with the Accountant-General's figure, taking the Mangalore College endowment receipt into account:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure	...	15,68,628
Educational receipts	1,60,702	
Mangalore College Endowment receipts	2,348	
		1,63,050
Balance ...		14,05,578

In para. 3 of my letter submitting the budget estimate for 1893-94 I have explained how the actuals, Rs. 15,68,628, have been arrived at. The amounts entered against Government institutions, General and Special, have been arrived at thus. The total expenditure on Government institutions for general education, as per General Table IV, is (Rs. 2,06,056 + Rs. 1,98,160 + Rs. 45,198) Rs. 4,49,414. Deducting charges met from non-departmental receipts, Rs. 641, and the Lawrence Asylum charges, Rs. 1,21,415 (Rs. 48,000 + Rs. 1,737 + Rs. 71,678), the balance is Rs. 3,27,358. The expenditure on Government institutions for special education, as per General Table IV, is Rs. 3,77,436 (Rs. 1,51,319 + Rs. 2,26,117).

The net Provincial charge for education, as given in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 17,50,387. Deducting from this figure Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum; Rs. 4,024 grants to orphanages paid direct by Government; Rs. 1,22,113 the net charge of the Medical College; and Rs. 1,34,251 cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department; also the surplus receipts of the Law College, viz., Rs. 6,353; and the surplus receipts from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 2,976; and Rs. 27,092 the contribution from Local Boards, referred to above on account of Training schools; the balance will be found to be Rs. 14,05,578 as shown above.

Local Fund operations.

17. Local Boards constituted under Act V of 1884 had under their management 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils on the 31st March 1892 against 2,475 with 96,358 pupils in the preceding year. This increase of 350 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the Districts and to the constitution of most of the combined schools in Malabar as Board Salary-results schools. But for the transfer to Government of a number of Board Girls' schools and of Board Training schools with the Practising schools, the increase would have exceeded 400 during the year. Of the Board schools in existence, 116 were Secondary, 2,690 Primary and 19 Special schools. Only 10 girls' schools were maintained by Boards against 62 in 1890-91. The net Local Fund expenditure on Board schools was Rs. 4,65,985. Local Boards further contributed Rs. 4,142 to the Medical school, Madras; paid Rs. 2,24,358 as grants to schools under private management; and spent Rs. 81,641 on Inspection, Rs. 3,530 on Scholarships; and Rs. 41,803 on "Miscellaneous charges;" the last item including a contribution of Rs. 27,092 to Provincial services on account of Training schools under

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G.O., Educational, dated 23rd July 1891, No. 567. Excluding charges debitable to Grant I, Public Works, and Grant III, Medical, the gross expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 10,56,193. Compared with the figures of 1890-91, there was a perceptible increase under all the items of receipts and charges, excepting only as regards the "Contribution to the Medical school."

Municipal operations.

18. The number of Municipal colleges and schools rose from 230 with 12,355 pupils to 276 with 15,307 pupils. Only 11 girls' schools were under Municipal management at the close of the year, the rest having been transferred to Government. Three of the Municipal institutions were Second-grade colleges, 29 were Secondary schools and 244 Primary schools. The colleges fetched a surplus fee-income of Rs. 2,284 on the whole, and, taking fees into account, the net expenditure on Municipal institutions proper was Rs. 82,063 only. The Municipal Council, Kumbakónam, contributed Rs. 300 towards the Art class in the Government college. The Medical school, Madras, received also a contribution of Rs. 3,137 from Municipal funds. As stipends to Municipal students in training institutions and towards the maintenance of the Medical schools in Tanjore and Nellore, and the Madura Technical Institute, the Municipalities concerned paid Rs. 5,313 in all. Schools under private management received aid to the extent of Rs. 96,401, and the expenditure under "Inspection," "Scholarships" and "Miscellaneous charges" amounted to Rs. 27,268. Excluding the outlay which should be shown under Grants I and III, the gross expenditure under Grant II was Rs. 3,00,795.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. The following is a summary of expenditure on public institutions under private management. The total cost of these schools amounted to Rs. 25,35,930 or Rs. 89,524 more than in the preceding year:—

Institutions.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
Secondary schools, including Primary departments	2,07,657	4,221	31,115	4,51,553	64,677	3,19,385	10,78,608
Primary schools	1,05,372	2,19,119	63,733	3,50,582	24,251	2,46,137	10,09,194
Training do.	20,478	...	...	...	7,401	24,023	60,902
Other special schools	14,501	...	...	2,163	16,540	44,653	77,857
Total ...	4,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	9,32,075	1,23,449	7,25,663	25,35,930

To the above amount should be added Rs. 1,22,698 spent on buildings; Rs. 9,867 furniture grant (Rs. 9,600 Provincial and Rs. 267 Municipal); Rs. 10,182 Provincial scholarship grant; Rs. 2,180 miscellaneous grant from Provincial Funds; and Rs. 20,324 the expenditure from subscriptions and other sources on "Scholarships" in aided schools. Provincial and Local Fund grants and the fee-income were larger, and the net expenditure from private sources also exceeded that of the previous year; but the Municipal contributions were less.

The fee-collections in unaided public institutions amounted to Rs. 2,86,335, against Rs. 2,89,176 in 1890-91, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,26,640 (Rs. 26,545 in Arts Colleges, Rs. 1,83,602 in Secondary, Rs. 2,16,361 in Primary, and Rs. 132 in special schools). To this should be added Rs. 737 spent on buildings and Rs. 2,219 on scholarships from miscellaneous sources.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The total direct expenditure on education was distributed as follows among the different classes of public institutions. Primary departments of Secondary schools are exhibited against Primary schools, and figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions:—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	1,57,208	...	...	46,003	2,185	2,06,056
Do. special	1,02,264	...	...	45,255	3,800	1,51,319
Secondary schools for boys ...	18,197	...	...	9,682	1,688	29,567
	(L.A) 8,434	...	...	480	19,131	28,045
Do. for girls ...	9,323	...	...	780	5	10,108
	(L.A) 7,512	...	...	3	998	8,513
Primary schools for boys ...	32,398	...	...	1,606	1	34,007
	(L.A) 23,246	...	...	1,254	50,066	74,566
Do. for girls ...	46,188	...	...	2,026	47	48,261
	(L.A) 8,808	...	...	...	1,483	10,291
Training schools	52,106	...	...	59	733	52,898
Other special schools	1,42,571	4,142	3,437	12,384	10,685	1,73,219
Total ...	5,60,255	4,142	3,437	1,18,457	19,144	7,05,435
	(L.A) 48,000	...	...	1,737	71,678	1,21,415
Board.						
Colleges, general	4,354	...	...	7,839	91	12,284
Secondary schools for boys ...	34,283	28,937	19,465	1,11,255	2,224	1,96,164
Do. for girls ...	328	805	275	...	5	1,413
Primary schools for boys ...	57,639	3,21,300	48,234	1,18,560	1,794	5,47,527
Do. for girls ...	2,871	8,855	3,966	88	15	15,795
Training schools	30,053	55,399	2,938	...	1,088	89,478
Other special schools	4,286	6,976	2,375	545	6,834	21,016
Total ...	1,33,814	4,22,272	77,253	2,38,287	12,051	8,83,677
Aided.						
Colleges, general	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	1,02,045	3,09,369
Secondary schools for boys ...	87,622	...	21,138	3,40,042	1,40,644	5,90,046
Do. for girls ...	40,715	...	...	18,918	63,179	1,22,812
Primary schools for boys ...	83,683	2,22,940	70,929	4,09,582	2,79,735	10,66,869
Do. for girls ...	1,01,009	400	2,781	32,993	1,70,892	3,08,075
Training schools	29,478	...	...	...	31,424	60,902
Other special schools	14,501	...	...	2,163	61,193	77,857
Total ...	4,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	9,32,075	8,49,112	25,35,930
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	8,248	18,297	26,545
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	1,07,300	38,491	1,45,791
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	388	5,382	5,770
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	1,68,631	60,655	2,29,286
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	1,672	17,444	19,116
Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	96	36	132
Total ...	...	...	...	2,86,335	1,40,305	4,26,640

Excluding the outlay on the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 7,05,435 against Rs. 6,55,355, and the net cost was Rs. 5,60,255 against Rs. 5,13,947 in 1890-91. The increased cost of over Rs. 46,000 to Provincial Funds was due to the extended operations of the colleges and schools for professional and special education, and to the large number of schools taken over by the Department. Taking into account the surplus fees of the Law College, the net cost to Government of institutions under its own direct management was 79 against 76 per cent. in the previous year. The reasons assigned in last report for the high proportion of cost was applicable also to the year under review.

The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 7,88,321 to Rs. 8,83,677, and the net cost to Boards, taking into calculation the surplus fees of the Municipal Colleges, was Rs. 4,97,241 against Rs. 4,15,357 in 1890-91. The Provincial contribution was less, being 15 per cent. of the total cost against 17 per cent. in the year previous. Board schools newly established earned comparatively small grants from Provincial Funds.

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In the case of aided schools the total cost rose from Rs. 24,46,406 to Rs. 25,35,930, of which Provincial, Local and Municipal grants conjointly met over 29 per cent. as in the preceding year.

The net Provincial share of the expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools is detailed in the margin. The figures of the Lawrence Asylum have been excluded. There was an increase under both grades, particularly under Primary schools. The establishment of new Primary schools accounts for the increase. It will be observed from a perusal of the figures for the past three years that the Department continued the policy of devoting a larger share of State funds to the extension of Primary education and restricted the growing demand for aid for Secondary education as much as possible.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		1,40,102	1,73,720
Girls' do.		50,366	1,50,068
Total	1891-92 ...	1,90,468	3,23,788
	1890-91 ...	1,85,099	2,87,037
	1889-90 ...	1,49,756	2,84,114

In the margin will be found the net outlay from Local Funds on Secondary and Primary schools. No grants for girls are paid from Local Funds, and the entries against girls' schools represent the expenditure from Local Funds on the few girls' schools the Local Boards still maintain or results grants to boys in girls' schools under the lower primary standards. Of the total increase of Rs. 71,818, Rs. 11,110, or about 16 per cent., appertained to Secondary schools, and this amount represents the net increased cost of the lower secondary departments of the Board Secondary schools.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	28,937	5,44,240
Girls' do.	805	9,255
Total ...	29,742	5,53,495
Total, 1890-91 ...	18,632	4,92,787

From the figures in the margin it will be seen that over 55 per cent. of the increased net outlay from Municipal Funds on Secondary and Primary schools appertained to Primary schools and Primary classes of Secondary schools.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	40,603	1,19,163
Girls' do.	275	6,747
Total ...	40,878	1,25,910
Total, 1890-91 ...	33,132	1,16,393

On Secondary and Primary schools Rs. 2,61,088 and Rs. 10,03,193 respectively were expended from public funds against Rs. 2,36,863 and Rs. 8,96,217 in the previous year. Thus over 81 per cent. of the net additional outlay from public funds on Secondary and Primary schools related to Primary schools.

Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions.

21. The average cost of educating each pupil in each class of institutions for boys is shown below. Secondary schools include the Primary departments attached to them :—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	293 1 9	336 11 1	76 12 5	81 14 4	142 9 0	158 2 8
Secondary schools for boys ...	16 6 8	19 15 2	26 15 3	31 10 10	26 1 6	30 10 2
Primary schools for boys ...	5 3 1	6 3 9	4 4 6	5 0 11	3 4 0	3 13 5

Except in aided colleges and in Board and aided Secondary schools, the average cost was less than in 1890-91. Government colleges were about twice as costly as aided colleges, while the Board (Municipal) colleges were few in number, and, being of the second-grade, were less costly. Board and aided Secondary schools, it will be noticed, did not present any appreciable difference in the average cost of educating each pupil. The average net monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided Primary schools was As. 7, As. 5-9 and As. 4-4 respectively. The decrease in the cost per pupil in Primary schools was due to the large increase in attendance. The addition to the total average attendance was comparatively larger than the addition to the total cost

School-fees.

22. The attendance and fee-receipts in public and private schools during the past decade are compared below :—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Local and Municipal Boards.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1882-83 ...	12,319	1,64,200	48,124	56,725	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	10,43,612
1883-84 ...	10,675	1,78,775	47,847	85,091	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85 ...	8,969	1,51,756	48,421	1,31,310	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888-89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889-90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890-91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	* 16,25,724
1891-92 ...	19,756	(a)1,26,547	130,479	(b) 2,40,571	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854

(a) Includes Rs. 6,353, surplus fees, Law College. (b) Includes Rs. 2,284, surplus fees, Municipal Colleges.

Against an increase of 7·7 per cent. in the total attendance, the fee-income advanced by 2·7 per cent. only. The corresponding increases during 1890-91 were 7·3 and 1·7 per cent. respectively. There was an increase of 7,604 pupils in Government institutions. The fact that little or no fees were levied in Practising schools or in Primary schools for girls accounts for an increase of Rs. 3,145 only in the fee-income of Government institutions. In Board institutions, the increase under fees amounted to Rs. 22,027 against an advance of 21,878 in attendance. In Board Vernacular Primary schools, fees are levied at low rates. Otherwise the increase would have been greater. In public institutions under private management and in private schools, the attendance and fee-receipts rose respectively by 20,339 and Rs. 17,958 against an increase in the previous year of 19,771 pupils and Rs. 17,887. Taking the first and last years of the last decade, a perceptible fall will be noticed in the fee-revenue of Government institutions in spite of a marked improvement in the strength of these institutions. This must be attributed to the accession to the list of a large number of schools established during the interval in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and of girls' and Training schools, taken over or established by the Department, in which no fees or only nominal fees are levied. These have taken the place of collegiate and secondary institutions, which yielded a good fee-revenue before they were transferred to the management of Local Boards or private committees in pursuance of the policy enunciated by the Education Commission. Local Boards and Municipal Councils very largely extended their operations during the past few years by establishing elementary schools in backward localities. Several Municipalities have also taken a larger share in secondary and collegiate education. The number of pupils under instruction in Board and Municipal schools rose during the last decade by 171 per cent. and the fee-income by 324 per cent. In schools under private management, the attendance and fees advanced by 40·9 per cent. and 58·2 per cent. respectively.

Further details regarding the fee-income will be found in the following statement :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	738	703	45,117	46,663	61·13	66·38	100	160	6,474	10,123	64·74	63·27	2,073	2,170	1,14,181	1,27,777
Professional colleges	480	592	49,747	51,608	103·64	87·18	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	620	590	12,682	7,225	20·45	12·25	2,843	2,753	67,470	72,740	23·73	26·42	15,321	13,790	3,06,257	2,80,155
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,311	2,318	2,461	5,098	1·88	2·20	5,658	6,376	60,603	62,417	10·71	9·79	14,795	16,158	1,14,950	1,27,788
Secondary schools for girls ...	2,420	3,093	2,257	2,349	·93	·76	971	476	45	.	·05	..	15,542	13,868	45,490	43,610
Primary schools for boys ...	2,544	4,066	579	701	·23	·17	93,684	116,228	83,829	94,658	·90	·81	247,625	269,489	3,15,541	3,42,281
Do. do. for girls ...	2,216	5,390	389	460	·18	·09	2,787	718	109	88	·39	·12	17,386	20,223	6,941	8,301
Special schools	1,137	2,029	10,170	12,443	8·94	6·13	1,333	464	14	545	·01	1·17	1,107	1,184	12,367	2,163
Total ...	11,466	18,781	1,23,402	1,26,547	10·76	6·74	107,376	127,175	2,18,544	2,40,571	2·04	1·89	313,849	336,882	9,15,727	9,32,075

Classes of institutions.	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Arts colleges	55·08	58·88	189	165	7,965	8,248	42·14	49·99	3,100	3,198	1,73,737	1,92,811	56·04	60·29
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	480	592	49,747	51,608	103·64	87·18
Upper Secondary schools for boys	19·99	20·32	5,997	6,111	75,074	99,085	12·52	16·21	24,801	23,244	4,61,483	4,59,205	18·61	19·76
Lower Secondary schools for boys	7·77	7·91	7,152	6,308	40,226	24,050	5·62	3·81	28,896	31,160	2,18,240	2,19,353	7·55	7·04
Secondary schools for girls ...	2·93	3·14	394	725	217	1.395	·55	1·92	19,327	18,162	48,009	47,354	2·48	2·61
Primary schools for boys ...	1·27	1·27	177,388	159,111	2,43,214	2,36,112	1·37	1·48	521,241	548,894	6,43,163	6,73,752	1·23	1·23
Do. for girls ...	·40	·41	3,997	3,267	1,355	675	·34	·21	26,386	29,598	8,794	9,524	·33	·32
Special schools	11·17	1·83	10	5	...	96	...	19·20	3,587	3,682	22,551	15,247	6·29	4·14
Total ...	2·92	2·77	195,127	175,692	3,68,051	3,69,661	1·89	2·10	627,818	658,530	16,25,724	16,68,854	2·59	2·53

Except in Arts colleges and Lower Secondary schools for boys, the average fee levied per pupil in all grades of Government institutions was less than in 1890-91. In Board High schools and in special schools there was an improvement in this respect. In aided and unaided schools also the averages were more favourable than those of the previous year in certain cases. Taking all institutions together, Arts colleges and High schools for boys and Secondary schools for girls show an improvement. The monthly average per pupil was Rs. 5 in Arts colleges; Rs. 7-4 in Professional colleges; Re. 1-10 in High schools for boys; As. 9-5 in Middle schools for boys; As. 3-6 in Secondary schools for girls; A. 1-7 in Primary schools for boys; and Ps. 5 in Primary schools for girls. Elementary education was thus given to girls almost free. In Government Primary schools, the average fee levied per girl was not more than 1½ pies a month.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

23. The proportion of cost met from fees is worked out in the following table. Under "Secondary schools," the Primary departments attached are also included.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,06,056	46,663	23	12,284	10,123	82	3,09,369	1,27,777	41	26,545	8,248	31	5,54,254	1,92,811	35
Professional colleges...	1,51,319	51,608	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,51,319	51,608	34
Upper Secondary schools for boys .	24,408	7,225	30	1,19,700	72,740	61	4,78,310	2,80,155	59	1,44,307	99,085	69	7,66,734	4,59,205	60
Lower Secondary schools for boys .	1,20,656	5,098	4	1,26,377	62,417	49	3,03,204	1,27,788	42	51,258	24,050	47	6,01,495	2,19,353	36
Upper Secondary schools for girls .	7,340	1,117	15	...	...	...	1,11,751	25,838	23	...	...	...	1,19,091	26,955	23
Lower Secondary schools for girls ...	45,756	1,232	3	4,472	...	...	1,85,343	17,772	10	16,045	1,895	9	2,51,616	20,309	8
Primary schools for boys	21,121	701	3	4,97,606	94,658	19	8,75,401	3,42,281	39	3,10,612	2,36,112	76	17,04,739	6,73,752	40
Primary schools for girls	24,077	460	2	12,736	88	1	1,33,703	8,301	6	9,106	675	7	1,79,712	9,524	5
Special schools ...	2,26,117	12,443	5	1,10,494	545	·49	1,88,759	2,163	2	132	96	73	4,75,502	15,247	3
Total ...	8,26,850	1,26,547	15	8,83,677	2,40,571	27	25,35,930	9,32,075	37	5,58,005	3,69,661	66	48,04,462	16,68,854	35

In Arts colleges, the fee-receipts covered a larger portion of the cost than in the preceding year, viz., 35 against 32 per cent. In Board colleges this income amounted to 82 per cent. With Government grants and miscellaneous receipts, these colleges left a surplus of Rs. 2,284. Aided colleges also were more self-supporting, 41 per cent. having been borne from fees against 31 per cent. in 1890-91. In unaided colleges, however, the proportion was less. In Upper Secondary and Primary schools for boys, it remained the same as in the year previous, while in all other grades of schools it was far less.

Viewing all institutions together, only 35 per cent. against 36 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees. This might have been expected, as new schools add very little at first towards the general fee-revenue, compared with their contribution to the total cost and to the total attendance.

24. On Grants-in-aid a sum of Rs. 9,53,788 was expended from public funds against Rs. 9,58,051 during 1890-91. Provincial grants include grants paid to Local Boards and Municipal Councils. Particulars for the past ten years are furnished in the margin. Grants aggregating Rs. 6,33,029, or Rs. 7,312 less than in the previous year, were paid from Provincial funds. For 1890-91 the Government was pleased to make to the Department a special assignment for building grants to Secondary schools, and building grants amounting to Rs. 65,296 were thus paid during that year. The expenditure on building grants last year was Rs. 37,818 only. But for this

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	3,31,951	3,01,099	59,115	6,92,165
1883-84 .	3,47,913	2,83,095	74,926	7,05,934
1884-85 .	4,10,440	2,76,038	1,01,677	7,89,055
1885-86	4,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886-87 ..	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887-88	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888-89 ..	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889-90 ...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92 .	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788

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circumstance, the grants paid from Provincial Funds would have been larger than in the year preceding. It must also be remembered that a large number of Board and aided Girls' schools that had been in receipt of Provincial grants were taken over by the Department, and that all the Training schools, with two exceptions, which were receiving Government grants up to 31st December last, were provincialized on the 1st January 1892. From Local Funds Rs. 2,24,358, or Rs. 5,838 more than in the year preceding, were paid as grants. A large number of aided Mappilla combined system schools in Malabar were placed during the year on the salary-results system on their transfer to Board management, and if this were taken into account, the expenditure on grants from Local funds would be found to be much in excess of the previous year's figure. Here also it must be borne in mind that about 250 salary-results schools were established by Local Boards during the year, and not a few of these had previously been drawing results grants from Local Funds. Rupees 96,401, or Rs. 2,789 less than in 1890-91, were paid as grants from Municipal Funds. From General Table IV, it will be seen that the decrease wholly appertained to grants to Secondary schools and payments of grants to secondary standards.

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

Particulars of Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial Funds are compared below with the actuals of 1890-91 and the revised budget estimate for 1891-92 :—

Grants from Provincial funds.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Budget, 1891-92.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,20,072	2,38,123	2,30,000
Scholarship grants	23,324	29,180	25,500
Building grants	54,439	33,621	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	14,166	9,625	8,000
Feeding and clothing grants	9,641	11,666	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	2,662	2,748	1,500
Payments by results	1,65,235	1,63,719	1,70,000
Total	4,89,539	4,88,682	4,75,000
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,18,214	1,15,563	1,00,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	32,588	28,784	20,000
Total	1,50,802	1,44,347	1,20,000
Grand Total	6,40,341	6,33,029	5,95,000

The total expenditure was less than in 1890-91, particularly under "Building grants" and "Grants for furniture and other special objects."

Salary and Rent Grants.—The increase over the budget allotment under this head was due to the larger grants to which certain institutions on the salary-grant system rendered themselves eligible on employing a better staff of teachers. Small grants towards increments of salaries to teachers were also allowed. Under the Educational Rules an additional Form was opened in every High school, and the Managers could not well be refused new grants on behalf of the additional teacher. Salary grants to uncertificated teachers were generally refused during the year.

Scholarship Grants.—Scholarship grants were paid to the classes of institutions noted in the margin to the extent indicated. The development of Training schools for masters under private management necessitated an increased expenditure on scholarship grants to those institutions. In the case of Training schools for mistresses arrears of such grants were also drawn during the year under report. The Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah, and St. John's Training School, Nazareth, received Rs. 4,648 on the whole, and the two Free Church Mission Training schools, Madras, Rs. 1,520.

Institutions.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions for general education	4,115	4,646
Training schools for masters ...	4,287	6,737
Training schools for mistresses.	6,758	10,725
Gymnastic schools	1,810	1,536
Technical schools	6,354	5,536

Building Grants.—Managers of Results schools availed themselves of the provisions of article 5, chapter X of the Grant-in-aid Code to a large extent; but the amounts passed to individual schools were of course small. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,000 or upwards were paid to the undermentioned institutions:—

I.—*Board Schools.*

	Rs.
Municipal High school, Máyavaram	1,200
Board High school, Harpanahalli	1,000

II.—*Aided Schools.*

American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	8,289
American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Boarding Girls' school, Guntúr	1,272
American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Dormitory, Guntúr ...	1,500
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel High school, Nandyál ...	3,812
American Baptist Mission Boys' school, Nellore	1,000
Hindu Middle school, Madurántakam	2,000
Middle School, Manjakuppam, Cuddalore	2,199
B.G.M. Christian High school, Nittur	2,174
St. Ann's Girls' school, Mangalore	2,577

The sanctioned allotment for building grants was Rs. 30,000, but the actual expenditure, including grants paid to Municipal and Local Fund schools, amounted to Rs. 37,818. As explained in my Budget letter, certain grants authorized to be paid in March 1891 remained undrawn owing to the closing of the Treasuries for the Easter vacation during the last few days of the official year.

Furniture and other Special Grants.—There was a small increase, which it was intended to meet from the special assignment for building grants.

Feeding and Clothing Grants.—The Code rates had to be reduced with a view to keep the actuals within the budget allotment, as far as practicable. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and St. Mary's Orphanage, Madras, obtained, as usual, the largest share of this grant.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—This item is made up of Rs. 705, salary-grants to advanced Sanskrit schools; Rs. 568, salary and furniture grants to the Eurasian schools at Whitefield and Sausmond; and Rs. 1,475, grants to certain eleemosynary schools.

Results Grants.—A sum of Rs. 1,97,500 was provided in the original budget for results grants to schools under private management, and Rs. 25,000 for results grants to schools under Board management. In the revised estimate, however, Rs. 2,10,000 in all were entered under these heads, and the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,22,302. Of this sum, Rs. 14,778 were the arrears of 1890-91, so that the expenditure during the year from Provincial funds on the results earnings of the year was Rs. (2,22,302—14,778) 2,07,524. Of the grants earned during the year, a sum of Rs. 43,620 remained unpaid on the 31st March last as per returns furnished to this office. The non-payment of such a large amount was due chiefly to the late date on which the Primary school and Lower Secondary Examinations were held, and the consequent delay in preparing and cashing certifying memoranda for the Fourth and Seventh standards. The full results earnings of the Board and

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aided schools from Provincial funds for 1891-92 amounted thus to Rs. (2,07,524 + 43,620) 2,51,144. With a view to meet the large arrears it was decided to reduce the rate of results-grants for the current year to 80 per cent. of the maximum Code rates except in a few backward Districts.

Grants to Local Boards.—The following is the distribution of the grant of Rs. 1,15,563 paid to Local Boards:—

	Rs.
Salary grants, general	21,021
Salary and scholarship grants to Training schools	27,983
Salary and scholarship grants to Technical schools...	3,279
Grants for furniture and other special objects	5,009
Building grants	2,806
Results grants	55,465
Total ...	1,15,563

The decrease, as compared with 1890-91, in the amount of grants to Training schools, was due to the transfer of most of the Board Training schools to the Department with financial effect from 1st January 1892. The increase under results-grant payments must be attributed partly to the large increase in the number of Board schools and partly to the improvement in the standard of the existing schools as will be explained later on. Several Local Boards supplied their schools with furniture and apparatus to meet the requirements of the Educational Rules and received increased grants.

Grants to Municipalities.—The distribution of grants to Municipal funds is shown below:—

	Rs.
Salary grants to ordinary schools	15,043
Salary grants to Technical schools	231
Net cost of colleges and schools	5,118
Scholarship grants	2,556
Furniture grants	1,327
Results grants	3,118
Building grants	1,391
Total ...	28,784

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

The total amount of grants paid from Local Funds to schools under private management was Rs. 2,24,358 against a budget allotment of Rs. 2,18,575, the actuals of 1890-91 being Rs. 2,18,520. The principal variations between the departmental figures under "Grants-in-aid" and those of the Accountant-General for 1891-92 will be explained below:—

	As per departmental returns.	As per Accountant-General's statement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants } ... ... Results grants }	2,23,224	2,634 / 2,20,040
Combined grants	117	6,256
Building grants	1,017	1,017
Total ...	2,24,358	2,29,947

The Accountant-General gives two items under combined grants, Rs. 971 in the North Arcot District and Rs. 5,168 in the Nellore District. I am not aware of the existence of any combined-system schools in these Districts, and the departmental returns give no account of any such schools. Probably the amounts relate to Board salary-results schools, which seem to have been wrongly debited to "Combined grants." The difference of Rs. 550 under salary and results grants seems to be due also to wrong debits from the head "Grants-in-aid" to "Board salary-results." Local Board accounts, so far as educational grants are concerned, are not subject to any audit in this office, nor is it possible for me to undertake it,

considering the extent of the work. I am not, therefore, in a position to advise now and then corrections of wrong entries, as is the case with Provincial receipts and expenditure, or to explain the variations between the final figures of the Department and those of the Accountant-General more completely than I have done here.

The actuals of 1891-92 are compared below by Districts with the budget estimate :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1891-92 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Budget, 1891-92.				
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	...	20,846	...	...	...	20,846	30	15,100	...	500	200
Vizagapatam.	...	8,069	...	...	...	8,069	...	11,000	...	1,500	300
Godávri ...	69	8,902	...	...	...	8,971	...	6,200	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	17,040	...	...	...	17,040	...	12,400	...	1,100	...
Kurnool ...	40	4,105	...	275	...	4,420	60	3,400	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	7,274	5,168	367	...	12,809	...	7,000	...	1,000	...
Chingleput ...	370	9,792	...	298	...	10,460	460	11,000	...	600	250
Bellary ...	...	10,253	...	...	...	10,253	...	11,000	...	400	...
Anantapur ...	...	3,368	...	...	...	3,368	...	3,400	...	...	60
Cuddapah ...	10	6,977	...	...	...	6,987	80	4,250	...	500	10
North Arcot.	...	17,157	971	...	...	18,129	...	14,700	...	610	...
South Arcot.	...	13,647	...	...	...	13,647	...	13,300	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	12,196	...	...	...	12,196	...	11,960	...	1,000	240
Nilgiris ...	2,129	...	117	...	...	2,245	2,200	170	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	5,650	...	...	...	5,650	...	5,800	...	600	...
Tanjore ...	16	13,201	...	45	...	13,262	150	14,000	...	...	50
Trichinopoly.	...	6,612	...	...	...	6,612	...	7,500	...	...	...
Madura ...	...	18,009	...	32	...	18,041	...	19,000	...	650	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	21,915	...	...	...	21,915	...	20,700	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	9,485	...	...	...	9,485	...	3,900	4,000	...	...
South Canara	...	6,442	...	...	...	6,442	...	6,245	...	...	...
Total ...	2,634	2,20,040	6,256	1,017	...	2,29,947	2,980	2,02,025	4,000	8,460	1,110

It is to be regretted that only a small portion of the allotment for "Building grants" was utilized, but it is highly gratifying that the outlay on results grants exceeded the budget by Rs. 18,015, without taking into account the outstandings at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 23,536 as per returns received from the Inspecting officers. Several Districts, notably Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Malabar, expended by way of results grants much more than the allotment; while a few, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Trichinopoly, spent less. Almost all the combined system schools in the Malabar District having been constituted salary-results schools under Board management, the expenditure under that head was almost *nil*. Only Rs. 117 were paid as "Combined grants" in the Nilgiri District.

Besides these amounts, Local Boards paid to Provincial services Rs. 4,142 on account of the Madras Medical school and Rs. 27,092, being the unspent balance of the allotment in local budgets for the Board Training schools taken over by Government.

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

The expenditure on Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 96,401 against Rs. 99,190, the actuals of 1890-91. The variations between the departmental figures and those furnished by the Chairmen are noted below :—

	As per departmental returns.	As per statements received from the Chairmen.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants	94,848	20,436
Results grants		75,448
Building grants	1,286	1,391
Miscellaneous grants	267	162
Total ...	96,401	97,437

General Statistics.

Here again the discrepancies seem to be due to wrong debits, a sum of Rs. 1,036 on the whole having probably been shown under "Salary and results grants" instead of under "Municipal schools—Salary-results system."

The provision for "salary" and "results" grants in the budget for 1891-92 was Rs. 22,690 and Rs. 76,830 respectively. It will be seen from the following statement that these amounts were not fully utilized. The outstandings of results grants at the end of the year, amounting to Rs. 4,650, more than account for this short expenditure. In certain Municipalities, the maximum rate of results grants was not passed to schools taught by uncertificated teachers.

Districts.	Actuals, 1891-92 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Budget, 1891-92.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	.	1,377	...	...	1,200	...
Vizagapatam	816	3,890	190	1,050	4,500	...
Godávari	1,438	2,373	59	2,500	2,200	..
Kistna	1,735	4,775	...	1,790	4,600	.
Kurnool	..	964	...	...	1,000	.
Nellore	1,231	1,749	...	930	2,050	...
Madras		8,753	..	..	9,030	...
Chingleput	826	2,052	28	880	2,000	...
Bellary	436	2,729	...	600	2,800	...
Anantapur	...	244	...	...	250	...
Cuddapah	...	491	...	...	500	...
North Arcot	1,959	2,448	...	1,190	2,350	.
South Arcot	1,073	2,756	98	1,100	3,400	...
Coimbatore	1,448	2,534	...	1,820	1,900	100
Nilgiris	1,457	578	...	760	700	1,020
Salem	433	721	...	390	1,450	...
Tanjore	2,533	11,567	904	3,200	11,700	...
Trichinopoly	..	7,045	...	1,000	7,000	...
Madura	2,169	6,229	224	2,700	7,600	..
Tinnevelly	1,317	5,819	50	1,090	5,500	...
Malabar	991	4,720	...	990	3,200	600
South Canara	579	1,634	...	700	1,900	..
Total ...	20,486	75,448	1,553	22,690	76,830	1,720

The Municipalities in the Coimbatore and Malabar Districts expended on "Results grants" a much larger sum than the budget allotment, while it is to be regretted that considerable sums lapsed in the Districts of South Arcot, Salem and Madura.

(iv) *Working of the Results System.*

Sixty-three per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female pupils registered were actually examined against 65 and 47 per cent. respectively in 1890-91. Under the Third standard in the case of boys and under the Infant and Fifth standards in the case of girls, there was an improvement on the figures of the preceding year; the percentages compared more or less unfavourably under all the other standards :—

Standards.	Number of pupils registered.		Number of pupils presented.		Percentage of presented to registered.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	89,035	29,574	56,585	14,716	64	50
First	122,564	25,557	78,944	10,806	64	43
Second	91,558	13,406	57,855	6,128	63	46
Third	58,139	7,717	38,298	3,442	66	45
Fourth	27,742	3,308	13,688	1,508	49	46
Fifth	3,534	1,000	1,661	598	47	60
Sixth	2,076	476	1,079	284	52	60
Seventh	1,619	441	472	55	29	12
Total ...	396,267	81,479	248,582	37,597	63	46
Total, 1890-91 ...	334,460	68,768	217,513	32,268	65	47

This large difference between the number registered and the number examined has been recurring every year, and is an evil inherent in the estimate

system itself. One great defect of the system has been the assignment of a small amount to schools earning large grants with a view to restrict the total estimate to the budget allotment, and the consequent loss to the Managers of the schools concerned of a portion of their hard-earned money, while the sums provided for a large number of schools lapsed wholly or partially. Another defect has been the waste of time and labour involved in the preparation of the F. reports and the G. lists, and in the publication of the G. lists with minute details as to the number of boys and girls to be examined under each standard. These facts point to the necessity and urgency for a simplified procedure in regard to payments by results.

From Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds, results grants were paid to the extent of Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448 respectively against Rs. 2,16,408, Rs. 2,06,491 and Rs. 76,230. Details by standards, as shown in the margin, have been received for Rs. 2,19,955 only out of Rs. 2,22,302 paid from Provincial Funds. Complete returns could not be obtained for some of the "closed" schools. The grants paid for the Fourth and Fifth standards formed over 42 per cent. of the total. Payments for boys and girls were in the proportion of 44·5 to 55·5. Results grants for boys in the Lower Primary standards are paid from Provincial Funds only to schools in the Agency Tracts and to European and Mappilla schools, and the amount paid under those standards was therefore Rs. 17,505 only against Rs. 89,903 paid for girls in the corresponding standards.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,125	10,333
First	6,196	29,975
Second	5,163	25,232
Third	5,021	24,363
Fourth	57,366	15,919
Fifth	10,342	2,074
Sixth	8,336	6,455
Seventh	4,473	582
Total ...	98,022	1,21,933

Of Rs. 2,20,157 paid from Local Funds, details by standards have not been furnished for Rs. 2,175. The balance was distributed as per margin. The total amounts of grants paid under the Third standard continued to be less than that paid under the First or the Second standard. A larger sum was expended on the Infant standard.

	Rs.
Infant Standard	13,520
First do.	69,744
Second do.	69,511
Third do.	65,207

Of Rs. 75,448 spent from Municipal Funds as results grants, details by standards are not available for Rs. 524. The balance was divided among the several standards as shown in the margin. The grants earned by the lower secondary standards amounted to Rs. 5,070 against Rs. 5,961 in 1890-91. The Lower Secondary Examination Committees of the Tinnevelly and Salem Districts did not conduct the examination before the close of the year; hence the smaller amounts drawn.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,870	223
First	11,975	689
Second	14,870	607
Third	21,454	933
Fourth	17,233	...
Fifth	2,071	...
Sixth	1,928	...
Seventh	1,071	...
Total ...	72,472	2,452

The average grant earned per passed pupil is worked out below, Provincial, Local and Municipal grants being viewed together:—

Standards.	Boys.		Girls.		Average grant paid	
	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Per male pupil.	Per female pupil.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Infant	16,515	47,401	10,556	11,732	0 6 0	0 14 0
First	87,915	57,279	30,664	7,510	1 8 0	4 1 0
Second	89,544	42,801	25,839	4,460	2 1 0	5 13 0
Third	91,682	26,802	25,296	2,608	3 8 0	9 11 0
Fourth	74,599	8,812	15,919	1,087	8 7 0	14 10 0
Fifth	12,413	1,173	2,074	456	10 9 0	19 15 0
Sixth	10,264	800	6,455	238	12 13 0	27 2 0
Seventh	5,544	323	582	42	17 8 0	14 0 0
Total ...	3,88,476	185,384	1,24,385	28,133	...	...

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The average earning was less than in the preceding year. The next summary distinguishes the amounts for merit and ordinary passes under each standard :—

Standards.		Provincial.		Local.		Municipal.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	Boys.	866	259	10,924	2,596	1,525	345
	Girls.	7,883	2,450	...	...	53	170
First	Boys.	2,540	3,656	38,117	31,627	6,726	5,240
	Girls.	16,934	13,041	...	...	349	340
Second	Boys.	1,870	3,293	33,300	36,211	7,909	6,961
	Girls.	12,859	12,373	...	...	252	355
Third	Boys.	1,443	3,578	29,856	35,351	10,182	11,272
	Girls.	12,170	12,193	...	...	375	558
Fourth	Boys.	30,548	26,818	...	...	8,881	8,352
	Girls.	7,981	7,938	...	...	...	...
Fifth	Boys.	3,347	6,995	...	...	710	1,361
	Girls.	3,766	5,308	...	...	...	...
Sixth	Boys.	3,111	5,225	...	...	653	1,275
	Girls.	2,717	3,738	...	...	...	...
Seventh	Boys.	843	3,630	...	...	283	788
	Girls.	290	292	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,09,168	1,10,787	1,12,197	1,05,785	37,898	37,026

As in 1890-91, there was more of merit grants than of ordinary. The amounts earned under that head were also far in excess of those of the preceding year.

The outstandings of results grants on the 31st March 1892, so far as returns have been received, were as shown below :—

Standards.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,250	1,712	80
First	4,219	7,477	696
Second	3,807	7,244	936
Third	3,820	7,103	1,051
Fourth	20,204	...	1,752
Fifth	5,065	...	...
Sixth	3,877	...	135
Seventh	1,378	...	...
Total ...	43,620	23,536	4,650

The bulk of the arrears appertained to the Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna and Tinnevelly Districts, and to standards above the Third. The late publication of the results of the Primary School and Lower Secondary Examinations seems to be one of the reasons for these arrears. Moreover, there is at present no means of forcing Managers of schools to cash their certifying memoranda before the close of the year. Considerable delay also occurs in the transit of bills through the several auditing officers and the Post office. Further, the ranges of some of the Inspecting officers being very heavy, it has been found absolutely necessary for them to carry on the grant examinations till late in the month of March, and certifying memoranda, in such cases, do not reach the Managers before the 31st idem. These are among the causes which have led to the outstandings.

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Direction.

25. Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office from 1st April to 30th June, when he proceeded to Travancore to act as Resident. The acting appointment lasted till 4th November, when he availed himself of privilege leave for one month and 22 days and resumed charge of the Directorship on the 6th January. I acted for him during his absence. In June, Mr. Grigg proceeded on a short tour of inspection through the Districts of Salem, Coimbatore and the Nílgiris. I was on tour from 26th November to 8th December, when I visited the Districts of Bellary and Anantapur, and inspected the more important institutions in the towns of Bellary, Adóni and Anantapur, and conferred with the Collectors of the Districts, and other public officials on educational matters. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, was visited by Mr. Grigg in May and by me in October. Owing to heavy office work, it was not possible for us to undertake any further tours.

Inspectors.

26. There were some changes in the inspectorial staff. M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Ráu Pantulu proceeded on a year's furlough on the 4th January and M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, one of the senior Assistant Inspectors, was appointed to act in his place. In the Central Circle, Mr. Bickle continued to act till 5th January, when he took three months' privilege leave, handing over charge to Mr. Logan. Mr. C. C. Flanagan acted in the Southern Circle during Mr. Logan's absence in the Central Circle. Mr. Marsden went on three months' privilege leave to Europe in August, his place being filled by Mr. Messinier of the Teachers' College. The work done by the permanent and the acting Inspectors is shown in the accompanying statement:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		examining schools.	other work.		
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau Pantulu ...	5	14	14	135	1	6	175	7,045	76	193	154	6,014
	„ L. C. Williams Pillai (ag.)...	1	2	4	104	1	4	116	3,622	22	63	50	732
Central ...	George Bickle, Esq. (acting) ...	2	24	5	1	...	7	39	4,184	81	162	119	3,064
	T. T. Logan, Esq. (acting)	4	4	2	...	...	5	15	1,832	24	55	12	1,069
Southern ...	T. T. Logan, Esq.	3	14	2	...	...	9	28	4,643	45	216	157	4,025
	C. C. Flanagan, Esq. (acting) ...	5	8	3	3	...	8	27	2,734	29½	55½	77	2,991
Western ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	3	7	36	138	5	5	194	4,962	101	75	176	3,170
	P. E. Messinier, Esq. (acting) ...	2	5	15	2	...	...	24	2,093	30	28	35	743

The officers who had charge of the Western Circle spent the largest amount of time in inspection, while those of the Southern Circle were longest in camp. The work of Inspectors is confined chiefly to Colleges, High schools, Training schools, and Middle schools intended for Europeans and Eurasians. They are, of course, not debarred from inspecting schools of a lower grade; they are in fact encouraged to do so whenever they have the time at their command. It is to be observed that the Inspectors, permanent and acting, of the Northern Circle, were able to inspect as many as 239 Primary schools in addition to their other duties.

Inspectresses.

27. Mrs. Brander returned from furlough on the 15th July and relieved Miss Govindurajulu, who afterwards acted for Miss Carr during the absence of the latter on privilege leave for three months. Longer time was spent on circuit in the Southern and Western Circles (237 days) than in the Northern and Central Circles; but the time devoted to inspection, as well as the number of schools and pupils examined, was nearly equal. A large number of girls' schools under private and Board management was taken over by the Department, and the work of the Inspectresses and their subordinate officers has consequently increased.

Assistant Inspectors.

28. M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya, Assistant Inspector, acting in the Fifth Division, proceeded on one year's furlough in May, and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau of the Third Division, whose place was filled by Sub-Assistant Inspector Kachayya Sastri of

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Madras. About 221 schools with 9,433 pupils were examined on an average by each Assistant Inspector; of these, however, only 126 schools with 3,876 pupils were for grant. The average number of days spent on circuit and in the examination of schools was 214 and 161 respectively.

From the particulars given below, it will be seen that, with four exceptions, the Assistant Inspectors were each more than 200 days in camp. The number of pupils examined was largest in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions. It does not appear, however, that a sufficient number of schools was taken up for grant examination by the Assistant Inspectors of the Third and Ninth Divisions. The same remark applies also to the Assistant Inspectors of the Seventh and Eighth Divisions, who examined only 90 and 71 schools, respectively, for grant. The time devoted to inspection was not enough in the case of the Assistant Inspector, Ninth Division. The work of Assistant Inspectors is confined chiefly to Middle and Upper Primary schools. Some of the Government Training schools of the Primary grade are also under their direct control. Owing to the very large increase in the number of Upper Primary schools during the past few years, it has not been found possible for Assistant Inspectors to inspect all the Upper Primary schools in their respective Divisions. Some of the smaller Upper Primary schools have therefore been transferred to Sub-Assistant Inspectors, but endeavours are made so to arrange the programmes of tour of the Assistant Inspectors that all the Upper Primary schools in their Divisions shall be visited by them once in every two or three years.

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	198	5,348	40	3,002	245	194
Second	125	3,067	34	5,465	197	146
Third	84	2,371	224	8,518	209	173
Fourth	152	4,066	42	6,652	188	147
Fifth	121	3,387	248	9,042	238	185
Sixth	177	5,744	52	2,417	293	177
Seventh	90	4,402	45	3,668	193	142
Eighth	71	2,880	56	5,827	156	149
Ninth	112	3,019	113	4,523	205	138
Average ...	126	3,876	95	5,557	214	161

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

29. The total number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools remained the same as in the preceding year. Two temporary Sub-Assistants were entertained for about a month each to complete the grant examination of schools before the close of the official year in the Chicacole and Tuticorin Ranges. M.R.Ry. P.O. Pothan, of Calicut, was removed from the list of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and he died soon after. M.R.Ry. Amirthanayagam Pillai of the Salem Range and M.R.Ry. G. S. Seshayya of the Ramnad Range also died. Their places were filled by gradual promotion being given to those in the lower grades and by appointing new men in the probationary class. In appendix A the usual particulars regarding this class of officers are given. The Sub-Assistants of the Western Circle (South Canara and Malabar) examined the largest number of pupils for grant, each examining on an average 6,376 pupils. The Sub-Assistants of the Third Division (Kistna and Kurnool) were longest on circuit (261 days), and those of the First Division (Ganjam and Vizagapatam) spent the largest amount of time (197 days) in the examination of schools. The statement below shows the average work of the Sub-Assistants in the different Divisions:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	319	5,466	28	1,402	223	197
Second	212	3,327	52	2,861	225	154
Third	246	3,486	96	3,408	261	180
Fourth	222	3,548	31	4,256	168	169
Fifth	161	2,607	79	4,551	207	185
Sixth	222	4,177	74	2,074	228	154
Seventh	161	2,696	37	2,755	193	144
Eighth	215	3,937	47	2,991	213	195
Ninth	279	5,637	36	1,835	211	178
Western Circle	234	6,376	19	1,992	245	168
Average ...	227	4,134	50	2,812	217	172

Taken as a whole the work done compares favourably with that of the previous year. Owing to the rapid development of primary education, the work of the Sub-Assistants has increased considerably, and much difficulty has been experienced by them in carrying on their office work. Each Sub-Assistant is allowed only one clerk. A temporary clerk is generally allowed for three months for the preparation of annual returns and reports; but, even with this additional help, the establishments are unable to cope with the increased work. If additional Sub-Assistants cannot be appointed so as to bring each officer's range within workable limits, their office establishments at least should be strengthened. One of the most important duties of Sub-Assistant Inspectors is to bring indigenous schools under departmental influence and to assist unaided schools to qualify for admission to the aided list. The following statement gives particulars as regards these points:—

—	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Western Circle.	Total.
Indigenous schools brought under inspection ...	83	269	42	90	484
Unaided schools brought into the aided list ...	389	516	152	39	1,096

Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and Inspectors of girls' schools.

30. Five Sub-Assistants were in charge of girls' schools as in the preceding year. The First Range, consisting of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah continues to be very unwieldy. It was found necessary during the year to give a part of the work of the Sub-Assistant to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools in the different ranges. Unless an additional Sub-Assistant is sanctioned, female education in the First Range is likely to suffer considerably. Miss Patterson, of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, was appointed to the Third Range in January last in succession to M.R.Ry. T. Ramalingam Pillai, who was appointed a Sub-Assistant Inspector of boys' schools. This is the second Sub-Assistant Inspectress on the staff. There cannot be any doubt that for the inspection of girls' schools, female officers are better fitted than male officers. The Sub-Assistants of girls' schools, with one exception, worked satisfactorily.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

31. From the figures given in the statement below, it will be seen that there was an increase of 10 Inspecting Schoolmasters, seven for Hindu and three for Muhammadan schools. Including Madras, 10 Districts are provided with Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters. The employment of Muhammadans in this capacity in other Districts containing a large Muhammadan population has also been recommended, and the District Boards concerned are likely to give effect to the recommendation.. The work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters was generally fair, and I am glad to report that in some Districts, such as Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore, the Presidents of the District Boards took special interest in, and exercised effective control over, the work of these officers. One of the best tests of the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters is the number of schools they have been instrumental in opening. During the year under review over 3,500 schools

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were either revived or opened through their efforts. The question of transferring this agency to Provincial Service is still under consideration.

Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Ganjam	10	12	South Arcot	9	9
Visagapatam	12	12	Coimbatore	11	11
Godávari	13	13	Nilgiris	1	1
Kistna	15	15	Salem	9	9
Kurnool	4	6	Tanjore	15	15
Nellore	7	9	Trichinopoly	8	9
Madras	8	8	Madura	14	14
Chingleput	7	7	Tinnevelly	13	13
Bellary	8	8	Malabar	22	22
Anantapur	4	4	South Canara	6	7
Cuddapah	7	8			
North Arcot	9	10	Total ...	207	217

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

32. Two additional Superintendents of Hill Schools were appointed during the year, one in the Ganjam and the other in the Godávari Agency. The former took charge on the 1st July 1891 and the latter on the 14th February 1892. The Superintendents are reported to have done good work, those of the Ganjam Agency having started or brought under inspection 133 schools. Thirty-seven unaided schools are also returned as having been transferred to the aided list through their exertions. The code of rules for the guidance of Hill Superintendents was revised during the year.

Inspection Code.

33. Mr. Grigg drew up a complete code of rules applicable to Inspecting officers, which was generally approved by Government in G.O., No. 668, dated 22nd August 1891; but, pending the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code and other changes contemplated in the establishment of Inspecting officers, the code has not been promulgated as yet, though the important provisions contained in it are already in force.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests.

34. The rules for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests were revised during the year. A few additions were made to the subjects of examination, and the system of honoraria hitherto allowed for passing in a third Vernacular was abolished as being unsuitable and unnecessary. Similar rules framed by Mr. Grigg for regulating the appointment and promotion of Assistant Inspectors were not passed by Government. For the Sub-Assistants' Tests of January last, 47 candidates registered their names and the majority of them passed. Up to date 36 candidates have completed the Sub-Assistants' Tests, and all of them have been provided with Sub-Assistant Inspector's posts, permanent or acting.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

35. At the annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees, held on the 31st March last, the usual address was delivered by Mr. Grigg. Three hundred and eighty-four candidates were admitted to degrees in the various Faculties, against 301 in the previous year. The statement below gives the figures for the last five years:—

Degrees.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Arts ...	M.A.	4	1	3	5	5
	B.A.	182	158	203	239	307
Law ...	M.L.	...	...	...	1	...
	B.L.	41	45	38	30	47
Medicine ...	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...
	M.B. & C.M.	3	2	2	1	1
	L.M.S.	11	10	8	11	11
Engineering.	B.C.E.	1	3	4	2	4
Teaching ..	L.T.	3	5	...	3	9
	Total ...	245	224	258	301	384

The number of candidates admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts is the largest on record. It is a matter for regret, however, that the increase in the numbers qualifying for degrees in the professional Faculties does not keep pace with the rapid advance in the number of graduates in Arts. The Law degree no doubt continues to attract an increasing number of candidates, but this is not the case with the Medical and Engineering degrees. The new Educational Rules bring pressure to bear upon graduate teachers to qualify professionally; and hence the number appearing for the L.T. degree examination is likely to increase considerably.

Changes in by-laws.

36. Several changes of importance were carried out during the year. The important changes in the by-laws were the following. The alterations in the by-laws relating to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, which were referred to in my last report, were sanctioned and notified in April 1891. The new by-laws are likely to give a considerable impetus to the study of Mechanical Engineering, while placing Engineering instruction, in general, on a sounder basis. Several important changes were made in the scheme of the Matriculation Examination and the First Examination in Arts. In future, candidates for the Matriculation Examination, unless specially exempted, will be required to produce certificates to the effect that they have studied in recognized High schools for a certain period. This rule, besides ensuring a better class of candidates coming up for the examination, will also have the effect of improving the discipline in schools. Physics and Chemistry have been separated from History and Geography. The marks assigned for the different branches have been re-distributed. Special text-books in the English language have been dispensed with. Logic has been omitted from the curriculum for the F.A. Examination, and Physiography has been added as an alternative subject to Physiology. Changes were also effected in the minima required for passing in the different subjects. Revised by-laws relating to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were also adopted by the Senate. Under these by-laws the examination will consist of three divisions—English language, Second language and Science—instead of two branches as at present. Any division may be brought up at any time, but a candidate must qualify in all the divisions before he is entitled to his degree. This change will induce candidates to give equal attention to all the subjects. The standard of general attainments for the admission of candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery was raised by the substitution of the First Examination in Arts for the Matriculation Examination. The disastrous results of the L.M.S. Examinations of the past few years have been attributed chiefly to the low general educational attainments of the candidates, and the change in the by-law noted is likely, therefore, to effect an improvement in this respect. The change, however, is not to have any retrospective effect. It has also been ruled that no candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts unless he has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or some other University in the British Empire, not less than two years previously. The revision of the curricula of studies for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws was under the consideration of a committee. The fee for admission to the L.T. degree examination was reduced to Rs. 30, and the examination will in future be held in January instead of in March. The Senate also decided that the adoption of any distinctive dress by professors or students was unnecessary and undesirable. The revised by-laws relating to the appointment of a full-time Registrar were sanctioned by Government.

University Fee Fund.

37. A sum of Rs. 1,78,534 was realized from examination fees, and the receipts from sale of books and other sources amounted to Rs. 14,188, thus giving a gross income of Rs. 1,92,722 against Rs. 1,89,896 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,64,846 against Rs. 1,54,603, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,876 in favour of the University Fee Fund. No endowments were made to the University during the year. It is to be regretted that no candidates were found qualified for the Government prize for Indian Palæography and Epigraphy.

Affiliated institutions.

38. The total number of institutions affiliated up to the B.A. standard remained the same, but there were three additions to the number affiliated up to the F.A. standard, viz., the Church Mission Society's

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College, Cottayam; the Aurangabad College; and St. Michael's College, Coimbatore. Of these three institutions, only the last is within British territory. The Law College, which became a separate institution in May 1891, was affiliated to the University up to the B.L. standard.

University examinations.

39. The total number of candidates for the various University examinations advanced from 10,363 to 11,210, and the number passed from 3,008 to 3,782, thus raising the percentage of passed to examined from 29·0 to 33·7. The increase in the total number examined and passed was chiefly due to the conspicuous increase in the number that appeared for and passed the Matriculation Examination.

In the annexed table particulars relating to all the University examinations, excepting the Matriculation, are given with reference to the different classes of institutions to which the candidates belonged :—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*10*	...	...	...	..	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1891-92.	102	46	...	208	8	93	457	68	21	...	123	4	14	230
	1890-91.	*127*	*69*	...	*257*	*5*	*90*	*548*	*84*	*43*	...	*195*	*5*	*32*	*359*
Optional Branch.	1891-92.	86	17	...	159	4	223	489	66	9	...	105	3	133	316
	1890-91.	*99*	*41*	...	*191*	*3*	*164*	*498*	*65*	*21*	...	*95*	*3*	*73*	*257*
First Examination in Arts.	1891-92.	282	209	55	797	65	658	2,016	95	88	24	338	25	170	740
	1890-91.	*270*	*228*	*35*	*911*	*112*	*496*	*2,052*	*103*	*88*	*8*	*324*	*44*	*101*	*668*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	** 1*	*1*
Bachelor of Laws ...	1891-92.	144	7	...	...	...	...	151	21	4	...	...	...	* 23	48
	1890-91.	*123*	*5*	...	...	...	...	*128*	*37*	*2*	..	...	...	...	*39*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1891-92.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	*1*	...	..	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1891-92.	4	...	...	...	...	..	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1890-91.	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	..	...	...	...	*1*
Preliminary Scientific.	1891-92.	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Second L.M.S. ...	1891-92.	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1890-91.	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	*17*	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*
First L.M.S.	1891-92.	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
	1890-91.	*67*	...	...	...	...	...	*67*	*10*	...	..	...	...	...	*10*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1891-92.	14	..	...	...	...	..	14	6	...		...	..	...	6
	1890-91.	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. 1891-92	Written Examn.	5	...	...	...	...	11	16	4	...	...	...	...	8	12
	Practical Examn.	4	...	...	...	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
1890-91		...	...	...	...	...	...	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	1891-92.	709	279	55	1,164	77	1,019	3,303	292	122	24	566	32	365	1,401
	1890-91.	*725*	*543*	*35*	*1,359*	*120*	*762*	*3,361*	*312*	*154*	*8*	*614*	*52*	*213*	*1,360*

* Ex-students.

As a consequence of the stimulus of the Government scholarships, the number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination increased from 10 to 16; the number passed remained, however, the same. There was a decrease of 17 per cent. in the number entered for the Language Branch of the B.A. degree examination. The poor results of the F.A. examination of 1889, and the unusually large number passed at the Language Branch examination in the previous year, account chiefly for the decrease. The number presented for the Optional Branches was a little less than in 1891. There was a considerable falling off (from 65·5 to 50·3) in the percentage of successful candidates in the Language branch. These figures, of course, do not represent the proportion that passed in English and in the Second

language separately. The F.A. examination of 1891 was the last under the old by-laws, and if one may judge from the large proportion passed—36·7 per cent.—the test was probably less severe than in the preceding few years.

Three candidates appeared for the M.L. degree examination, but none passed. This examination is of a very searching nature, and the candidates have no help in the way of instruction similar to what the M.A. candidates now have in some of the First-grade Arts colleges. There was an appreciable increase in the number of candidates for the B.L. degree examination, and the percentage of success rose from 30 to 32.

Some improvement is noticeable in the results of the Medical examinations. The total number of candidates increased from 94 to 122, and the proportion passed advanced from 23 to 26 per cent. Half the number of candidates that presented themselves for the two M.B. and C.M. Examinations were successful, but the results of the Preliminary Scientific Examination were almost a total failure. The great difference between the results of the Second and First L.M.S. Examinations points to the unfitness of a large number of the students when they entered the Medical College. I would note here that the number of candidates appearing for the various Medical Examinations does not fully show the extent of the popularity of the medical profession, as some students who receive their preliminary training in India go to Great Britain to qualify for British diplomas.

The results of the examination for the degree of B.C.E. were, on the whole, encouraging. Of the 14 candidates presented for this examination, five appeared direct from the college, and of these four passed. Of the nine independent candidates only two passed.

The number of candidates for the L.T. degree examination was almost the same as in the previous year, but it is likely to increase, since, under the new rules, a graduate teacher is not held fully qualified professionally unless he is trained and has passed this examination.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the Arts examinations.

40. Government colleges contributed 22 per cent. and aided colleges 45 per cent. of the candidates for the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination. For the Optional branches Government and aided institutions contributed 17 and 32 per cent. respectively. It is worthy of note that, whilst the proportion of private students for the Language branch was 20 per cent., the proportion in the Optional branches was 45 per cent. This is partly due to the fact that candidates who fail to pass the examination in the Language branch in the first instance find it difficult to succeed in it without rejoining a college. Government colleges did better than aided colleges, both in the Language and in the Optional branches. There has, however, been a considerable improvement of late in the staff of aided colleges, this being specially noticeable with reference to the teaching of English. Government colleges, as a rule, afford better facilities than non-Government colleges for instruction in the Science branches. Some deterioration is noticeable in the Language branch results of Government institutions in Native States. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, which is the only unaided first-grade college, sent up a larger number of candidates for both branches than in 1890-91, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Only 15 per cent. of the private students passed the Language branch, whilst 59 per cent. passed the Optional branches. The difference is striking, but is of no particular moment, for the majority of the candidates classed as private are students who, though they did not come up direct from a college, had gone through the complete course in previous years. Most of them are private students only in name. This anomaly will be removed under the new by-laws already referred to.

There was a conspicuous increase in the number of private candidates for the F.A. examination, and the proportion passed was an improvement on that of the previous year. Of the 2,016 candidates, 11 per cent. were from Madras Government colleges, 10 per cent. from Government institutions in Native States, and 39 per cent. from aided colleges; but of the 740 that passed, 13 per cent. were from Madras Government colleges, 12 per cent. from Government institutions in Native States, and 46 per cent. from aided colleges. The percentage of passed to examined in these three classes of institutions was 41, 42, and 42 respectively. The Kumbakónam and Calicut Colleges did very badly; hence the comparatively

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low position of Madras Government institutions. There is a marked difference, however, between the success of candidates that appeared direct from colleges and that of private students, for only 26 per cent. of the latter passed. The results of the F.A. examination are likely to be better in future, as under the new scheme the rules as regards the minimum qualification in each subject are not so stringent.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. Degree Examination.

41. Sixteen candidates appeared for the M.A. degree examination and six passed, one in each of the following branches:—Advanced Physics, Biology and Animal Physiology, Mental and Moral Science, History, English, and Sanskrit. With one exception all passed in the third class. The passed candidates were all Brahmans. Eight M.A. scholarships were taken up by students attached to first-grade colleges.

42. The statement in the margin gives detailed particulars of the results of the B.A. degree examination. There was a considerable decrease in the proportion that passed in English. This was probably due more to a raising of the standard applied than to a falling off in the quality of the instruction imparted. The results in Optional languages were even better than those of the previous year, and there was also greater uniformity in the results of the examination in Optional branches. The results in History were not so satisfactory as in the previous year, but in all the other branches, a very considerable improvement is noticeable. The increase in the number that took up Mathematics and the higher proportion of successful candidates are encouraging and point to the conclusion that greater attention was paid during the year to the teaching of this important subject. As usual the three most popular subjects were Physics, Mental and Moral Science, and History. Notwithstanding the prejudice against the study of Biology that is supposed to exist among Brahmans and the other higher castes, the number taking up that subject is about as large as can be accommodated in the two colleges which undertake to teach it. The subject is one most useful to those wishing to qualify for the medical profession.

B.A. Degree Examination.

Subjects.	Percentage passed in 1889-90.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	59	548	404	73·7	457	231	50·5
Optional languages	92	548	464	84·6	457	430	94·1
Optional subjects—							
Branch I—Mathematics ...	51	67	30	44·7	76	52	68·4
Branch II { Physics ...	24	138	57	41·3	121	80	66·1
Branch II { Chemistry ...	31	43	19	44·2	34	21	61·7
Branch III { Biology and Animal Physiology ...	...	3	1	33·3	1	1	100·0
Branch III { Biology and Zoology ...	70	18	11	61·1	14	10	71·4
Branch III { Biology and Geology ...	...	1	1	100·0	...	...	...
Branch IV—Mental and Moral Science ...	59	124	71	57·2	128	89	69·5
Branch V—History ...	47	104	67	64·4	115	63	54·8

43. Excepting in English, the results in all the subjects at the First Examination in Arts show a considerable advance, the most marked improvement being under Mathematics. In most colleges the teachers of this subject are graduates who have gone through the mathematical course under the new curriculum, and hence the instruction is now of a better quality than it was in the past. The old rule which required a minimum in six different subjects no doubt made the F.A. examination one of the most difficult of the University tests, but its chief defect was the little opportunity it offered to

First in Arts Examination.

Subjects.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	1,323	65	990	49
Optional language.	1,681	82	1,693	84
Logic	1,620	79	1,732	86
Mathematics ...	1,344	65	1,638	81
Physiology ...	1,401	68	1,522	75
History	1,366	67	1,494	74

students to become really proficient in any of the important subjects, such as English or Mathematics. Under the revised by-laws this defect will, to some extent, be removed.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations.

44. The annexed statement gives particulars as to the different classes of the population represented at the last B.A. and F.A. Examinations :—

Classes of the community.	B.A. Examination, Language Branch.				B.A. Examination, Optional Branches.				F.A. Examination.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Total percentage of passed from each class.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Total percentage of passed from each class.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Total percentage of passed from each class.
Brahmans	314	156	49·7	67·8	333	223	66·9	70·6	1,400	533	38·0	72·0
Other Hindus	91	40	43·9	17·4	82	43	52·4	13·6	420	130	30·9	17·9
Muhammadans ...	7	2	28·5	·9	4	...	...	...	27	8	29·6	1·0
Native Christians ...	30	25	69·4	10·9	63	45	71·4	14·3	134	52	38·8	7·0
Eurasians	5	4	80·0	1·7	4	2	50·0	·6	19	8	42·1	1·0
Europeans	3	2	66·6	·9	2	2	100·0	·6	15	8	53·3	1·0
Others	1	1	100·0	·4	1	1	100·0	·3	1	1	100·0	·1
Total ...	457	230	50·3	..	489	316	64·6	...	2,016	740	36·7	...

The total number of candidates that passed the Language branch of the B.A. degree being smaller than in the previous year there was, consequently, a decrease under almost every class of the community. In the Optional branches of the B.A. examination, the pass list shows that Brahmans increased from 183 to 223 or by 22 per cent. and that the number of Native Christians was more than double. Not a single Muhammadan passed in any of the Optional branches, but, under Europeans and Eurasians, there was an increase from two to four. Considerable variations are noticeable in the proportion passed from each class of the community. The percentage of passed to examined under Brahmans in the Language branch declined from 63·9 to 49·7, though in the Optional branches it advanced from 51·1 to 66·9. The success of Native Christians in both the Language and Optional branches was very creditable to them, being 69·4 and 71·4 per cent. respectively. A deterioration is noticeable under 'Other Hindus,' so far as the results of the Optional branches are concerned. As might be expected, European and Eurasian candidates did well in the Language branch; in the Optional branches 66·6 per cent. were successful. The poor figure cut by Muhammadans in the University examinations is due, in my opinion, not to lack of natural ability but to want of application and to neglect of school in early youth. Brahmans, of course, keep the lead. The remarkable progress made by Native Christians within the last few years shows how fully alive they are to the advantages of higher English education.

The increase of 72 in the number of successful candidates at the F.A. Examination was shared chiefly by Brahmans and other Hindus. The number of successful Muhammadan, Eurasian and European, and Native Christian candidates remained almost stationary. The results were creditable to Brahmans, to Native Christians, and to Eurasians and Europeans, whilst those relating to non-Brahman Hindus and Muhammadans were below the average for the Presidency. It is evident, from a comparison of the figures given in the above table with those of previous years, that a larger proportion of Native Christian and Brahman than of non-Brahman Hindu under-graduates of the F.A. standard pursue their course up to the B.A. Examination. Special facilities are afforded to Native Christians to continue their studies in Mission colleges, and the majority of Brahman students are sons of Government officials, who have themselves benefited by higher education. It is matter for great regret that Muhammadans, notwithstanding the special inducements offered to them, are so poorly represented.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

45. The number of first-grade colleges was 11 as in the previous year, but the total attendance advanced from 2,236 to 2,661 or by 19 per cent. Never before has such a large advance taken place in a single year. The number studying for the degree examinations

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rose from 841 to 1,067 or by 27 per cent., and that for the F.A. Examination from 1,395 to 1,594 or by 14 per cent. The large number (740) that passed the last F.A. Examination compared with the number that passed (359) in December 1889 chiefly accounts for the increase in the B.A. classes; but there have also been other causes at work, such, for example, as the new regulations relating to the B.A. degree examination, the new Public Service Notification, and the Fee Notification which came into operation at the beginning of the present calendar year. The full effects of the Fee Notification cannot of course be estimated at present, but I have no doubt that a portion at least of the increase in aided first-grade colleges—from 1,511 to 1,790 or by 18 per cent.—is due to the new regulations, under which the levy of fees in institutions under private management is left entirely to the discretion of the managers. That the Fee Notification is not the sole or even the chief cause is, however, clear from the noteworthy fact that in Government first-grade colleges the increase was equally great, the total strength of the three Government first-grade colleges having advanced from 643 to 762 or by 18 per cent. As the numbers stood on the 31st March last the average strength of a Government college was 254, and that of an aided college was 256.

Owing to the abolition during the year of the college department of the Government College, Calicut, and the opening of a college class in the Roman Catholic school, Coimbatore, under the designation of St. Michael's College, the number of second-grade colleges borne on the departmental returns remained the same as in 1890-91; but the total attendance rose from 969 to 1,157 or by 19 per cent. If the strength of the F.A. classes in first-grade colleges is taken into account, the number reading for the F.A. Examination shows an advance from 2,364 to 2,751 or of over 16 per cent. The same causes were in operation in second-grade as in first-grade colleges, but considering the fact that a pass in the F.A. Examination is now the lowest University qualification for entrance to the Public Service, it is evident that the most potent cause, as far as the F.A. classes are concerned, has been the new Public Service Notification. Government itself anticipated a very large increase in the strength of the F.A. classes in 1891-92 (*vide* para. 4 of G.O., No. 32, dated 12th January 1892, Educational), and the increase noted above fully meets those anticipations. No useful comparison can be drawn between the strength of second-grade colleges under public and under private management; for there are only one Government and three Board institutions, while there are 20 aided and unaided colleges. It is worthy of notice that with the exception of five—the Government College, Mangalore, the Salem College, the Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada, the Coimbatore College, and the C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly—every college shared in the increase in strength referred to above.

The statement in the margin, which gives particulars relating to the total attendance in Arts Colleges—first and second grades—for the last ten years, brings into prominence more clearly the extraordinary development of collegiate education that took place last year. This is not a matter for regret, for I have more than once pointed out that the country needs a far larger number of men of University culture than our colleges can supply at present. It is to be hoped, however, that this increase in Arts colleges will not lead to a decrease in the number qualifying for practical professions, such as Engineering and Medicine.

Year.	Total strength.	Percentage of increase.
1882-83	2,060	...
1883-84	2,175	5·58
1884-85	2,515	15·63
1885-86	2,688	6·88
1886-87	2,979	10·82
1887-88	3,036	1·91
1888-89	3,069	1·09
1889-90	3,043	0·85
1890-91	3,205	5·32
1891-92	3,818	19·13

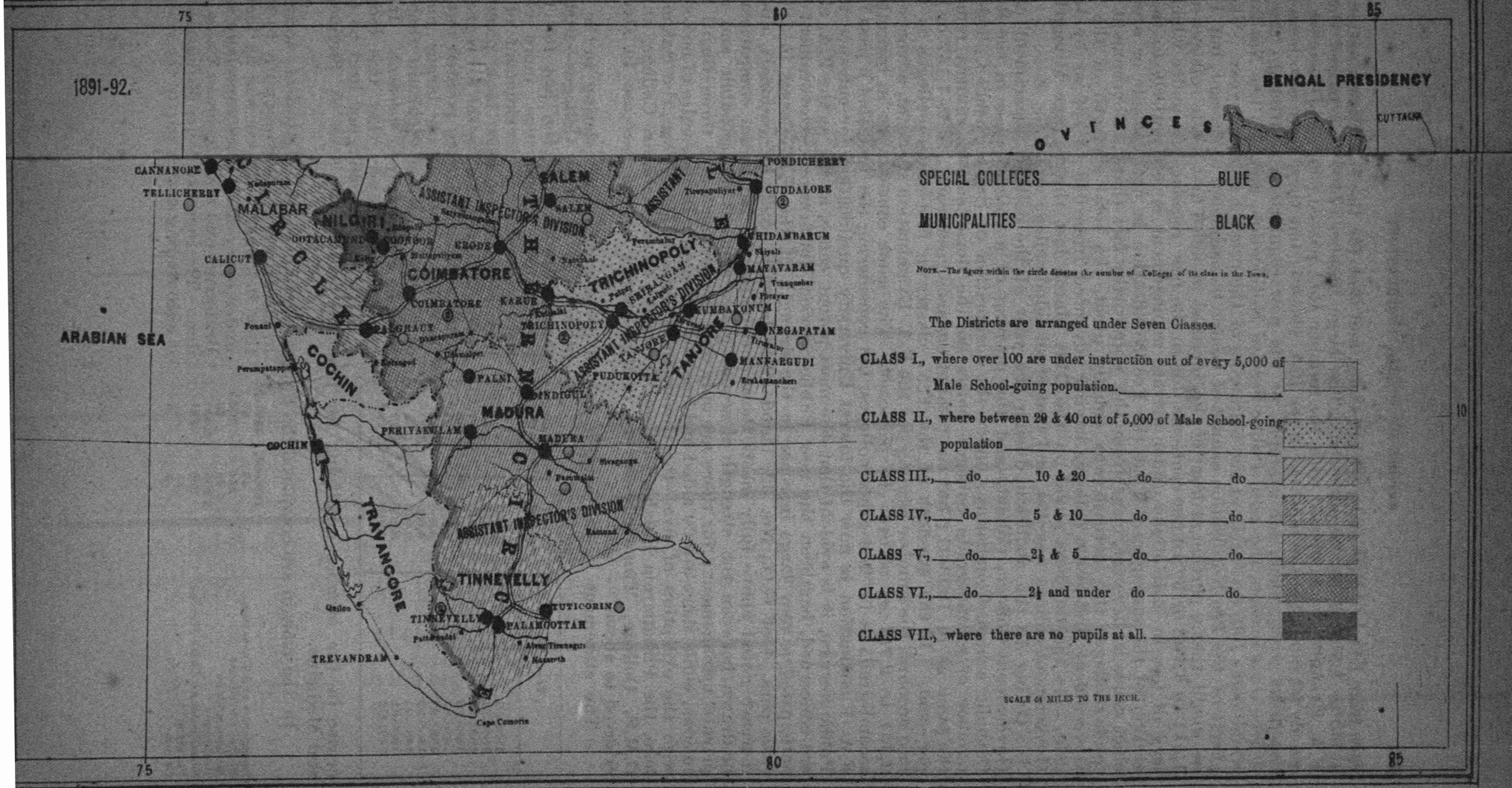
In the margin are compared the figures relating to college students according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. There was an increase under every class, more especially under Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus. The increase under Muhammadans is encouraging and is partly the result of

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	43	45
Native Christians	244	264
Muhammadans	46	56
Brahmans	2,205	2,600
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	658	844
Paraiyas	...	...
Others	9	9

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map 1.

1891-92.



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the special concessions allowed to them in the matter of Government scholarships. The absence of Paraiyas is not surprising, considering that this class of the community is so very backward even as regards Primary education. It would not, however, be a valid inference to conclude that no Paraiyas receive the benefits of a collegiate education, since those of them who have adopted Christianity will appear under the designation of 'Native Christians.' The term 'Others' doubtless occasionally includes a member of this community. About the same proportion of pupils of the poorer classes as in the previous year (23 per cent. of the total number) were in Arts colleges; but in colleges under public management the proportion was 18 per cent. and in colleges under private management it was 25 per cent. Under the new Fee Notification free scholarships have been discontinued in all Government and Board institutions, and this, combined with the fact that managers of aided and unaided colleges are allowed to charge any fees they like, will diminish still further the proportion of poor pupils in the former classes of institutions. The particulars relating to pupils, according to occupation of parents, shown in Subsidiary Table 1, do not call for any special remarks. As usual the majority were sons of officials and landholders.

First-grade Colleges.

46. A short account of each of the first-grade colleges is furnished below.

Including eight M.A. scholars, the strength of the Presidency College on the 31st March 1892 reached 371, the highest figure ever attained. The principal features of the year were the separation of the Law department and the affiliation of the Presidency College to the University in Geology, Animal Physiology and Botany. A lectureship in Geology and Mineralogy was instituted in February last, and Dr. Warth, the Acting Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, was appointed to it. The success of the college at the last B.A. degree examination was remarkable, except in the History branch. At the F.A. Examination, 42·8 per cent. passed, a result which, though not very satisfactory, still compares favourably with that of the previous year. The fee receipts for the year covered 20 per cent. of the expenditure, and the net cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 276.

A satisfactory increase—from 211 to 249—took place in the strength of the Kumbakónam College. The results of the F.A. Examination were poor, the majority of the candidates having failed in English. In the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, the college did fairly well, and the results in the Optional branches, especially Mathematics, were very good. The net cost of educating each student was Rs. 123.

There was an accession of about 46 per cent. to the strength of the Rajahmundry College. Only 36 per cent. passed the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, but the results in the Optional branches were more satisfactory. The results of the F.A. Examination were a great improvement on those of the previous year, 56 per cent. having passed against 36 per cent. in 1890-91. The net cost of educating each student decreased from Rs. 350 to Rs. 341.

The strength of the Madras Christian College rose from 675 to 767. The results of the University examinations were uniformly good. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the celebration of the first 'Christian College Day' by the old students of the college. It is remarkable that not only every District in this Presidency, but also Bombay, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Ceylon were represented in the college. As much as 58·6 per cent. of the total charges was met from fees.

The attendance of the Pachaiyappa's College rose from 144 to 195. All the students were Hindus. The results of the University examinations were good. Eleven passed out of 16 in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination and 27 out of 43 at the F.A. Examination. Over 35 per cent. of the expenditure was met from fees.

The attendance of the B.A. and the F.A. classes of St. Peter's College, Tanjore, rose from 26 and 78 at the close of 1890-91 to 30 and 88 respectively on the 31st March last. Forty-three per cent. passed the Language branch and 75 per cent. the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, and 78 per cent. the F.A. Examination. The general condition of the institution was good.

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There was a perceptible increase in the strength of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, from 307 to 389, but the average attendance was only 244. The results in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination were not very satisfactory, only 11 passing out of 23; but in the Optional branches 67 per cent. of the examinees passed. At the F.A. Examination, above 52 per cent. The finances of the institution continued to be satisfactory.

The strength of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, on the 31st March last, was 212 against 193 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The results of the F.A. Examination and of the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination were fair. The College did exceedingly well in the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination. The fee receipts covered 65·3 per cent. of the total cost.

On the 31st March last only seven students were studying for the B.A.* degree examination at the Caldwell College, Tuticorin, against 14 on the corresponding date in 1891. The decrease was due to the non-formation of the Junior B.A. class, owing to the very poor results of the F.A. Examination of December 1891. The strength of the F.A. classes rose from 23 to 25. The results of the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination were good, all the three that appeared having passed. None were sent up for the Optional branches. The F.A. results were almost a complete failure, only one having passed out of 11 examined.

The number studying for the F.A. Examination in St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, rose from 35 to 60, but the strength of the B.A. classes was only 17 against 16 in the preceding year. Four students appeared for the Language branch, and five for the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, and all of them passed. But at the F.A. Examination only four passed out of 14 examined. The financial condition of the institution was satisfactory.

There was a marked increase in the strength of the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, consequent on the introduction of the reduced rates of fees. The results of the B.A. degree examination were good and those of the F.A. Examination fair.

Second-grade Colleges.

47. Among the second-grade colleges, the Victoria College, Pálghat, had the largest attendance (124), and next in order came the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, and the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, with 92 and 83 students respectively. Eight colleges contained less than 30 names on the rolls. In the Native College, Berhampore, the attendance was as low as 21. Four hundred and seventy-two candidates appeared for the F.A. Examination from second-grade colleges, and 173 or 36·7 per cent. passed, which was also the average for the Presidency. The Government College, Mangalore, the Victoria College, Pálghat, and the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, obtained the best results. From the Coimbatore College, 35 appeared, but only four passed.

(*b*) Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.

Law.

Law College.

48. The re-organization of the Law College as a separate institution took effect on the 2nd May 1891, the date on which Mr. Nelson entered upon his duties as Principal. The regular work of the College began a little later. The College Council was formed in July 1891. The Professorial staff was strengthened, and a class for candidates for the Pleadership examination was also formed. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was the largest the College ever had—comprising 310 B.L. and 50 Pleadership candidates. Sixty-three candidates appeared for the B.L. degree examination, of whom 21 passed. Twenty-three of the former students also passed. The college at present has no building of its own, the classes being held partly in the Senate House and partly in the Presidency College. Government has expressed its approval of the erection of a building on the Esplanade, but funds have not yet been allotted for the purpose. The fee income was nearly Rs. 6,000 in excess of the estimate, while the total charges were less by about Rs. 2,000. These figures point to the growing popularity of the institution. Though full effect has not yet been given to the scheme, the success that has attended the college during the first year of its existence gives promise of a useful future.

Medicine.

Medical College.

49. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Price was appointed Principal of the Medical College on the death of Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie. At the suggestion of Government and the Director the by-laws of the University and the rules of the college regarding the granting of certificates of attendance were enforced by the Professors. This resulted, as was anticipated, in a decided improvement in the attendance, and in the tone and discipline of the institution. A hygienic laboratory was constructed and a Medical graduate was appointed as Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene. The College department was 157 strong at the close of the year, comprising 18 M.B. and C. M., 119 L.M.S. and 20 casual students. At the University examinations held in July 1891, 33 per cent. of the candidates that appeared direct from the college passed the first M.B. and C.M. examination and 10 per cent. the first and 67 per cent. the second L.M.S. examination. At the Preliminary Scientific Examination 17 per cent. passed. None appeared for the second M.B. and C.M. Examination. It is under contemplation to reorganize the staff, the duties of some of the Professors having become too heavy to admit of their conducting efficiently both college and hospital work. The total cost, excluding stipends of the institution, including the School department, amounted to Rs. 1,40,814, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 22,281, and Local and Municipal contributions amounted to Rs. 7,279.

Engineering.

College of Engineering.

50. The strength of the Engineer classes in the College of Engineering on the 31st March last was ten against twelve on the corresponding date in 1891. The results of the B.C.E. degree examination held in January last were very satisfactory, four having passed out of the five students of the senior division who appeared direct from the college. The same proportion passed also the final examination for Assistant Engineers. In December last a Brahman student completed his final practical course in Mechanical Engineering, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Mr. Phipps, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Perambúr Workshops, under whom he worked. It is satisfactory that of the five Engineer students who have recently entered on their practical courses, two have elected the Mechanical Engineering branch. A new and important feature of the year was the engagement of the Engineer classes in continuous field-work beyond the Madras municipal limits, and the inspection by some of the Engineer students of the Periyár works and the Kistna bridge. This practice, which is productive of good results, should be continued. The total charges for the year rose from Rs. 15,202 to Rs. 25,425, but there was a falling off in the receipts from Rs. 2,207 to Rs. 1,850; consequently the net cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 2,143.

Teaching.

Teachers' College.

51. There were 31 graduates under training in the Teachers' College against 21 in the preceding year, and of under-graduates of the F.A. standard there were 29 against 32. The number of graduates was the largest the college ever had. Five students appeared for the written portion of the L.T. degree examination and four passed. But of the four that appeared for the practical test none passed. The results of the Intermediate Technical examinations in Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Banking, Mensuration, and Surveying and Levelling were, however, satisfactory. Under the recent rules, the period of training has been reduced to twelve months and the study of Technical subjects is left to the option of the students. The college buildings were completed during the year. Including the school department, the average net cost of training each student amounted to Rs. 436 against Rs. 392 in the preceding year.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture.

52. The special committee appointed under G.O., No. 415, dated 4th July 1890, to consider the course of study, &c., for the College of Agriculture, submitted its report in November 1891, but final orders on it were not passed before the close of the official year. Special sanction

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was, however, obtained in February last for the introduction, tentatively, of the revised syllabuses recommended by the above committee, and for the Government Technical examinations being conducted, so far as this college was concerned, in accordance with the draft revised curricula of studies. The uncertainty as to the future organization of the college rendered its working less satisfactory than would have been the case otherwise. The strength of the institution at the end of the session was only 45. This decrease was largely due to the abolition of the junior department during the year. The results of the Technical examinations held in April and May 1891 were fairly satisfactory except in six subjects, as noticed in detail in the last report. During the year a museum containing specimens of cereals, minerals, &c., was organized by the staff. The total charges, excluding the cost of scholarships, aggregated Rs. 28,972. The large increase in the cost of the institution was mainly due to the closing of the school department, to which a share of the total cost was previously debited.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

53. The results of the Upper Secondary Examination of May 1891 were even more disappointing than those of the preceding year. Thirty-five candidates appeared for the complete test, but none passed. For one or more branches 53 appeared, of whom 12 passed. The failures in the different branches were as shown below :—

	Number examined.	Number of failures.
English	69	65
Vernacular	61	53
Mathematics	43	40
History and Geography	50	44

These results seem to be due mainly to the inferior attainments of the candidates. Six institutions presented pupil-candidates, of which only one—Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School—passed any pupils. Out of 88 entrants, no fewer than 51 were Brahmans and 22 non-Brahman Caste Hindus; but only four of the former and three of the latter passed. Of the 12 passed candidates, half the number were females.

Matriculation Examination.

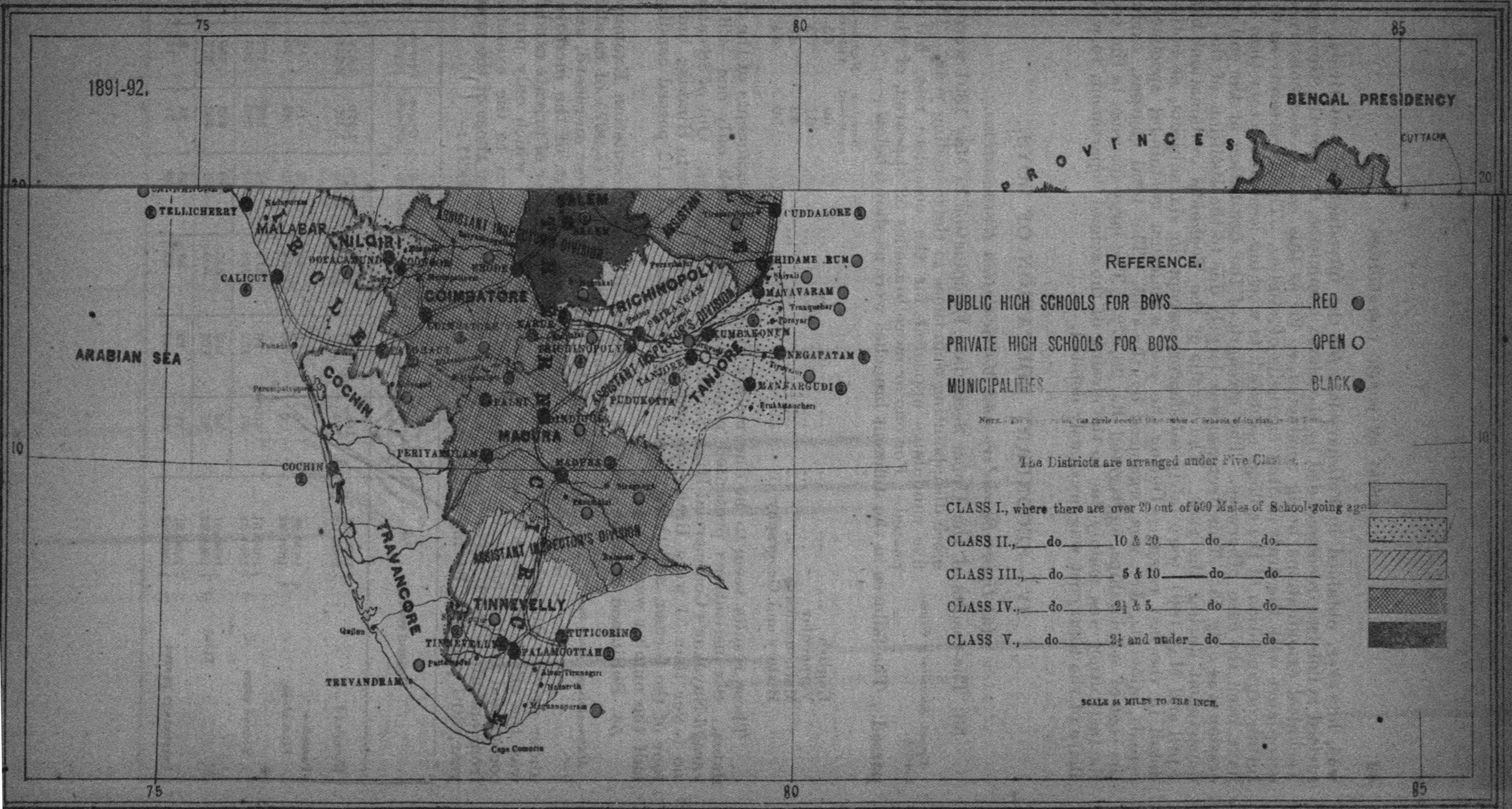
54. Subjoined is an analysis of the results of the Matriculation Examination for the past two years. The number (7,907) of candidates examined in December 1891 is the largest on record, and it is noteworthy that more than 62 per cent. of the increase was under private students. Such a large increase in the number of private candidates was the effect no doubt of the new by-laws, according to which only pupils of recognized High schools are ordinarily eligible for admission to the examination from and after 1892. The results were more favourable than those of the previous year, 30·1 per cent. having passed against 23·5 per cent. in 1891 :—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined	1890-91 ...	168	353	1,052	2,474	1,279	1,676	7,002
	1891-92 ...	114	370	1,315	2,435	1,428	2,245	7,907
Passed—								
First class	1890-91 ...	6	6	32	61	18	2	125
	1891-92 ...	6	20	48	129	49	10	262
Second class	1890-91 ...	40	96	313	632	305	137	1,523
	1891-92 ...	41	152	456	818	389	263	2,119
Total ...	1890-91 ...	46	102	345	693	323	139	1,648
	1891-92 ...	47	172	504	947	438	278	2,381
Percentage passed ...	1890-91 ...	27	29	33	28	25	8	23·5
	1891-92 ...	41	46	38	39	31	12	30·1

Madras Presidency:—shewing the condition of Secondary Education (Male).

Map II.

1891-92.



REFERENCE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS ..... RED ●

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS ..... OPEN ○

MUNICIPALITIES ..... BLACK ●

NOTE.—The size of the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Five Classes,

CLASS I., where there are over 20 out of 600 Males of School-going age

CLASS II., ditto 10 & 20 ditto ditto

CLASS III., ditto 5 & 10 ditto ditto

CLASS IV., ditto 2½ & 5 ditto ditto

CLASS V., ditto 2½ and under ditto ditto

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Only four Government institutions sent up pupils for this examination; hence the total number presented by Government schools was comparatively small. An appreciable increase is noticeable in the number sent up by schools in Native States and unaided schools. As far as the quality of the results was concerned, Board schools ranked first and next Government schools. As might be expected, the success of unaided schools was inferior to that of aided schools, the former not having such a well qualified staff as the latter. The fact that only 12 per cent. of the private candidates passed the examination, whilst the average was 30 per cent., shows the inferior attainments of this class as compared with the attainments of those who receive systematic instruction in public schools.

The percentages passed in the several branches of studies for the past three years are given in the margin. The results in English compared unfavourably with those of the previous year. In the other subjects they were better. Under the system of recognition newly introduced, the staff of High schools has improved considerably, and this will, it is hoped, tell favourably on the results of the Matriculation Examination in future.

Subjects.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
English	32	47	39
Optional language ...	78	77	84
Mathematics	64	59	68
General knowledge ...	50	37	54

The statement in the margin gives particulars relating to the classes of the community represented by the candidates. As in the previous year, Europeans and Eurasians secured the largest percentage of success. Generally speaking, the average age of European and Eurasian candidates is higher than that of any other class of pupils excepting perhaps Muhammadans. This and their comparatively small number account in part for the high proportion passed. The success of Brahmans and Native Christians was satisfactory. Only 17 per cent. of the Muhammadan candidates succeeded and the percentage is much below the average for the Presidency. Non-Brahman Hindus contributed 23·2 per cent. of the successful candidates against 20·6 per cent. in the previous year; but the proportion of passed to examined was below the average for the Presidency. Eighty-three female candidates appeared for this examination against 63 in the previous year, and 49 passed against 37.

Classes.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans ...	4,207	1,044	25	4,779	1,472	31
Other Hindus...	1,876	339	18	2,100	552	26
Muhammadans.	178	33	19	195	33	17
Native Christians ...	519	144	28	596	197	33
Eurasians ...	133	47	35	138	69	50
Europeans ...	75	36	48	89	52	58
Others ...	14	5	33	10	6	60
Total ...	7,002	1,648	23·5	7,907	2,381	30

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary Schools for boys.

55. Nothing has proved so injurious to the cause of Upper Secondary education as the indiscriminate opening of Upper Secondary schools without an efficient staff and proper equipments, and one important effect of the working of the system of recognition with reference to the Educational Rules has been the weeding out of some of the ill-conducted Upper Secondary schools. Hence, it is not surprising that there was a decline from 149 to 136 in the number of Upper Secondary schools. Even out of the 136 schools, only 108 had been recognized on the 31st March, and of the remaining schools that were not recognized there are, I doubt not, a few that under the stringent working of the recognition system will not continue as Upper Secondary schools. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the strength of the Upper Secondary departments advanced from 8,046 to 8,594 or by 6·8 per cent., thus raising the average attendance of the Upper Secondary departments from 54 to 63. It must be remembered, however, that full effect was given to the extension of the High school course to three years for the first time last year and that the Upper Secondary department in each school consists now of three Forms instead of two Classes as formerly. The average strength of the newly constituted Fifth Form is poor compared with that of the Sixth and Fourth

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Forms, but the strength will no doubt become more even in the course of a year or two. The strength of the Lower Secondary departments declined from 11,386 to 10,853, but this decrease was more than made good by the increase in the strength of the Lower Secondary departments of English Middle schools, which advanced from 10,167 to 10,854. There was no appreciable difference in the average strength of the Primary departments of Upper Secondary schools as compared with the previous year.

Circles.	1890-91.						1891-92.						
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1891.					Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1892.					
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
								Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.				
Northern Circle ...	27	1,276	1,940	349	339	3,904	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731
Central do. ...	46	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	8,810	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163
Southern do. ...	58	3,241	4,230	476	686	8,633	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197
Western do. ...	18	1,135	1,303	239	366	3,043	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911
Total ...	149	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,390	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002
								8,594						

The number of Upper Secondary schools decreased in all the Circles except the Central; but, in all the four Circles, the average attendance in the Upper Secondary departments advanced, the most conspicuous increase being in the Northern and Southern Circles, in which the number of schools declined by five and eight respectively. The schools in the Western Circle take the lead as regards attendance, and it will be seen presently that they also stand foremost in point of efficiency.

Distribution of Upper Secondary Schools according to agency.

56. In the subjoined statement the distribution of Upper Secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed is shown:—

Circles.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	5	14	8	...	4	11	7
Central do. ...	2	6	30	8	2	6	28	11
Southern do. ...	...	13	21	24	...	12	19	19
Western do. ...	2	4	8	4	2	4	8	3
Total ...	4	28	73	44	4	26	66	40

The number of Government Upper secondary schools or departments remained the same, but that of Board schools declined from 28 to 26 owing to the closing of the Board High School, Anakápalle, in the Vizagapatam District, and the Board High School, Krishnagiri, in the Salem District. The former institution had been for some time in a tottering condition, and the Krishnagiri school had been prematurely raised to the High School standard. Of the 26 schools returned as Board schools, 14 are under Municipal management, and the majority of these were at one time Government institutions. The number of aided schools declined from 73 to 66. This decrease is due to the stricter conditions of aid now in force; for aided schools have to conform to the Educational Rules in addition to fulfilling the conditions of the Grant-in-aid Code. Of the 20 schools that were closed during the year, 16 were unaided institutions. Only two unaided schools were able to secure recognition. Seven aided and unaided schools were newly borne on the departmental returns, all of them having been admitted to the list of recognized schools.

Upper Secondary Schools according to districts.

57. Particulars regarding the number of schools in each District and the total number that passed the Matriculation Examination from each District are shown in the following table. Detailed particulars of each school are given in appendix C.

Districts.	1890-91.							1891-92.								
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in					Number that matriculated.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in							Number that matriculated.
		Upper Secondary department.	Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.			Upper Secondary department.			Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.	
									Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
First Division.																
Ganjam	3	163	145	23	28	359	10	3	93	48	80	144	22	33	420	30
Vizagapatam	8	440	739	129	126	1,434	27	6	146	108	168	664	78	55	1,219	76
Second Division.																
Godávari	9	390	522	128	87	1,127	47	6	188	87	136	547	107	60	1,125	75
Third Division.																
Kistna	5	246	402	28	62	738	36	5	78	68	112	391	23	42	714	52
Kurnool	2	37	132	41	36	246	3	2	3	12	17	133	45	43	253	4
Total ...	27	1,276	1,940	349	339	3,904	123	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731	237
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
Fourth Division.																
Nellore	3	160	335	72	51	618	28	3	71	49	70	304	65	50	609	30
Madras	14	1,235	1,679	459	751	4,124	173	17	583	338	593	1,933	483	844	4,774	267
Chingleput	10	296	638	145	345	1,424	36	10	74	88	128	502	124	345	1,261	52
Fifth Division.																
Bellary	3	118	255	59	66	498	10	3	84	51	66	262	39	52	504	22
Anantapur	1	21	59	17	12	109	3	1	10	...	12	47	12	9	90	5
Cuddapah	3	48	127	28	41	244	6	2	21	17	27	103	...	...	168	15
Sixth Division.																
North Arcot	7	198	441	96	187	922	24	6	62	60	94	394	103	181	894	34
South Arcot	5	318	379	77	97	871	44	5	124	70	137	359	66	107	863	60
Total ...	46	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	8,810	324	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163	485

Districts.	1890-91.							1891-92.								
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in					Number that matriculated.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in							Number that matriculated.
		Upper Secondary department.	Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.			Upper Secondary department.			Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.	
									Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.					
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Seventh Division.																
Coimbatore	10	426	692	92	174	1,384	66	7	129	116	144	647	84	149	1,269	64
Nilgiris	1	5	19	10	25	59	1	1	...	2	10	14	6	26	58	1
Salem	7	204	488	104	158	954	22	5	77	36	82	289	108	93	685	26
Eighth Division.																
Tanjore	17	1,017	1,400	35	15	2,467	188	16	403	239	483	1,245	12	...	2,382	241
Trichinopoly	6	649	703	76	101	1,529	130	5	224	159	253	815	83	107	1,641	96
Ninth Division.																
Madura	7	402	500	70	131	1,103	44	7	157	104	126	512	93	124	1,116	77
Tinnevelly	10	538	428	89	82	1,137	61	9	276	122	140	359	70	79	1,046	114
Total ...	58	3,241	4,230	476	686	8,633	512	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197	619
WESTERN CIRCLE.																
Malabar	14	766	932	170	308	2,176	93	13	288	187	314	834	125	292	2,040	156
South Canara	4	369	371	69	58	867	57	4	159	104	137	355	53	63	871	44
Total ...	18	1,135	1,303	239	366	3,043	150	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911	200
Grand Total ...	149	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,390	1,109	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	3,754	24,002	1,541

With the exception of Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura, all the Districts show an increase in the number of pupils in the Upper Secondary department. In Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem and Anantapur, the strength remained more or less stationary. The Districts comprising the Northern Circle and the Ceded Districts are still very backward as regards Upper Secondary education. There can, of course, be no appreciable progress in this direction in these Districts until Primary and Lower Secondary education is placed on a more satisfactory footing. The difficulty of securing professionally-qualified teachers has no doubt been one of the causes of this unsatisfactory state of things. The Central and Southern Circles have suffered more from unhealthy competition than the other Circles; but, in the matter of a qualified staff, the schools in the Central and Southern Circles, excepting those in the Ceded Districts, are better off than those in either the Northern or the Western Circle. The Western Circle contains nevertheless some of the best-conducted schools in the Presidency.

High Schools, Northern Circle.

58. *Ganjam.*—All the three High schools in the District were recognized. They showed a further increase in attendance in the Upper Secondary department. The Chicacole Municipal High school did well at the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations; but the results of the Berhampore Native High school and the Zamindari High School, Parlákimédi, were very poor.

Vizagapatam.—The Municipal High School, Anakápalle, was reduced to a Middle School during the year, and St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, had no high school department; and hence there were altogether six High schools against eight in the previous year. Only four schools were on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The only Board High school in the District, that at Yellamanchili, was very poorly attended. Four schools are credited with an increase in the strength of the upper secondary department. The results at the Matriculation Examination were better than in the previous year. Only five schools sent up pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination; 53 pupils appeared from these schools and 14 passed.

Godávari.—Three unaided schools were closed during the year, and there were, therefore, six schools in this District against nine in 1891. Of the six schools four were recognized. With two exceptions, all the schools had strong upper secondary Forms, and the results of the Matriculation Examination were comparatively fair. The Pithápuram Raja's High school, Cocanada, and the C.M.S. High school, Ellore, presented pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and obtained good results.

Kistna.—The number of High schools remained stationary at five and the strength of the upper secondary departments advanced slightly from 246 to 258. It is satisfactory to note that all the schools were borne on the recognized list. At the Matriculation Examination 52 candidates passed out of 111 examined. For the Lower Secondary Examination 98 appeared, of whom 91 passed.

Kurnool.—The two High schools in the District had very poor upper secondary departments, the total strength in the two schools being only 32 against 37 in the previous year. Only one of the schools was on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The Matriculation results were extremely unsatisfactory. The S.P.G. High school, Nandyál, presented eight pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and all of them passed.

High Schools, Central Circle.

59. *Nellore.*—All the three aided High schools in the District were recognized during the year, and the upper secondary Forms attached to each school were better attended. The results secured at the Matriculation Examination were very poor. Two schools sent up pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination, all of whom passed.

Madras.—Two unaided High schools—the Hindu Theological High school and the Aryan High school, Triplicane—appeared for the first time in the returns. The standard of the S.P.G. Middle school was raised by the opening of a Fourth Form; hence the number of High schools was 17 against 14 in the previous year. All the schools except two were on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The total number of pupils in the upper secondary departments advanced

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from 1,235 to 1,514 or by 22·6 per cent., the increase being shared by all the schools excepting only four. The increase in attendance extended to the lower departments as well. There was also a considerable improvement in the results of the Matriculation Examination, 267 having passed against 173 in the previous year. Only seven schools availed themselves of the Lower Secondary Examination, but out of 97 pupils that appeared, 95 passed.

Chingleput.—Including the Practising school attached to the Teachers' College, the number of High schools was ten as in 1891. Of these nine were recognized. The strength of the upper secondary departments fell from 296 to 290, and the decrease also extended to the lower secondary and upper primary departments. Fifty-two candidates passed the Matriculation Examination against 36 in the previous year. The three Native High schools in the District were not in a satisfactory condition. Four schools were represented at the Lower Secondary Examination and passed 39 pupils out of 46 that were examined.

Bellary.—Though the total strength of the upper secondary departments of the three High schools in the District advanced from 118 to 151, the increase was confined to the two Board schools. The aided school, the Wardlaw institution, however, made a good appearance at the Matriculation Examination. On the whole, 22 passed the Matriculation Examination against 10 in the previous year. The Board High school, Harpanahalli, was not recognized during the year. Fifty-nine out of 60 passed the compulsory portion of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Anantapur.—The Municipal High school, Anantapur—the only Upper Secondary institution in the District—showed no improvement in strength, and was not borne on the recognized list on the 31st March last owing to serious defects. At the Matriculation Examination five passed out of eight. In the previous year, only three passed out of 20 examined. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 11 passed out of 12.

Cuddapah.—The American Mission High school and the Congress High school at Madanapalle were amalgamated during the year, the new institution being known by the name of the Madanapalle High school. The number of Upper Secondary schools in the District, therefore, was two against three in the previous year. Both the schools had weak upper secondary Forms and neither of them fulfilled all the conditions of recognition on the 31st March last. Fifteen passed the Matriculation Examination from these schools against six in 1890, and the proportion of passed to examined also showed an improvement. Twenty-one out of 23 passed the Lower Secondary Examination in the compulsory subjects.

North Arcot.—The Native High school, Chittoor—an unaided institution—did not furnish any returns; hence the number of High schools in the District fell from seven to six. Five schools were recognized. There was a slight improvement, from 198 to 216, in the strength of the upper secondary departments, the increase being shared by almost all the schools. Thirty-four passed the Matriculation Examination against 24 in the previous year. With six exceptions all the pupils that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination passed the compulsory portion.

South Arcot.—The number of High schools remained stationary at five, and all the schools were recognized. There was only a very slight increase, from 318 to 331, in attendance in the upper secondary departments, the increase being confined to three schools. The Matriculation results were an improvement on those of the previous year. Only one school availed itself of the Lower Secondary Examination, and even that presented and passed but a single pupil.

60. *Coimbatore.*—There were only seven High schools on the 31st March last against 10 in the previous year owing to the three unaided schools—the London Mission High school, Satyamangalam, the Karatholuvu school, Amarávati, and the Native High school, Erode—having been closed during the year under review. These schools were unable to fulfil the conditions of recognition. The strength of the upper secondary departments decreased from 426 to 389, and the decrease extended to the other departments as well. With the exception of the Town High school, Erode, all were recognized during the year. Only 64 passed the Matriculation Examination

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against 66 in 1891, but the proportion passed was higher. The Board High schools at Udamalpet and Dhárápuram and the Municipal High school, Karúr, had weak upper secondary Forms. Seventy-nine out of 90 passed the compulsory portion of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Nilgiris.—The only Upper Secondary school in the District—the Breeks Memorial High school—had a larger number of pupils in the upper secondary department, but the high school Forms were miserably attended. The lower secondary department was also weak. Only one passed the Matriculation Examination from this school. For the Lower Secondary Examination nine were presented, and six passed for certificates, though all the nine pupils passed in the compulsory subjects.

Salem.—Two schools were closed during the year—the Basha Sanjivani High school, an unaided institution, and the Board High school, Krishnagiri, which was reduced to a Middle school. Hence there were only five schools borne on the departmental returns against seven in the previous year. All the five schools were recognized. The strength of the upper secondary departments decreased from 204 to 195, and there was also a perceptible decrease in the strength of the lower secondary and lower primary departments. The results of the Matriculation Examination showed an improvement over those of 1891. The Lower Secondary Examination was not held before the close of the year.

Tanjore.—The Wesleyan Mission High school, Mannárgudi, was revived during the year, and two unaided schools—the Kalyanasundaram High school, Tanjore, and the Nadar High school, Poraiyar, the latter with only a Fourth Form—were added to the list. Four unaided schools under native management—the Native High school, Tiruválúr, the Native High school, Máyavaram, the Anglo-Sentamil Vidhyasala, Poraiyar, and the Town High school, Mannárgudi—were closed. Thus there was one High school less in 1891-92 than in the previous year. The total strength of the upper secondary departments advanced from 1,017 to 1,125, the increase being shared more or less by all the schools. Of the 16 schools, only 10 were borne on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The majority of the unaided schools were unable to fulfil the conditions of recognition. The Matriculation results were more satisfactory, for not only did a greater number pass—241 against 188—but the proportion of passed to examined was also larger. Eight schools presented pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and obtained very fair results.

Trichinopoly.—There were only five High schools in this District against six in the previous year, owing to the closing of one unaided institution—the S.P.G. Upper Secondary school. The latter had been specially started to prepare candidates for the Upper Secondary Examination. Four schools had been recognized. With the exception of the Board High school, Kulitalai, which had no Sixth Form, all the schools had strong upper secondary Forms. The Matriculation results were disappointing. The two important High schools in the District—St. Joseph's High school and the S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly—being connected with colleges, are well managed and have an efficient staff. One school—the National High school, Trichinopoly—presented three pupils for the Lower Secondary Examiuation, all of whom passed.

Madura.—As in the previous year the District had seven High schools, of which six were recognized. The strength of the upper secondary departments, however, declined from 402 to 387. Thirty-eight per cent. of the candidates that appeared for the Matriculation Examination passed against 25 per cent. in the previous year, and the total number passed was also higher. There were three High schools in the town of Madura, though two efficient schools would probably be enough. Only one school presented pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination.

Tinnevelly.—Two unaided High schools—the Hindu High school, Palamcottah, and the High school, Gopalasamudram—were closed during the year, and one school—the Hindu High school, Srívilliputur—came into existence; hence there were nine schools against 10 in 1890-91. Of the nine schools, only six were recognized before 31st March last. The strength of the upper secondary departments remained stationary, but that of the other departments decreased. The unaided schools especially were very poorly attended. As many as 114 passed the Matri-

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culation Examination against 61 in the previous year. With one exception, all the aided schools in this District were managed by Missionary Societies. The Lower Secondary Examination was not held before the close of the year.

High Schools, Western Circle.

61. *Malabar.*—The Town High school, Pálghat, an unrecognized institution, ceased to exist during the year, and hence the number of High schools in the District decreased from 14 to 13. Twelve schools were borne on the recognized list on the 31st March last. There was a decrease in the strength of all the departments excepting the upper secondary, in which the attendance advanced from 766 to 789. The increase in this department was confined to seven schools, the most conspicuous advance being in the Victoria High school, Pálghat. The Matriculation results were an improvement on those of the previous year, both as regards the total number of successful candidates as well as the proportion of passed to examined. The three Board schools in the District were in a satisfactory condition. All the aided schools, with one exception, are maintained by Missionary Societies, and are, on the whole, efficiently managed. One hundred and ninety-four pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination and 178 passed.

South Canara.—As in the previous year, four High schools were borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March last, and all of them were recognized. Only in one school was there a perceptible increase in the strength of the upper secondary department. The Matriculation results were better than in 1890-91, though the total number passed was smaller. With one exception, all the pupils presented for the Lower Secondary Examination passed the compulsory portion.

(c) *The Lower Secondary Examination.*

The scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination.

62. The Lower Secondary Examination, which has taken the place of the late Middle School Examination, differs from the latter in several important respects. It is conducted mainly *vivâ voce* by local committees much on the lines of the Primary School Examination, and it has no technical side attached to it. As a qualifying test for the public service, it possesses no more value than the Primary School Examination.

Lower Secondary Examination.

63. The Lower Secondary Examination was held during 1891-92 at 32 centres in 20 Districts. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-four candidates appeared and 2,749 passed the whole or a portion of the examination, 1,273 securing complete certificates. Further particulars are given below :—

Candidates.	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils	2,490	179	2,222	176	1,072	106
Teachers	111	9	94	8	17	4
Others	340	5	244	5	71	3
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113

The failure on the part of so many candidates classed as "Teachers" and "Others" to secure complete certificates shows that the majority of them were ill-prepared. The pupil-candidates, especially girls, obtained good results. It is, however, to be observed that 13 per cent. of the schools from which pupil-candidates appeared, failed to pass any pupil for complete certificates.

Details regarding the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown below :—

Classes.	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for certificate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	21	20	21	18	45	27
Eurasians	70	37	57	37		
Native Christians	265	118	224	117	101	79
Muhammadans	141	...	130	...	44	...
Brahmans	1,522	2	1,332	2	618	...
Other Hindus	919	16	795	15	352	7
Others	3	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113

Brahmans formed 52 per cent. of the examinees. Native Christians and Muhammadans were poorly represented. The percentage of passed to examined was as follows in the several languages brought up by the candidates:—

English	64·5
Sanskrit	77
Latin	100
Persian	97
Tamil	86
Telugu	82
Malayalam	97
Canarese	88
Hindustani	94
Uriya	83

The candidates that took up Malayalam obtained the best results. The proportion of success in the several optional subjects in which the candidates were examined was as shown below:—

Optional subjects.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary science	6	...	3	...	50	...
Geography	2,233	184	1,270	166	57	90
Indian History	2,415	155	1,467	117	61	75
English History	25	8	14	7	56	88
Mathematics	2,342	8	1,329	6	57	75
Agriculture	17	...	11	...	65	...
Domestic Economy	...	31	...	25	...	81
Needle-work	...	152	...	147	...	97

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary Schools for boys.

64. There was an increase of 37 public Middle schools for boys, and the attendance in the Middle departments advanced from 10,492 to 11,475. The increase is satisfactory. Taking into account the Middle departments of Upper Secondary schools, the total number of pupils in the Lower Secondary stage of education was 22,328 against 21,878 in the previous year. It will be seen therefore that the decrease in the strength of the Middle departments in 1890-91 was only of a temporary nature. The Lower Secondary Examination is not a test qualifying for the public service as regards appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 or upwards; neither are Managers of schools required to regulate promotion to the Upper Secondary department by the results of it; hence comparatively few schools sent up pupils for this examination.

The following statement gives particulars of public Lower Secondary or Middle schools for boys in each Circle:—

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Circles.	1890-91. Number of schools.	1890-91. Lower Secondary department.	1890-91. Primary department.	1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Lower Secondary department.	1891-92. Primary department.
English.						
Northern Circle	64	1,556	1,846	63	1,670	1,783
Central do.	93	2,809	5,623	92	2,959	6,092
Southern do.	159	4,406	4,031	161	4,939	4,500
Western do.	41	1,396	1,930	39	1,286	1,851
Total ...	357	10,167	13,430	355	10,854	14,166
Vernacular.						
Northern Circle	26	111	894	55	292	2,326
Central do.	8	66	531	27	220	1,124
Southern do.	6	99	209	2	88	17
Western do.	10	49	493	5	21	262
Total ...	50	325	2,127	89	621	3,720
Grand Total ...	407	10,492	16,557	444	11,475	17,886

The decrease in the number of English schools is only nominal and is due to the adoption in the Educational Rules of a fixed principle for distinguishing English from Vernacular schools. Formerly, any school in which English was taught as an optional subject was classed as an English school, according to the wish of the Manager, but now only schools in which English is taught as a compulsory subject above the second standard or class are regarded as English schools. There has been increased consolidation in English schools—one of the surest signs of internal progress. The average strength of the lower secondary departments advanced from 28 to 31 and that of the primary departments from 38 to 40. The attendance in the Middle departments of Vernacular schools was poor; but it must be remembered that the majority of these schools had not all the Forms of the lower secondary department.

Distribution of Lower Secondary Schools according to agency.

65. Lower Secondary schools are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

English.	1890-91. Schools.	1890-91. Pupils in Lower Secondary departments.	1891-92. Schools.	1891-92. Pupils in Lower Secondary departments.
Managed by the Department	3	125	12	322
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards.	82	2,310	84	2,491
Aided from public funds	220	5,607	207	6,592
Unaided	52	2,125	52	1,449
Total ...	357	10,167	355	10,854
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	23	75	23	82
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards.	12	67	30	197
Aided from public funds	12	155	29	294
Unaided	3	28	7	48
Total ...	50	325	89	621

The increase in the number of English Middle schools managed by the Department was due to the transfer of the Board Training schools to Government. Training schools of the Upper Secondary grade have annexed to them Practising schools containing complete lower secondary and primary departments. The number of

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Board schools increased by two and the attendance in their lower secondary departments by 181. There was an increase in the number of Board schools in four Districts—Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore. Malabar contained the largest number of Board English Middle schools. A large number of Vernacular Middle schools under Board management came into existence in the Vizagapatam District. Hence chiefly the variation under this class of schools. It is worthy of note that, whilst the average attendance in the lower secondary departments of Board English schools was 30, that of Board Vernacular schools was only seven. The majority of the Board Vernacular Middle schools have no element of permanency in them, being mostly Upper Primary schools with experimental First Forms. The same remark applies to Vernacular schools managed by private agencies.

Lower Secondary Schools according to districts.

66. Particulars of Middle English schools according to Districts and Circles are given below :—

Districts.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary departments.	Strength of Upper Primary departments.	Strength of Lower Primary departments.	Total strength on the 31st March 1891.	Number that passed the Middle School examination in 1890-91.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary departments.	Strength of Upper Primary departments.	Strength of Lower Primary departments.	Total strength on the 31st March 1892.	Number that passed the Lower Secondary Examination in 1891-92.
Northern Circle.												
Ganjam	8	301	87	80	468	353	7	268	96	70	434	82
Vizagapatam	8	173	62	121	356	237	18	400	113	256	769	67
Godávari	25	569	292	736	1,597	673	24	506	283	655	1,444	225
Kistna	21	481	117	272	870	347	17	457	89	147	693	210
Kurnool	2	82	33	46	111	99	2	39	33	41	113	12
Total ...	64	1,556	591	1,255	3,402	1,709	68	1,670	614	1,169	3,453	596
Central Circle.												
Nellore	8	175	75	212	462	256	7	81	100	250	431	59
Madras	27	1,314	709	2,498	4,521	784	29	1,457	765	2,765	4,987	280
Chingleput	16	214	163	471	881	188	11	302	131	391	824	74
Bellary	6	146	68	171	385	192	7	135	58	227	420	102
Anantapur	2	58	18	.	66	77	4	63	23	27	113	37
Cuddapah	5	91	67	122	280	128	9	124	109	376	609	38
North Arcot	14	361	190	371	922	232	14	388	188	244	820	168
South Arcot	15	425	227	263	915	179	11	409	185	193	787	67
Total ...	93	2,809	1,512	4,111	8,432	2,036	92	2,959	1,559	4,473	8,991	825
Southern Circle												
Coimbatore ... ,.	15	269	80	184	533	207	12	332	112	296	740	148
Nilgiris	9	156	99	631	886	75	7	190	99	575	864	61
Salem	14	149	114	533	796	161	15	215	162	466	843	...
Tanjore	39	1,390	168	384	1,942	423	46	1,612	180	591	2,383	467
Trichinopoly	14	425	67	201	693	204	11	388	99	244	731	126
Madura	23	702	170	306	1,178	293	23	702	184	329	1,215	26
Tinnevelly	45	1,315	380	714	2,409	443	47	1,500	461	702	2,663	...
Total ...	159	4,406	1,078	2,953	8,437	1,806	161	4,939	1,297	3,203	9,439	828
Western Circle.												
Malabar	26	885	466	712	2,063	458	28	870	486	870	2,226	350
South Canara	15	511	242	510	1,263	263	11	416	182	313	911	150
Total ...	41	1,396	708	1,222	3,326	721	39	1,286	668	1,183	3,137	500
Grand Total ...	357	10,167	3,889	9,541	23,597	6,272	355	10,854	4,138	10,028	25,029	2,749

Considerable variations are noticeable in the number and strength of Middle schools in the various Districts. The most conspicuous increases were in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Tanjore. The Districts of Kurnool and Anantapur were very poorly supplied with Middle English schools. The average attendance in the lower secondary departments varied from 11 in the

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Nellore District to 50 in Madras. Next to the schools in Madras, those in Ganjam, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Canara were the best attended in their lower secondary departments. Appendix D contains detailed statistics of Middle schools, English and Vernacular, according to Districts.

Middle Schools, Northern Circle.

67. *Ganjam.*—There were seven English Middle schools in the District, five Board and two aided, against eight in the previous year, and the strength of the middle departments consequently declined from 301 to 268. There was, however, an increase of three Vernacular schools, and also an appreciable advance in attendance in their lower secondary departments.

Vizagapatam.—There were five additional English Middle schools and 20 additional Vernacular Middle schools in the District. The strength of the lower secondary departments of the English schools more than doubled and that of the Vernacular schools advanced from four to 125. With one exception, all the Vernacular schools were Board schools. Most of them were, in the previous year, Upper Primary schools, and it is doubtful whether they will all be able to take root as permanent Middle schools. Private effort, in the matter of Lower Secondary education in the District, is insignificant.

Godávari.—Of the 24 English Middle schools in this District, with an attendance of 506 pupils in the lower secondary departments, two were Government and nine Board institutions. The aided schools, 11 in number, had not strong lower secondary classes. Two Vernacular schools appeared in the returns, but it is evident from their strength that neither of them had all the three Forms.

Kistna.—There was a decrease of four English Middle schools in this District, but this was made good by a corresponding increase in the number of Vernacular schools. The total strength of the lower secondary departments in both classes of schools, however, declined slightly from 517 to 512. The Local Boards take a considerable share in Lower Secondary education, and there is also considerable private activity.

Kurnool.—There was only one Board school in the District, with an attendance of 35 pupils in the lower secondary department. The other Middle school was an aided institution, with only four pupils in the lower secondary department. If Lower Secondary education is ever to take root in the District, a number of Board schools must be opened.

Middle Schools, Central Circle.

68. *Nellore.*—Of the seven schools in the District, one was the Practising school attached to the Government Training school, Nellore, four were Board and two aided institutions. It is to be regretted that the strength of the lower secondary departments declined from 175 to 81. The primary departments were, however, stronger and had a total strength of 350 against 287 in the previous year. There is a paucity of trained teachers in the District, and hence schools of every grade are inefficiently conducted.

Madras.—Twenty-nine English Middle schools, with an attendance of 1,457 pupils in the lower secondary departments, were borne on the returns against 27 with an attendance of 1,314 in the previous year. The number of Vernacular Middle schools remained stationary at three. The aided English Middle schools, 21 in number, were well attended, having an average of 55 pupils in the lower secondary departments.

Chingleput.—The number of English Middle schools declined from 16 to 11. This, however, did not affect the strength of the lower secondary departments, which, on the other hand, advanced from 244 to 302. The number of Vernacular Middle schools increased from four to 14. It is noteworthy that there was not a single Board Middle school in the District, and, with three exceptions, all the schools were aided.

Bellary.—There were seven schools in the District against six in the previous year, and all were classed as English schools. The lower secondary departments were very poorly attended, having an average of only 19. The Local Boards can afford to open a few more schools.

Anantapur.—There were four English and two Vernacular Middle schools against two English Middle schools in 1890-91. The Local Board maintained only one Middle school, which was fairly well attended.

Cuddapah.—Four additional institutions were added to the list—one aided and three unaided. Notwithstanding this increase in the number of Middle schools, the total attendance in the lower secondary departments advanced only from 91 to 124. There was, however, a very conspicuous advance, from 189 to 485, in the strength of the primary departments.

North Arcot.—The Taluk Boards take a considerable share in Lower Secondary education, and of the 14 English Middle schools, with a strength of 388 in the lower secondary departments, eight were Board schools, with an attendance of 215 in these departments. The aided English Middle schools were also well attended.

South Arcot.—In this District also the educational operations of the Local Boards were considerable. Of the 11 English schools, six were Board institutions. The aided English schools, however, were far better attended than Board schools.

Middle Schools, Southern Circle.

69. *Coimbatore.*—All the 12 Middle schools in the District were English institutions. There was increased consolidation in these schools, for the average strength, taking the lower secondary and primary departments together advanced from 36 to 62, whilst that of the lower secondary departments alone increased from 18 to 28. With two exceptions, all the schools were under private management.

Nilgiris.—Owing to the decrease of two schools under private management, the total number of Middle schools was only seven against nine in the previous year, but the strength of the lower secondary departments rose from 156 to 190.

Salem.—Of the 15 schools in this District, with an attendance of 215 in the lower secondary departments, seven were Board, six aided and two unaided institutions. The Board schools were of long standing and were better attended than aided schools.

Tanjore.—There were as many as 46 English Middle schools in the District against 43 English and Vernacular schools in the previous year. The majority of these were under private management and had fairly strong lower secondary departments. In the matter of staff, accommodation and furniture the schools under private management leave much to be desired.

Trichinopoly.—Owing to the closing of three schools under private management, the total number of Middle schools declined from 14 to 11. The strength of the lower secondary departments also fell from 425 to 388, but the schools had stronger primary departments than in the previous year.

Madura.—There was not a single Board Middle school in the District, and of the 23 English Middle schools, 18 were aided and five unaided. The strength of the lower secondary departments remained stationary at 702.

Tinnevelly.—As in Madura, the majority of Middle schools in this District were aided institutions, mostly managed by Missions The total number of English schools advanced from 45 to 47, and the strength of the lower secondary departments from 1,315 to 1,500. There were also two Vernacular Middle schools, with an attendance of 88 in the lower secondary departments.

Middle Schools, Western Circle.

70. *Malabar.*—The total number of Middle schools, English and Vernacular, was 33 against 34 in the previous year, and the strength of the lower secondary departments also slightly declined from 920 to 891. The Local Boards maintained as many as 14 Middle schools—10 English and four Vernacular. The Board English schools, as a rule, were well conducted. The average attendance in their lower secondary departments was higher than that of aided schools.

South Canara.—The number of English Middle schools declined from 15 to 11. The Local Boards maintained five English Middle schools, which had an attend-

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ance of 226 in the lower secondary departments. In this District also the Board schools were efficiently conducted and were better attended than aided institutions.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

71. Fewer schools presented pupils for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Standard examinations than in the preceding year as shown in the margin. The Lower Secondary Examination has taken the place of the late Middle School Examination to test pupils for the Seventh standard, and the grant examination of the Fifth and Sixth Standards was in most Districts entrusted to the Primary School Examination Boards. In 1890-91 the Lower Secondary Examination was not held in the Districts of Salem and Tinnevelly, which chiefly accounts for the large decrease in the number of schools that presented pupils for the Seventh standard. In the two Districts referred to, there were 56 Middle schools, more than one-half of which were preparing pupils for results grants under the Seventh standard. The number of schools that passed pupils was 214, 128 and 49 respectively.

Results of the Lower Secondary Standard examinations.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Fifth standard	225	214
Sixth do.	132	128
Seventh do.	75	49

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Fifth ...	1,667	1,661	1,201	1,173
Sixth ...	1,147	1,079	807	800
Seventh ...	887	472	383	323
Total ...	3,701	3,212	2,391	2,296

There was a decline in the total number of boys presented and passed for each of these standards, as shown in the margin. The percentages of success were 70·6, 74·1 and 68·4 respectively against 72, 70·4 and 43·2 in the preceding year.

The pupils examined and passed were distributed as follows among the different classes of institutions:—

Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.
Results system	1,440	956	411	1,016	718	281
Salary-results system	189	98	54	140	64	36
Combined system	32	25	7	17	18	6
Total ...	1,661	1,079	472	1,173	800	323

Results schools presented and passed the largest number. Salary-results schools did better than Results schools in the Fifth standard, but in the other standards the results were inferior. No useful inferences can, however, be drawn from these data, considering particularly the disparity in number of the two classes of schools.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

72. The Primary School Examination Notification was modified so as to bring it into accord with the Educational Rules, more especially with the revised curricula of studies. Except in very special circumstances, this examination has been made the compulsory test for results grants for the Fourth standard under the Grant-in-aid Code. Under article 18 of the revised Notification, the examination for grant of the Fifth and Sixth standards throughout the Presidency was entrusted to the Primary School Examination Boards, and their sphere of action was thereby largely extended. The managers of girls' schools, however, were allowed the option of having their pupils examined by the inspecting officers as formerly. The working of the Primary School Examination during the past three years has been coincident with an enormous development of elementary instruction, and the examination has undoubtedly co-operated with other causes to bring about a rapid increase in the number of schools and pupils. In 1889-90, the year in which this examination was first

The Primary School Examination scheme.

established, the number of Upper Primary schools was 2,733 and the attendance 117,027; on the 31st March last the number of schools was 3,781 and that of pupils 166,413.

Primary School Examination.

73. The following statement compares the number of candidates that appeared for and passed the Primary School Examination during the last two years:—

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Ganjam ...	238	267	40	48	62	63	183	232	37	42	62	62
Vizagapatam.	788	1,073	61	134	33	130	418	676	57	92	30	104
Godávari ...	1,060	1,486	48	128	189	493	816	655	33	73	164	300
Kistna ...	964	1,256	124	210	178	331	714	860	101	147	134	273
Kurnool ...	223	354	66	36	82	69	161	275	58	34	73	63
Nellore ...	456	500	23	114	20	69	344	207	19	65	16	57
Madras ...	303	677	11	55	2	39	237	484	6	49	2	34
Chingleput ...	556	633	32	34	24	41	430	499	30	20	22	32
Bellary ...	276	321	62	143	28	81	156	237	49	110	24	74
Anantapur ...	200	240	27	41	38	61	158	189	28	34	31	45
Cuddapah ...	214	335	47	91	27	73	185	213	36	64	24	60
North Arcot ...	557	847	30	143	43	85	482	628	26	118	38	68
South Arcot ...	722	1,124	27	59	43	95	610	974	24	55	40	86
Coimbatore ...	602	876	72	114	118	218	409	562	59	96	102	156
Nilgiris ...	74	103	5	6	7	14	48	60	4	3	5	6
Salem ...	581	546	26	77	79	178	410	402	22	60	65	134
Tanjore ...	1,579	1,970	69	199	113	360	1,241	1,651	56	144	87	315
Trichinopoly.	613	774	30	86	102	87	550	685	26	75	91	77
Madura ...	595	855	105	134	89	91	495	565	97	99	76	62
Tinnevelly ...	782	1,302	106	205	106	201	633	924	94	163	146	159
Malabar ...	1,317	1,580	158	163	127	239	602	979	99	97	96	186
South Canara.	904	1,063	88	65	110	32	544	912	75	52	75	26
Total ...	13,694	18,182	1,252	2,285	1,680	3,050	9,826	12,959	1,031	1,701	1,403	2,379

The total number of candidates rose from 16,626 to 23,517, or by 41·4 per cent. Pupil-candidates alone numbered over 18,000. Tanjore ranked first, having presented 1,970 pupil-candidates. The large increase in the number of 'teacher-candidates' and 'others' is specially noteworthy. The increase under these heads was specially marked in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Candidates for Primary teachers' certificates, trained and untrained, are, under the new rules, required to pass the Primary School Examination as the minimum qualification; hence the increase in the number of teacher-candidates. The stimulus afforded by the Public Service Notification accounts for the increase under 'others.'

The number passed was also gratifying, showing an increase of nearly 39 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. As might be expected, teacher-candidates did best. Of the 23,517 candidates examined, 10,269 qualified for complete certificates, 5,240 passed in the compulsory subjects, or in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject, while 1,530 passed in optional subjects only. Of the examinees, 72·4 per cent. passed fully or partially and over 43·7 per cent. secured complete certificates. The number of female candidates rose from 568 to 781, and 561 passed, 276 qualifying for complete certificates.

The different classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. As regards the proportion of passed to examined, Brahmans stood first with 75·4 per cent., closely followed by Native Christians with 73 per cent.; non-Brahman Hindus and Europeans each secured 71 per cent. Of Brahman girls, 62 appeared and 44 passed, and of Muhammadan girls, 34 appeared and 28 passed.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	202	143
Native Christians	1,776	1,297
Muhammadans	1,317	866
Brahmans	8,414	6,346
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	11,798	8,385
Others	8	2
Total ...	23,517	17,039

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The percentages passed in the Vernacular languages are shown below :—

Languages.	Percentage passed.
Tamil	74·6
Telugu	66·1
Malayalam	63·7
Canarese	82·1
Hindustani	65·8
Uriya	67·6

Among optional subjects Agriculture, Drawing and Mensuration were brought up by 841, 213 and 111 candidates respectively, and 458, 116 and 85 passed. Needlework was added as an optional subject for female candidates.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for Boys.

74. As will be seen from the following statement, the total number of Public Primary schools for boys advanced by 5·3 per cent., and the attendance by 8·3 per cent. Comparing last year's figures with those of 1889-90, there was an increase of 23·3 per cent. in schools and 24·7 per cent. in scholars. The comparatively greater advance in scholars indicates internal improvement.

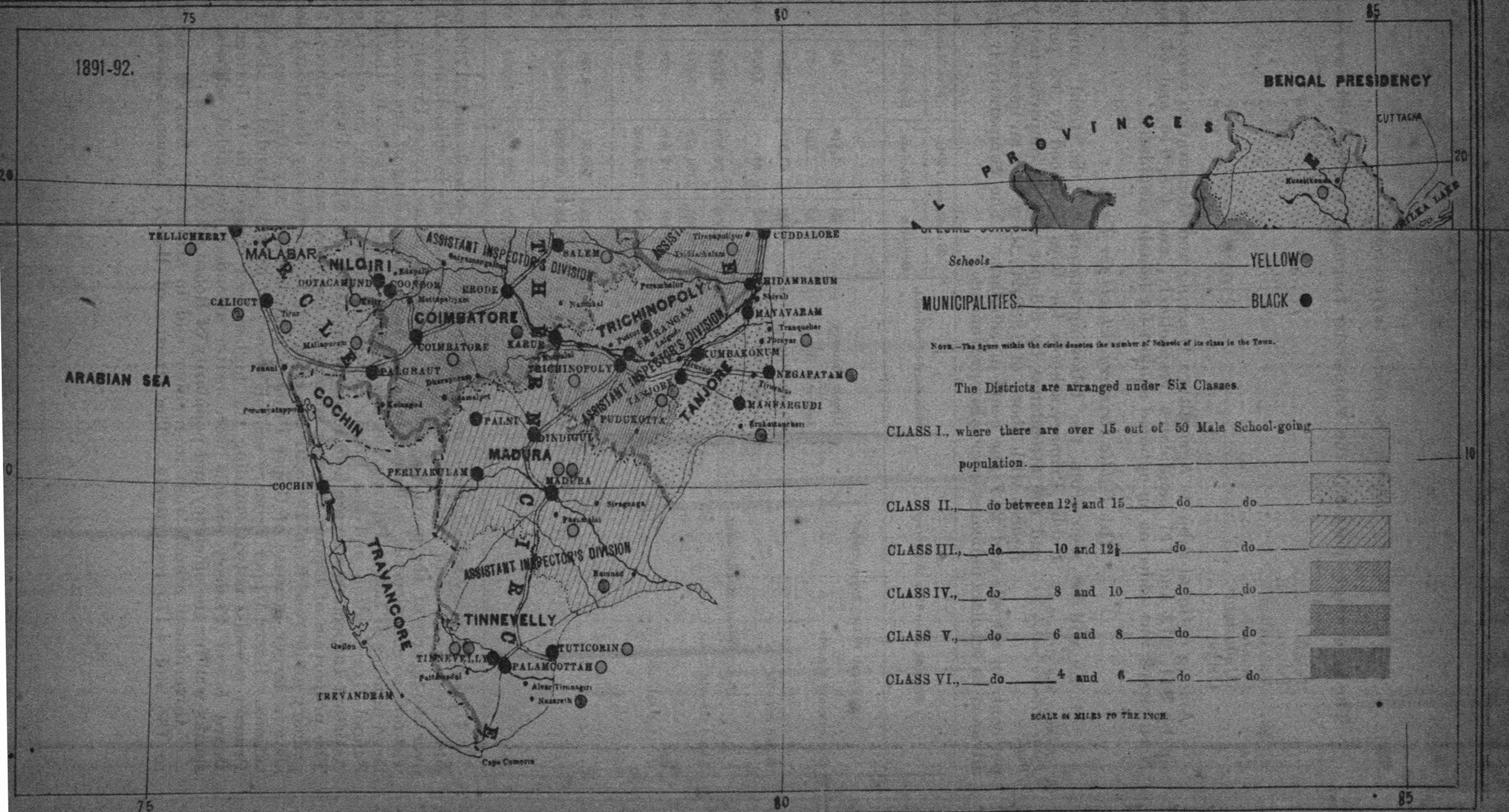
Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1891.		31st March 1892.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper Primary ...	36	1,414	59	2,474
	Lower do. ...	56	1,224	77	1,701
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,369	61,316	1,714	77,643
	Lower do. ...	1,081	33,572	1,204	41,021
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper Primary ...	1,588	70,379	1,772	78,036
	Lower do. ...	6,692	181,428	7,494	197,414
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	221	7,508	236	7,360
	Lower do. ...	6,114	121,158	5,503	111,089
Total	Upper do. ...	3,214	140,617	3,781	166,413
	Lower do. ...	13,943	337,382	14,278	351,225
	Grand Total ...	17,157	477,999	18,059	517,638

Upper Primary schools alone had an accession of 567 schools and 25,796 pupils, which is an increase of 17·6 and 18·3 per cent. respectively in schools and scholars over the figures of the previous year. The increase under Lower Primary schools was not so conspicuous. These results are due to the raising of the standard of a large number of Lower Primary schools owing to the stimulus given by the Primary School Examination and the Public Service Notification, and the efforts of the Assistant Inspectors who are held mainly responsible for Upper Primary education. The proportion of Upper Primary schools to the total number of schools of the primary grade rose from 19 to 21 per cent. It is noteworthy that Board schools show a larger increase of Upper Primary schools than any other class of institutions. Board Upper Primary schools were just as well attended as aided Upper Primary schools, notwithstanding the higher fees charged in the former, while Board Lower Primary schools were better attended than aided schools. This speaks well for the efficiency and popularity of Board schools.

Government schools rose in number and in attendance from 92 and 2,638 to 136 and 4,175 respectively. The transfer of Board Training schools to the

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male), and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys. Map. III

1891-92.



NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

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Department, with their Practising schools, and the opening of Government schools in the Agency tracts account for this increase. The Lower Primary schools situated mostly in the Agency tracts were very poorly attended. Board schools, Upper and Lower Primary, increased in number by 25·2 and 11·4 per cent. and in attendance by 26·6 and 22·2 per cent. respectively. There was no appreciable increase, however, in average attendance. In Salem and Kistna a large number of Salary-results schools were opened during the year, and in Malabar about 140 so-called Combined-system schools were transferred to the Salary-results system. It is highly gratifying to note that Aided schools under private management advanced by 986 or by 12 per cent., and their strength by 24,543 or by 10 per cent. approximately. These increases were considerably in excess of those of the preceding year. There was a decrease, however, of 596 schools and 10,217 pupils under 'Unaided schools;' a great part of this decrease was due to a large number of Unaided schools having been brought on the Aided list through the exertions of the subordinate Inspecting officers. It would also appear that a number of schools to which certifying memoranda were issued before 31st March last have been returned as Aided schools, though the grants were not actually drawn before the close of the official year. Considerable difference is noticeable between the average strength of an aided and an unaided school, but this is not a matter of surprise, considering the comparative inefficiency of the latter class of schools.

Proportion of boys in Primary schools and classes to male population of school-going age.

75. The following table gives the proportion of boys in Public Primary schools and classes to the male population of school-going age, calculating this, as usual, at 15 per cent. of the total population of that sex:—

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	11,554	5,486	17,040	34·1	50·3
Nílgiris	8,423	1,970	725	2,695	23·4	32·0
Tinnevelly	140,020	40,083	1,419	41,502	28·6	29·6
Ganjam	138,488	35,092	1,180	36,272	25·3	26·2
Bellary	68,850	16,979	832	17,811	24·7	25·1
Malabar	197,154	43,933	2,010	45,943	22·3	23·3
Kistna	140,753	29,111	398	29,509	20·7	21·0
Tanjore	159,907	32,632	732	33,364	20·4	20·9
Madura	187,735	36,187	749	36,936	19·2	19·7
Chingleput	85,917	14,933	1,369	16,302	17·3	19·0
South Canara	76,640	13,690	640	14,330	17·9	18·7
Trichinopoly	99,535	17,885	484	18,369	18·0	18·5
North Arcot	164,181	28,605	822	29,427	17·4	17·9
Godávari	154,071	24,513	1,214	25,727	15·9	16·7
South Arcot	161,870	25,131	651	25,782	15·5	15·9
Kurnool	62,120	9,514	155	9,669	15·3	15·6
Coimbatore	147,255	20,353	631	20,984	13·8	14·3
Cuddapah	96,951	12,958	459	13,417	13·4	13·8
Nellore	110,491	14,644	478	15,122	13·3	13·7
Anantapur	54,345	7,332	76	7,408	13·5	13·6
Salem	144,243	16,954	762	17,716	11·8	12·3
Vizagapatam	210,087	20,603	1,405	22,008	9·8	10·5
Total ..	2,642,909	474,656	22,177	496,833	18·0	18·8

The total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction rose from 463,338 to 496,833 or by 7·2 per cent. In four Districts—Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore and South Arcot—the proportion of boys in the primary stage to total of school-going population was the same as in the preceding year, while in two Districts—Salem and Trichinopoly—it declined. In the remaining Districts, however, there was a substantial increase, the advance made by Nílgiris and Tinnevelly being remarkable. In Madras more than one-half of the pupils of school-going age were in the primary stage; in seven Districts between one-fifth and one-half; while in the Salem and Vizagapatam Districts, the proportion was as low as 12·3 and 10·5 per cent. respectively. Much remains, therefore, to be done in these Districts in the matter of primary education. The total percentage rose from 18·

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to 18·8. The sketch map attached shows the relative condition of the various Districts as regards Primary education of boys, taking Private schools also into account.

Government Primary schools.

Districts.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjam	11	19
Vizagapatam	17	31
Godávari	13	23
Kistna	1*	...
Kurnool	1*	...
Nellore	1*	...
Madras	8	8
Bellary	1*	...
Anantapur	1*	...
Cuddapah	1*	...
South Arcot	1*	...
Salem	1*	...
Trichinopoly	1*	...
Malabar	1*	...
North Arcot	.	1*
Total ..	59	77

* Practising schools.

76. The statement in the margin shows the distribution of the 136 Government schools. Under G.O., dated 23rd July 1891, No. 567, Financial, all the Board Training schools, with the Practising schools attached to them, Madura and Tinnevelly excepted, were taken over by the Department. This accounts for an increase of 13 out of 23 Upper Primary schools; one of the Practising schools was of the Lower Primary standard. Upper Primary schools were on the whole better attended than Lower Primary schools.

Government Primary schools, Ganjam.

77. There were ten Upper and seventeen Lower Primary schools in the Ganjam Agency against six and eight schools respectively in 1890-91, showing thus an increase of 13 Primary schools. Four schools had their standard raised and two Middle schools reverted to the Primary grade. Their total attendance rose from 464 to 844. The schools were generally in a prosperous condition. It will, however, be necessary to open more Primary schools when funds become available. One of the main causes of the backward condition of education in the Agency tracts is the want of adequate and efficient supervision. It is true that the Government Agents take a great interest in these schools, and have done much to improve them; but, travelling being difficult in these parts, Inspecting officers are not able to visit these schools so frequently as is desirable. The staff of Hill Superintendents being found insufficient, an additional Superintendent was appointed under G.O., dated 4th April 1891, No. 248, Educational. He took charge of the range on the 1st July 1891. Besides the Agency schools, there were three Government schools in the District—the Practising schools at Berhampore, Russellkonda and Chicacole.

Government Primary schools, Vizagapatam.

78. Of Primary schools in the Vizagapatam Agency there were 47, attended by 1,346 pupils, against 42 with 1,082 pupils in the previous year, and the average attendance in each school rose from 26 to 29. Of the 47 schools, 16 were of the Upper Primary grade. For want of funds it was not possible during the past year to satisfy the growing demand for education by starting new schools. Rewards and other inducements were sanctioned during the year to increase the popularity of the schools. For furniture, maps, books and apparatus small sums were also passed now and then; but owing to financial exigencies, improvements involving any large expenditure were not carried out. There was also a Practising school attached to the Government Training school at Vizagapatam.

Government Primary schools, Godávari.

79. The total number of Government Primary schools in the Godávari Agency rose from 23 to 36, and their attendance from 489 to 729. Thirteen schools belonged to the Upper Primary grade against twelve in 1890-91. The twelve new schools were all of the Lower Primary standard. One of the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmasters had previously been helping the Superintendent of Hill Schools, but a special junior Superintendent was sanctioned in G.O., dated 2nd July 1891, No. 499, Educational. The standard and efficiency of schools left much to be desired. This was due chiefly to the teachers, the majority of whom do not possess even low general education qualifications.

Government Primary schools in the City of Madras.

80. With the exception of the Practising department attached to the Hindu Branch Training school, Triplicane, all the Government Primary schools in the City of Madras are intended for Muhammadans. The Hindu and the Muhammadan Practising schools

were raised to the standard of Middle schools; one Lower Primary school was closed, its place being taken by an Upper Primary school in another suburb of the City; and two Lower Primary schools were raised to the Upper Primary standard. The number of Government Primary schools at the end of the year was, therefore, 11 against 13 in the preceding year, and eight of them were Upper Primary against seven in 1890-91. The strength of these 11 schools was 444.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

81. Subjoined is a statement of schools in each District managed by Local Boards constituted under Act V of 1884. The number of these schools rose from 2,269 to 2,682, and their attendance from 86,125 to 106,995. Nearly 60 per cent. of the schools had attained the Upper Primary grade, and the number of pupils in the Upper Primary stage constituted over 8·5 per cent. of the total strength of the Primary schools.

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjam ... U.P.	21	86	553	35	185	1,055
Ganjam ... L.P.	87	...	1,336	64	...	1,446
Vizagapatam. U.P.	69	386	2,279	65	400	2,211
Vizagapatam. L.P.	25	...	624	19	..	553
Godávari ... U.P.	198	922	6,602	227	1,138	7,822
Godávari ... L.P.	121	...	3,153	118	...	3,120
Kistna ... U.P.	132	618	4,191	179	810	5,063
Kistna ... L.P.	29	...	814	47	...	1,203
Kurnool ... U.P.	76	270	2,094	84	311	2,561
Kurnool ... L.P.	48	...	884	40	...	697
Nellore ... U.P.	57	315	2,080	74	332	2,609
Nellore ... L.P.	87	...	2,181	71	...	1,757
Chingleput ... U.P.	5	37	307	11	60	611
Chingleput ... L.P.	8	...	317	8	...	370
Bellary ... U.P.	20	174	1,075	21	178	1,198
Bellary ... L.P.	12	...	373	14	.	492
Anantapur ... U.P.	23	160	982	33	206	1,446
Anantapur ... L.P.	11	...	295	8	..	301
Cuddapah ... U.P.	32	149	1,501	59	252	2,308
Cuddapah ... L.P.	47	...	1,309	27	...	828
North Arcot. U.P.	68	402	2,947	93	683	4,544
North Arcot. L.P.	35	...	1,351	29	...	1,014
South Arcot. U.P.	91	586	3,781	98	702	4,053
South Arcot. L.P.	36	...	1,263	35	...	1,137
Coimbatore ... U.P.	73	415	2,925	74	437	3,103
Coimbatore ... L.P.	21	.	537	18	...	535
Nilgiris ... U.P.	1	2	12	1	2	28
Nilgiris ... L.P.	4	...	97	9	...	329
Salem ... U.P.	54	263	2,216	74	403	3,006
Salem ... L.P.	69	...	2,068	123	...	3,651
Tanjore ... U.P.	101	723	4,265	104	703	4,402
Tanjore ... L.P.	27	.	865	24	...	773
Trichinopoly. U.P.	42	241	1,523	52	237	1,904
Trichinopoly. L.P.	28	...	817	23	...	786
Madura ... U.P.	33	190	1,281	62	350	2,244
Madura ... L.P.	73	...	2,356	75	...	2,101
Tinnevelly ... U.P.	26	204	1,157	40	283	1,531
Tinnevelly ... L.P.	26	...	955	18	...	576
Malabar ... U.P.	106	778	5,352	126	838	6,439
Malabar ... L.P.	163	...	7,202	276	...	13,691
South Canara. U.P.	53	405	1,535	80	638	2,379
South Canara. L.P.	31	...	844	44	...	1,363
Total ... U.P.	1,281	7,326	48,658	1,592	9,148	61,124
Total ... L.P.	988	...	30,141	1,090	..	36,723
Grand Total ...	2,269	7,326	78,799	2,682	9,148	97,847

In Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore the number of Board Primary schools declined by nine, ten and two respectively; in Tanjore and Kurnool, the number remained the same; in all the other Districts there was a more or less increase. In the undermentioned Districts the increase was remarkable:—

	Increase.	
	Schools.	Pupils.
Godávari	26	1,403
Kistna	65	2,053
Salem	74	2,513
Madura	31	868
Malabar	133	7,636
South Canara	40	1,596

The Local Boards of Malabar, Godávari, Kistna and Salem take a very large direct share in primary education. The Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly Boards have comparatively few schools under their direct management.

The average strength of each Upper Primary school rose from 43·7 to 44·1 and that of each Lower Primary school from 31 to 33. These schools were very poorly

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attended in the Kurnool District, the average for an Upper Primary school being 34, and for a Lower Primary only 17. In Chingleput, Bellary, Malabar and North Arcot the average strength of an Upper Primary school ranged from 56 to 66, and in Malabar the attendance in Lower Primary schools was as high as 50. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total number of Upper Primary pupils in Board schools belonged to Malabar, Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore. In respect of teachers the Board schools were generally better off than aided institutions. A great deal of the improvement in Board schools was due to the working of the system of recognition.

Bellary ...	... 66
Chingleput ...	... 61
Malabar ...	... 58
North Arcot ...	... 56

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

82. Appendix E gives a list of Primary schools managed by Municipalities. Madras, Kurnool, Chidambaram, Coonoor, Madura, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin and Palamcottah had no schools of their own. An advance of 34 Upper and 21 Lower Primary schools will be noticed with an attendance of 2,039 and 867 pupils respectively. There was no marked increase in the average attendance; but, as might be expected, Municipal Primary schools were far better attended than Local Board Primary schools situated in rural tracts.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

83. Aided schools advanced from 8,280 with 251,807 pupils to 9,266 with 276,350 pupils, while unaided schools fell from 6,335 with 123,666 pupils to 5,739 with 118,449 pupils, and Subsidiary table 4 gives particulars by Districts. I have explained in Chapter I the comparatively large increase under aided schools. Eight Districts contained more than 500 aided schools each, while two, leaving out Madras and Nílgiris, contained fewer than 200 schools each. Anantapur had only 151 schools, 22 of which were of the Upper Primary standard. The position occupied by Tinnevelly and Ganjam, with 887 and 823 schools respectively, is unique; but whereas in the former 17 per cent. of the schools were of the Upper Primary standard, in the latter only 5·8 per cent. were so circumstanced. In Tinnevelly, Christian Missions take a considerable share in primary education. Ten Districts had more than 300 unaided schools each. The proportion of Upper and Lower Primary aided schools was approximately as 6 : 25; but the number of pupils in the Upper Primary stage of aided schools was only 5 per cent. of the total number in that class of schools. Aided schools underwent considerable improvements owing to the application of the recognition rules.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Boys' Schools.				
Results schools	9,316	10,310	9,253	10,255
Salary-results schools ...	2,155	2,904	2,120	2,871
Combined schools	182	14	182	14
	11,653	13,228	11,555	13,140
Girls' schools	731	784	727	780
Total ...	12,384	14,012	12,282	13,920

84. The summary in the margin compares the number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards. There was a satisfactory increase of 13·1 per cent. in the number of schools that presented and of 13·3 per cent. in the number that passed pupils.

An increase of over 10 per cent. and of 34 per cent. respectively will be noticed in the number of results and salary-results schools in which pupils were examined for grant. The decrease under "Combined-system" schools is due to the transfer of almost all of them to the salary-results list as already noticed. Comparing also the number of schools * that failed to pass any pupils, the year's results were far more favourable than those of its predecessor. Thirty-three out of 2,904 salary-results schools against 35 out of 2,155 in 1890-91 failed to pass any pupils.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Results	63	55
Salary-results	35	33
Combined	...	...
Girls'	4	4
Total ...	102	92

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each Primary standard.

85. The number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each of the Primary standards is shown below :—

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.				Number of schools that passed pupils.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	8,321	705	10,171	743	8,074	693	9,790	734
First	10,485	686	11,925	735	10,022	657	11,503	685
Second	9,467	583	10,717	642	9,031	536	10,217	596
Third	6,814	465	7,862	501	6,296	434	7,242	473
Fourth	1,896	270	2,219	290	1,719	241	1,988	253

The relative proportion of schools that presented and passed pupils under each Primary standard is entered in the margin.

Standards.	Number that presented.		Number that passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	23·7	25·5	24·0	26·8
First	27·8	25·2	28·2	25·0
Second	25·0	22·1	25·1	21·8
Third	18·3	17·2	17·8	17·2
Fourth	5·2	10·0	4·9	9·2
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The same circumstances that were detailed in the last report as accounting for this relative proportion apply to 1891-92 also. The larger percentage of girls' than of boys' schools that presented pupils for the Fourth standard is due to the leniency of the Grant-in-aid Code with respect to girls' schools and to the fact that the majority of them were under departmental, Board or Mission management. Over one-half of boys' and girls' schools presented pupils under the Infant and First standards only.

Number of boys presented and passed under the Primary standards.

86. Information regarding male pupils presented and passed under the several Primary standards is shown below. Male pupils in girls' as well as in boys' schools are entered in this statement. Some of the current records of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kásaragod Range, having been burnt down, complete details for this statement regarding a portion of the Malabar District are not available and have not been included: —

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standards.					Number of boys passed for standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ganjam	4,146	6,951	5,107	2,885	486	3,378	4,950	3,595	1,771	282
Vizagapatam	3,047	3,855	2,987	2,239	900	2,099	2,654	2,143	1,368	462
Godávari	2,959	3,546	2,960	2,420	1,364	2,473	2,393	2,075	1,637	577
Kistna	3,483	4,062	3,436	2,492	1,083	2,916	3,036	2,669	1,753	711
Kurnool	1,338	1,558	1,289	928	278	1,057	1,186	1,031	670	198
Nellore	1,729	2,541	1,789	1,192	319	1,302	1,887	1,238	729	179
Madras	153	1,077	1,430	1,132	375	105	1,203	1,045	715	255
Chingleput	1,806	2,808	2,268	1,494	481	1,628	2,074	1,738	1,138	375
Bellary	3,356	3,357	2,030	1,353	159	2,230	2,132	1,434	772	104
Anantapur	905	1,135	826	524	193	781	773	630	373	156
Cuddapah	1,361	1,845	1,358	736	204	1,121	1,351	1,033	513	115
North Arcot	3,601	4,848	4,202	2,498	698	3,055	3,511	3,053	1,941	345
South Arcot	2,735	4,856	3,357	2,112	737	2,247	3,515	2,376	1,775	517
Coimbatore	2,396	3,433	2,582	1,778	721	2,271	2,853	2,126	1,345	479
Nilgiris	175	163	83	70	39	158	140	57	41	17
Salem	2,148	2,701	1,906	1,252	315	1,941	1,853	1,309	963	232
Tanjore	2,829	4,684	3,918	2,730	1,689	2,541	3,526	3,091	2,119	1,307
Trichinopoly	1,774	2,533	1,989	1,302	703	1,592	1,820	1,447	945	520
Madura	4,998	6,304	4,010	2,256	790	4,599	4,986	3,109	1,676	524
Tinnevelly	6,129	6,844	4,259	2,668	867	5,647	5,141	3,131	1,887	630
Malabar	4,800	7,395	4,615	2,855	723	3,589	4,958	3,373	1,902	426
South Canara	717	1,848	1,454	1,082	569	676	1,330	1,098	779	406
Total ...	56,585	78,044	57,855	38,298	13,688	47,401	57,272	42,801	26,802	8,812
Total for 1890-91 ...	*46,449*	*68,870*	*53,014*	*34,348*	*11,221*	*38,256*	*48,472*	*37,707*	*23,655*	*7,359*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The increase both in the number examined and in the number passed was satisfactory. It was largest (21·9 per cent.) under examined in the Fourth standard and smallest (9·1 per cent.) in the Second, as shown in the margin. The extraordinary advance in the percentage of pupils presented and passed under the Fourth standard is due mainly to the operation of the Public Service Notification. Taking all the Primary standards together, 74·6 per cent. of the boys proved successful against 72·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of success in the Infant and the first four standards were 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4 respectively against 82·4, 70·4, 71·1, 68·9 and 65·6 in 1890-91. The numbers examined and passed were, as usual, the largest in the First standard. The Primary School Examination has wholly taken the place of the Fourth Standard Examination at least in the case of boys' schools. The Tanjore, Godávari and Kistna Districts presented more than 1,000 pupils each under the Fourth standard. The tabulated results of the Primary School Examination of 1891 show that 17,405 male pupil-candidates appeared, and it would seem that only 13,622 of them did so in view to earning grant. Thus about 3,800 pupils presented themselves for this examination with a view to qualify eventually for the profession of teaching or for the Inferior Public Service.

Standards.	Increase under	
	Examined.	Passed.
Infant	21·8	23·9
First	14·6	18·1
Second	9·1	13·5
Third	11·5	11·5
Fourth	21·9	19·7

Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the Primary standards.

87. The annexed table furnishes particulars of the number of pupils, boys and girls, that passed in the different subjects in the Primary standards :—

Subjects.	Infant.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	47,943	62,127	57,970	70,052	46,146	53,610	28,637	33,734	10,588	12,762
Writing	47,075	60,082	60,721	72,362	46,196	60,207	29,915	35,296	11,038	12,992
Arithmetic	27,834	33,633	60,782	71,894	45,867	52,044	28,142	32,807	9,069	10,510
Optional subjects.										
Object lessons or Elementary Science...	3,357	4,342	3,553	4,897	2,724	3,167	1,207	1,321	181	129
Children's occupation...	2,846	4,443	2,278	3,327	1,368	1,940	...	...	...	...
Action songs	2,214	4,568	...	59	...	140	...	5	...	4
Geography	...	...	58	24	3,702	5,086	10,616	13,605	6,165	7,771
Vernacular Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14,737	17,219	6,203	6,345
Do. Grammar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3,861	3,695
Second language ...	42	3	85	48	45	81	115	112	65	47
English Reading ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,522	3,934	2,562	2,671
Do. Writing and Spelling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,594	3,712	2,602	2,531
Do. Grammar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	908	2,297	2,070
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,279	5,239
Drawing and Modelling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	99	72	50
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,085	5,800	3,994	4,794
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	304
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18
Plain Needle-work ...	2	...	2,958	3,913	2,142	2,949	1,503	1,980	845	1,026
Singing	...	32	...	34	29	97	32	96	17	67
Drill and Gymnastics ...	322	397	2,256	4,237	800	1,255	501	737	256	192

The year was marked by a further and a substantial advance in the number of passes in all the compulsory subjects and in most of the optional subjects under the Primary standards. The passes in Arithmetic were, as usual, fewer than in Reading and Writing, and under the Infant standard the difference is very marked. It is satisfactory to note that a larger number of pupils passed in Drawing under the Third standard, in Agriculture under the Fourth standard, in Hygiene under the Third and Fourth standards and in Object lessons in all the standards excepting the Fourth.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(a) *Government Technical Examinations.*

The Government Technical Examinations.

88. In its order, dated 4th December 1891, No. 902, Educational, Government was pleased, on my recommendation, to designate the Government Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce as the Government Technical Examinations and its three sub-divisions as "the Elementary," "the Intermediate" and "the Advanced." The "Elementary grade" corresponds to the technical branches of the late Middle School Examination. The Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and the School of Arts presented candidates for the Advanced grade; these and 10 other institutions presented candidates for the Intermediate grade, and 20 schools sent up pupils for the Elementary grade. The results were generally satisfactory. The subjects in which candidates appeared are shown below:—

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry—		
Advanced	1	1
Intermediate	3	3
Applied Mechanics—		
Intermediate	2	...
Surveying, Levelling and Setting out—		
Advanced	1	1
Intermediate	58	27
Inorganic Chemistry—		
Advanced	17	12
Intermediate	74	59
Agriculture—		
Advanced	13	6
Intermediate	31	21
Mensuration—		
Intermediate	105	38
Elementary	4	1
Building Materials and Construction—		
Intermediate	13	3
Elementary	1	1
Botany—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	29	26
Second stage	8	7
Elementary	1	...
Modelling—		
Elementary	9	5
Printing—		
Intermediate	1	1
Elementary	2	2
Tailoring—		
Elementary	16	10
Lace-making—		
Intermediate	6	6
Elementary	8	8
Music—		
Intermediate	2	2
Elementary	7	7
Book-keeping—		
Intermediate	109	80
Elementary	53	47
Phonography—Intermediate	5	5
Animal Physiology—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	65	51
Second stage	48	33
Veterinary Surgery and Medicine—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	34	26
Second stage	1	...

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Painting Design—Advanced	1	1
Outline Drawing from the Antique—		
Advanced	2	1
Painting Foliage—Advanced	2	1
Pure Mathematics—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	31	8
Statics, Kinetics, &c.—Intermediate.	9	7
Hydraulics—Intermediate	1	1
Plan-drawing from Specification—		
Intermediate	4	1
Earthwork, Roadwork and Railway work—		
Intermediate	1	1
Mechanical Drawing—Intermediate.	1	1
Organic Chemistry—Intermediate	15	11
Physiography—Intermediate	34	14
Forestry—Intermediate	3	3
Economic Entomology—Intermediate	13	10
Hygiene—Intermediate	1	1
Business-Correspondence—Intermediate	81	64
Banking with Political Economy—		
Intermediate	4	4
Drawing, Painting and Design—Intermediate	280	194
Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching—		
Intermediate	1	...
Carpentry and Joinery—Intermediate.	1	..
Plan-drawing and Estimate-making—		
Elementary	1	1
Jewellers' work—Elementary	2	2
Silversmith's work—Elementary	2	2
Book and Shoe-making—Elementary	3	3
Blacksmith's work—Elementary	7	7
Weaving—Elementary	8	8
Carpet-weaving—Elementary	11	9
Embroidery—Elementary	7	7
Mercantile Arithmetic—Elementary	33	30
Commercial Correspondence—Elementary	67	62
Commercial Geography—Elementary.	4	3
Shorthand-writing—Elementary	6	6
Political Economy—Elementary	9	6
Drawing—Elementary	53	27
Wood-engraving—Elementary	10	6
Carpentry—Elementary	25	15

On the whole 23 subject-candidates passed for the Advanced, 709 for the Intermediate and 275 for the Elementary Examination against 29, 435 and 400 respectively in the previous year.

Several Industrial subjects appear for the first time in this list under the operation of the new scheme. Forestry, Hygiene and Printing were also brought up. One of the students of the College of Agriculture qualified for the Agriculturist's Diploma, having passed in Advanced Agriculture and the allied subjects, and eight students of that college qualified for group certificates. In each of the two subjects, Carpentry and Joinery, and Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching, only one candidate appeared and he was not successful. The following were some of the most popular subjects:—Mensuration; Inorganic Chemistry; Organic Chemistry; Animal Physiology; Veterinary Surgery and Medicine; Drawing; Lace-making; and Business-Correspondence.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical education.

89. Particulars relating to the number and strength of schools and classes for special education are given in the following statement:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Training schools for Masters	57	50	1,174	1,384
Training schools for Mistresses	13	15	253	243
Schools of Art	1	1	424	426
Schools of Medicine	3	3	261	347
Schools of Engineering	1	1	156	185
Schools of Agriculture	1	...	34	...
Schools of Commerce	2	2	117	150
Schools of Industry	19	18	992	997
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	1	140	152
Schools of Music	1	2	68	64
	99	93	3,619	3,948
Special Classes ...	15	14	1,000	608
Total ...	114	107	4,619	4,556

The total number of Special schools decreased from 99 to 93, but the attendance increased from 3,619 to 3,948, or by 9 per cent. The decrease in schools was confined chiefly to Training schools for Masters. There were 14 special classes for technical instruction with an attendance of 608 pupils, but these classes were mostly of an experimental nature, and, as such, did not contribute much to the advancement of special or technical education.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training schools for Masters.

90. The total number of Training schools for Masters, including Sessional schools, was 50 against 57 in the previous year. This decrease however, was chiefly confined to Sessional schools, which were not all at work at the close of the official year. Excluding Sessional schools and Preparatory classes, the number of *bonâ fide* Training schools was 38 against 42 in 1890-91, the decrease being due to the abolition of the Board Training schools, Erode, Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Mannárgudi. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of Training schools, the attendance advanced from 1,174 to 1,384. In Training schools proper 1,258 students were on the rolls against 1,018 on the 31st March 1891. The Government considered the figures of 1890-91 very unsatisfactory and directed that full inquiries should be made into the cause of the unpopularity of the Training schools. The fall in attendance in that year was partly due to admissions not having taken place in certain Training schools before the close of the official year; but there were also other causes at work. Among them may be mentioned the low rates of stipends to students, want of sufficient encouragement to students after the completion of their training and the unsatisfactory management of some of the Board Training schools. The transfer of the Board Training schools to departmental management, to which reference will be made below and the promulgation of the Educational Rules relating to Training schools have, however, brought about a change for the better as is seen by the increase in the strength already referred to. There is not much difference in the new rates of stipends allowed for students from Provincial funds, but the rules provide for teachers in Provincial, Local or Municipal employment under training continuing to draw a part of the pay of their substantive appointment in addition to their stipends. The introduction of the Educational Rules has resulted in an increased demand for trained teachers. There are also indications to show that trained teachers are valued for their own sakes. It is true that the teaching profession is not very remunerative; but, as a better quality of men become available for the profession, there will no doubt be an improvement in this direction also. Under G.O., No. 567, dated 23rd July 1891, all the Board Training schools, with the exception of those at Tinnevelly and Madura, were brought under departmental management from the 1st January 1892. It took some time for the schools to get into working order, and the complete reorganization of the staff came into effect only from March last. Of the 38 *bonâ-fide* Training schools on the 31st March

Schools for Special or Technical Training.

last, 28 were Government, two Board, seven aided and one unaided. The figures show that at present Government takes the largest share in the training of teachers. This is as it should be. It is needless to say that the change in management has already effected some improvement and gives promise of more. The status of the schools has improved owing to their being ranked as Government institutions. They are beginning to reap the advantages of better accommodation and proper appliances, and greater uniformity has been secured in the system of working them. The work in Training schools is being confined to a greater extent than hitherto to instruction in methods of teaching and school management. In these circumstances there is no reason to fear that Training schools will suffer in popularity in future.

In the margin are given particulars relating to the number and strength of Training schools proper in each Circle. The decrease in the number of schools in the Central and Southern Circles has already been explained. In each Circle there was an increase in the number of students under training, the largest increase being in the Southern Circle. Detailed particulars relating to Training schools for Masters are given in appendix F.

Circles.	Schools.		Students.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Northern Circle...	11	11	262	322
Central do. ...	14	11	272	333
Southern do. ...	12	11	349	440
Western do. ...	5	5	135	163
Total ...	42	38	1,018	1,258

91. Brahmans and Native Christians continue to be well represented in the Training and Sessional schools. They comprise 42·4 and 16 per cent. respectively of the total number. The increase in the number of Muhammadans is encouraging. Twelve young men of the Paraiya and kindred classes were under training against none in the previous year. As in 1890-91 not a single European or Eurasian was under training. This is a matter for regret, considering that Eurasians, generally speaking, make good teachers.

Classes of the community represented by the students.

Classes.	1891.	1892.
Native Christians	217	222
Muhammadans	142	155
Brahmans	469	587
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	344	406
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	...	12
Aborigines	...	2
Others	2	...
Total ...	1,174	1,384

Qualifications of the staff in Training Schools for Masters.

92. The following statement shows the qualifications of the teaching staff employed in Training schools for Masters :—

Qualifications of teachers.	In Government schools.	In Board schools.	In Aided schools.	In Unaided schools.	Total.
Educated in Europe	2	...	1	...	3
Hold L. T. diploma, not trained ...	1	...	...	...	1
Hold L. T. diploma, trained	2	...	...	...	2
Trained, not holding L. T. diploma ...	67	11	17	2	97
Hold Untrained Teachers' certificate...	2	2	3	...	7
Have passed a public examination, but hold no teachers' certificate ...	9	2	3	...	14
Have not passed a public examination.	3	3	...	...	6
Total ...	86	18	24	2	130

The number of trained teachers rose from 90 to 99. This increase was the immediate result of the remodelling of the Training schools under departmental management. Of the 86 teachers in Government schools, no fewer than 74 were certificated, and of the rest nine had passed a public examination, and though uncertificated, have put in long service as teachers. There was a decrease in the number of Second-grade Collegiate teachers, but there was a large increase in the number of teachers of the Upper Secondary grade as the marginal figures will show. Every opportunity is taken in Government

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificate.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	General education test.
First-grade collegiate	8	...	2
Second-grade collegiate	17	1	2
Upper Secondary ...	56	1	6
Lower Secondary ...	11	1	2
Primary	7	4	3
Total ..	99	7	15

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Training schools to replace the untrained by trained teachers, and, under the operation of the Educational Rules, a steady improvement in the qualifications of the staff may also be expected in the schools maintained by other agencies.

Work done by Training Schools for Masters.

93. Of the 38 Training schools, seven were Upper Secondary, 25 Lower Secondary and six Primary. Five of the Upper Secondary Training schools were Government institutions and two were aided. In 1890-91 there were only four Training schools of this grade. From these Training schools, 44 students secured Teachers' certificates of the Upper Secondary grade. Complete Lower Secondary and Primary Teachers' certificates were secured by only 24 and 166 students respectively, which was due to the practical tests for teachers' certificates of the Lower Secondary and Primary grades having ceased to be conducted since February last by Inspecting officers. Under the Educational Rules these tests have to be held by the Board of Examiners for Teachers' certificates or Local Committees working under it. As the rules relating to Training schools were sanctioned only in March last, it was not possible for the Board to arrange for conducting the practical test before the end of the year. Six hundred and seventy-four trained teachers obtained employment during the year as against 651 in the previous year. Much laxity had prevailed in Board Training schools in the enforcement of the condition that students must follow the teaching profession after completing their course. This condition will henceforth be strictly enforced.

Training Schools for Masters, Northern Circle.

94. *Ganjam.*—The Board Training schools at Berhampore and Chicacole were converted into Government institutions during the year. The former is of the Primary and the latter of the Lower Secondary grade. The schools together contained 55 students against 46 in 1890-91.

Vizagapatam.—The two Board Training schools in this District—at Vizagapatam and Pálkonda—were also transferred to departmental management and their total strength increased from 33 to 68. Both schools did well. The Government Training school, Gunupur, was transferred to Jeypore, and it contained 12 students against seven in the previous year. All the three schools were in a satisfactory condition.

Godávari.—The only Training school in the District was the Government Training school, Rajahmundry, which was of the Upper Secondary grade. This school also was formerly under Board management. The total strength was 56 against 61 in the previous year. The falling off was due to admissions to all the departments not having been made before the close of the official year. The school is provided with a strong and efficient staff. Government has sanctioned the erection of a suitable school-house.

Kistna.—The Board Training school at Masulipatam came under departmental management during the year, and this has resulted in a change for the better in every direction. The strength rose from 51 to 68 and the staff has been reorganized. As many as 38 students trained in the school obtained employment during the year. Besides the Government Training school, there were two aided institutions—the C.M.S. Training institution, Masulipatam, and the American Baptist Mission Training school, Bápatla—both intended mainly for Native Christians. Thirty-one students were under training in these schools.

Kurnool.—The Board Training school, Nandyál, came under departmental management during the year, and is the only training school in the District. Its general condition was far from satisfactory. Only 24 students were under training.

Training Schools for Masters, Central Circle.

95. *Nellore.*—The Board Training schools at Nellore and Ongole came under departmental management, and their staff was completely reorganized. Altogether they contained 55 students against eight in the previous year. The schools are of the Lower Secondary grade.

Madras.—The Hindu and Muhammadan Branch Training schools of the Teachers' College continued to be well attended. Both are of the Lower Secondary grade. The Hindu Branch school is frequented mainly by teachers from

Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Madras and the Chingleput District, whilst the latter, being the only Muhammadan Training school in the Presidency, is taken advantage of by students from all Districts. Twenty students of the latter school obtained Primary Teachers' certificates during the year, and 21 trained students either rejoined their former appointments or obtained employment as teachers. The School department of the Teachers' College had a strength of 38 against 58 in the previous year. The decreaso is nominal being due to the F.A. undergraduates under training being now reckoned as College students under the provisions of the Educational Rules.

Bellary.—The Board Training school, Bellary, was transferred to Government during the year and the attendance advanced from 16 to 23. Eleven students trained in the school obtained employment as teachers. The Sessional school at Kotteri was 13 strong at the close of the year.

Anantapur.—The Board Training school at Anantapur also came under departmental management. There was, however, a decrease in strength, only 17 being under training on the 31st March last against 20 in the previous year. The school is of the Lower Secondary grade.

Cuddapah.—Besides the Board Training school at Ráyachóti, which was constituted a Government institution at the beginning of the calendar year, there were two Sessional schools, at Kadiri and Nandalúr. These Sessional schools had together an attendance of 21 pupils. The Training school at Ráyachóti had a strength of 21. The difficulty in the Ceded Districts is to secure students with the required general education qualifications to undergo training. A great deal of preparatory work therefore remains to be done by Sessional schools before the Training schools themselves can be utilized to the full extent.

North Arcot.—The two Board Training schools—at Chittoor and Ranipet—were transferred to the Department during the year. Their total strength was 47 against 22 in the previous year. From the Ranipet school nine secured Primary Teachers' certificates and 21 of the trained students obtained employment as teachers. There were, besides, two Sessional schools, at Nagari and Vellore, with attendance of six and eight pupils respectively.

South Arcot.—The Board Training school, Villupuram, became a Government institution during the year. The change has been accompanied by an improvement not only in strength but also in the quality of the staff. Provision was made for the opening of a Government Training school at Cuddalore in place of the three Training schools, or rather classes held by the Board at Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Mannárgudi, all of which were closed in December last; but owing chiefly to the difficulty of securing a suitable school-house, this school was not opened during the official year. Sessional schools were maintained by the Board at Panruti, Tindivanam and Vriddháchalam.

Training Schools for Masters, Southern Circle.

96. *Coimbatore.*—The Board Training school, Erode, was closed during the year, and that at Coimbatore was transferred to departmental management. The latter has been organized as a Training school of the Upper Secondary grade, and had an attendance of 69 students against 20 in the previous year. As many as 32 students trained in the school obtained employment as teachers.

Nílgiris.—The only Training school in the District was the Basel German Mission Training school, Kaity, which had under training five students as in the previous year. This school is intended mainly for Native Christians. There is no prospect of the Board Training school at Edappalli being revived.

Salem.—The Board Training school at Salem was constituted a Government institution during the year, and the staff was completely reorganized. The attendance increased from 28 to 35. Twenty-three students trained in the school found employment during the year.

Tanjore.—The Board Training school, Tanjore, was constituted a Government Training school of the Upper Secondary grade in January last, and was attended by 64 students as against 53 in the previous year. With the efficient staff which it now has it is likely to do well. Forty-nine students trained in the school obtained employment. The District Board maintained a Sessional school at

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Patukóta. The Evangelical Lutheran Mission Training school, Poraiyar, an aided institution, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Trichinopoly.—The Training school maintained by the Board at Trichinopoly came under departmental management along with other Board schools. There was a decrease in strength from 40 to 31. Thirty-eight students trained in the school obtained employment during the year.

Madura.—The Training school maintained by the Board, and forming part of the Madura Technical institute, increased in strength from 54 to 66. Twenty students secured Primary Teachers' certificates and 47 students trained in the school obtained employment as teachers. The Normal school, Pasumalai, maintained by the Madura American Mission, was in a satisfactory condition.

Tinnevelly.—There was no change in the management of the Board Training school, Tinnevelly. The strength advanced from 36 to 52. Sixteen students qualified for Primary Teachers' certificates and 36 obtained employment as teachers. The two aided institutions—the C.M.S. Training institution, Palamcottah and the S.P.G. Normal school, Tuticorin—continued to work well.

Training Schools for Masters, Western Circle.

97. *Malabar.*—The Board Training school, Nadapurum, and the Board Hindu and Mappilla Training schools at Calicut, came under departmental management during the year. The staff of each school was placed on a more satisfactory footing by the employment of qualified teachers. The total strength of these schools advanced from 96 to 125. The Hindu Training school, Calicut, was of the Upper Secondary grade. It was under consideration at the close of the year to amalgamate it with the proposed Second-Grade Training college, Calicut. The Board continued to hold Preparatory classes at Mallapuram, Tirur and Tellicherry. The German Mission Training school at Nittur, intended chiefly for Native Christians, contained only five pupils against 10 in the previous year.

South Canara.—The Board Training school, Mangalore, became a Government institution from January last.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Mistresses.

98. Particulars regarding Training schools for Mistresses are given in Appendix G. The C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training institution, Masulipatam, was revived during the year, and the American Mission Female Normal school, Allapuram, appeared on the list for the first time. There were thus two more schools than in the preceding year. The total attendance was, however, only 243 against 253. This is partly a result of a rule which is now enforced that girls who have no intention of becoming teachers are not to be classed along with students under training. Admissions were restricted in the Sarah Tucker Training institution, Palamcottah, and St. John's Female Normal school, Nazareth. These schools contained only 24 and 30 students against 45 and 39 respectively in the previous year.

Three of the fifteen schools were maintained by the Department, and towards the close of the year arrangements were being made to transfer the Board Moyan Training school, Tellicherry, to Government. The strength of these schools declined from 88 to 86. The remaining schools were aided schools under Mission management and had 157 students under training, the number for the year previous being 165. Eight of the Training schools for Mistresses were of the Upper Secondary, five of the Lower Secondary and two of the Primary grade.

Classes of the community represented by the students.

99. The classes of the community represented by the students were as shown below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians	21	28
Native Christians	186	166
Muhammadans	13	16
Brahmans	5	2
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	28	30
Paraiyas and kindred classes	...	1
Total ...	253	243

Native Christians formed over two-thirds of the total number under training. The number of Brahmans fell from five to two. One Tien girl attended St. Ann's Training school, Mangalore. It is noteworthy that two women of the richer classes were qualifying for the profession of teaching. One of them was in the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, Madras, and the other in St. Ann's school, Mangalore. Nearly one-half of the students (118) were learning English against 79 in 1890-91. Only 27 had passed a public examination before their admission for training. One hundred and seventeen trained students secured employment as teachers. But from an account furnished by the managers, it appears that 56 students trained during the past three years remained unemployed.

Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Qualifications of the staff.

100. The qualifications of the staff were as shown below :—

Qualifications of teachers.	In Government schools.	In Board schools.	In Aided schools.	Total.
Educated in Europe	...	...	5	5
Hold trained teachers' certificate	7	2	21	30
Hold untrained teachers' certificate ...	...	...	3	3
Have passed a public examination, but hold no teachers' certificate	...	...	3	3
Have not passed a public examination ..	...	...	3	3
Total ...	7	2	35	44

The total number of teachers rose from 35 to 44. Thirty-eight were fully qualified, three had passed a general education test, and only three were unpassed. The appearance of five teachers educated in Europe on the staff and the increase under trained teachers are gratifying. The grades of certificates possessed by the staff and the standard of general qualification of the uncertificated teachers are shown in the margin. With four exceptions, all the passed teachers were at least of the upper secondary grade. There were four graduates against one in 1890-91.

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificate.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	General education test.
First-grade collegiate ...	...	1	3
Second-grade collegiate	4	...	...
Upper Secondary.	23	1	...
Lower Secondary.	2	...	...
Primary	1	1	...
Total ...	30	3	3

Work done by Training Schools for Mistresses.

101. Gauged by the results of the public examinations, the Training schools for Mistresses acquitted themselves more satisfactorily than in the preceding year. For the School-management Examination, 132 students appeared and 77 passed, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 139 and 65 respectively. In the Higher Examination for Women also more than 50 per cent. passed. With one exception, all the students presented for the Lower Secondary Examination passed the compulsory portion.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Northern Circle.

102. The Sharkey Memorial school, Masulipatam, the only Training school for Mistresses in the Northern Circle, which had been closed for some time, was reopened during the year. Only four teachers had joined the school at the close of the year. The school is intended for training Native Christian Schoolmistresses, but it is understood that arrangements are being made to admit Hindu Mistresses also for training.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Central Circle.

103. There was one more Training school in the Central Circle, and 111 students were undergoing training on the last day of the year. A much larger number than in 1890-91 appeared for and passed the Higher Examination for Women. The results of the examination in School-management were also satisfactory. The staff of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses was considerably strengthened, in view to instruction being given up to the Upper Secondary standard, and a Drawing Mistress was also added. The students under training belonged to different parts of the Presidency, and two came from the Travancore State. The general condition of the Free Church Mission Christian Female Normal school, Black Town, was far from satisfactory.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The Free Church Mission Normal school, Cassimóde, did well on the whole. All the students that appeared from the Roman Catholic Female Normal school, Cuddalore, for the Lower Secondary Examination and the examination in School-management passed. The Training Mistress of this school possesses high qualifications, and is reported to take much interest in her work. The Allapuram Normal school is in its infancy. The Hobart Training school, Madras, the only Training school for Muhammadan women in the Presidency, was in a fairly satisfactory state.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Southern Circle.

104. The number of Training schools in the Southern Circle remained the same as in 1890-91, but the number of students under training declined from 140 to 102. The attendance of the Government Female Training school, Coimbatore, declined from 25 to 20. But the results of the public examinations were good. In the written examination for Teachers' certificates, 11 passed out of 13. The Sarah Tucker Training school, Palamcottah, and St. John's Normal school, Nazareth, continued to do excellent work. For reasons stated already the attendance declined in both of them. The Victoria Female Normal school, Tuticorin, had only four students on the rolls. The American Mission Female Normal school, Madura, passed 10 and four students at the School-management Examination and the Higher Examination for Women out of 16 and eight examined respectively. The accommodation provided for the school was unsuitable. The S.P.G. school, Puttur, had only eight students under training. Its general condition was fairly satisfactory.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Western Circle.

105. There were only two Training schools in the Western Circle. The removal of the Moyan Female Training school, Tellicherry, to Calicut and its transfer to the departmental management were about to be applied for. The school was not doing well at Tellicherry. St. Ann's Normal school, Mangalore, maintained its efficiency and was popular with caste Hindus.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

106. The total attendance in the School of Arts, Madras, rose from 424 to 426 and the number of pupils belonging to the European and Eurasian, Brahman and Muhammadan communities showed an increase. There was, however, a marked falling off (from 133 to 109) in the number of artisan pupils. The number of pupils who had passed a public test advanced from 25 to 43. The total strength would have been larger but for want of accommodation. The attendance and the working of the general education class were more satisfactory than in the previous year. The results of the Elementary Technical Examinations were an improvement on those of 1890-91. Only three students completed the first and four the second stage of the Intermediate Technical Examination in Drawing against eight and four respectively in the previous year, one female pupil, Miss E. Tocher, passing very creditably in all the eight subjects. She was about to be appointed Headmistress of the Moyan Training school, Tellicherry. The working of the Industrial department continued to be satisfactory. The attendance of this department rose from 158 to 174. The Carpentry department was reorganized during the year and the staff strengthened.

Drawing and Metallurgy classes, Rajahmundry College.

107. The Drawing class of the Rajahmundry College contained 77 students on the last day of the year, but the average number on the rolls and the average attendance were only 35 and 20 respectively. The Drawing Master continued to give instruction in the Government Girls' school and the Union High school. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 277-10-0 and the charges to Rs. 600. Half the pay of the Instructor was to have been contributed by the Municipality. The Electro-Metallurgy class was discontinued in August 1891, as it proved a failure.

Art Class, Kumbakónam.

108. The strength of the Art class, Kumbakónam, declined from 146 to 66, owing chiefly to the non-attendance of any pupils from the Town High school. Thirteen students appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Drawing and 10 passed; and of the six that appeared for the Elementary Examination, two passed. The fee-receipts and

charges amounted to Rs. 113 and Rs. 612 respectively. Half the pay of the Instructor was as usual paid by the Municipal Council.

Drawing classes attached to Training schools.

109. Drawing classes were attached to the Hindu and Muhammadan Branch Training schools, Madras, and were attended by 45 and 58 students, respectively, all of whom were also being trained as teachers. Provision has been made for teaching Drawing in all the Training schools recently taken over by the Department. In the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, Drawing was taught to great advantage. From this institution 23 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examinations, and the results, as detailed below, were creditable on the whole :—

	Examined.	Passed.
Free-hand Drawing, first stage	15	7
Model Drawing, first stage	14	4
Geometry, first stage	9	8
Measurement, first stage	15	6
Outline Foliage	9	4
Outline Design	9	8
Model Drawing in Sepia	8	2
Perspective	9	8

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School departments of the Medical college, Madras.

110. There were on the rolls of the school departments of the Medical College at the close of the official year 301 students, of whom 51 belonged to the Apothecary, 241 to the Hospital Assistant and nine to the Chemist and Druggist department. Thirty-five were female pupils. Three Dufferin scholars passed the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade held in June 1891, 16 female pupils the primary examination and four the final examination for the Apothecary grade. The male pupils belonging to the above departments also acquitted themselves creditably at the examinations conducted by the College Board of Examiners. Twenty-five Hospital Assistant pupils were being trained for service in Burma. There was a decrease in the number of pupils sent by Local Boards.

Board Medical school, Nellore.

111. In the Board Medical school, Nellore, there were on the rolls during the year four stipendiaries and 16 paying pupils, and the school was 19 strong on the 31st March last. In June 1891, six stipendiaries underwent the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade before the Medical Board of Examiners, Madras, and it is satisfactory to note that all passed, one of them taking a place in the first class. The Superintendent recommends the retention of the school for the training of private pupils who pay each Rs. 25 per annum for their education. The attendance of three Muhammadan pupils at the school was noteworthy. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 288.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

112. The Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, is doing good work. On the 31st March last, 27 pupils were studying in it. Of these, ten were Native Christians, five Brahmans and the rest non-Brahman Hindus. Eleven pupils were being prepared for the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade. The school has a funded capital of over one lakh of Rupees. Rs. 1,100 were also contributed from Municipal Funds.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the College of Engineering.

113. The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering on the 31st March last was 185, including the Victoria Technical Institute scholars, against 156 on the corresponding date in 1891. The increase extended to all the classes. At the final examinations held by the College Board of Examiners in December, 11 out of 17 students of the senior division of the Engineer Subordinates class, 10 out of 13 of the senior division of the Draughtsman class, and 11 out of 12 of the senior division of the Surveyor class, were successful. The results of the term examinations were on the whole fair. Two Victoria Institute scholars attended the Surveyor and Draughtsman classes last year, and gained first-class certificates

Schools for Special or Technical Training.

in Mensuration at the Technical examinations held in May of that year. Several regular students also appeared as usual for the above examinations in different subjects and obtained certificates of qualification. Thirty-five students of the Maistry and Artisan class completed their course in December. The three Engineer Subordinate students, who completed their final year's practical course in December, were gazetted overseers of the third grade, and six students who finished the workshop course were posted to different Engineering Divisions. The number of candidates seeking admission to the various classes of the school department being on the increase, it is under consideration to hold a competitive entrance examination for the Draughtsman and Surveyor classes and a final qualifying test for the Maistry and Artisan class.

(vi) *Schools of Agriculture.*

Schools of Agriculture.

114. The junior or school department of the College of Agriculture was closed from the commencement of the session beginning in July 1891, in accordance with paragraph 13 of G.O., dated 4th July 1890, No. 515, Revenue. Final orders on the organization of Farm schools were not passed within the year.

(vii) *Schools of Commerce.*

115. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school, Madras, advanced in attendance from 91 to 123. Commercial Correspondence, Phonography, Mercantile Arithmetic and Book-keeping were taken up by a large number of pupils, as will be seen from subsidiary table 6 (*b*). Twenty-four pupils appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examinations with the results noted in the margin. The special class for Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in Bishop Corrie's Grammar school contained 27 pupils. The class presented respectively 17 and 19 pupils for the Intermediate Examinations in these subjects, and passed 14 and 12. The undermentioned institutions also presented pupils in Commercial subjects for the Intermediate Examinations:—

Schools of Commerce.

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Inorganic Chemistry	2	2
Physiography	4	...
Business-Correspondence ...	4	3
Book-keeping	22	17
Phonography	2	2

	Book-keeping.		Business-Correspondence.		Banking.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
A.E.L.M. College, Guntûr ...	2	1	1	1	2	2
Albert Victor Technical institute, Trichinopoly	...	...	1	...	...	...
Young Men's Christian Association school, Madras	5	4	...	...	...	...

(viii) *Schools of Music.*

The Madras School of Music.

116. A school of Music was opened during the year in Madras under the auspices of an influential committee. There were 12 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892. There were also 52 pupils in the Music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school. Two pupils appeared for and passed the Intermediate Examination—both in the first class. The following is the scale of grants allowed to the school during the past official year:—

Salary grant	Rs.	175	0	0 per mensem.
Rent grant	„	16	10	8 „
Scholarship grant	„	90	0	0 „
Furniture and apparatus grant in lump ...	„	459	12	0

The two institutions have since been amalgamated.

A few pupils were also learning Music in the Presentation Convent schools,

(ix) *Schools of Industry.*

117. Three of the Industrial schools of the previous year did not appear on the list, namely, the Municipal Industrial school, Chidambaram, the American Baptist Mission Industrial school, Nellore, and the Municipal Industrial school, Tinnevelly. Two new schools appeared for the first time, namely, the Muhammadan Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Madras. The total number of Industrial schools was, therefore, 18 against 19 in the previous year. Notwithstanding this decrease, the total attendance advanced slightly, from 992 to 997. All the 18 schools were not *bonâ-fide* Industrial institutions, some of them being only experimental classes. Only a few schools have secured a permanent footing as Industrial institutions and have been doing really good work as such. In the margin are given the industries taught in these schools and the number of pupils receiving instruction in each. Carpentry continued to be the most popular subject and was taught in 11 schools. Cloth and Carpet-weaving was introduced in some of the larger Industrial schools. In Girls' schools the chief industries were Lace-making and Art needlework. Regular instruction in Drawing was given in ten schools against four in the previous year, and the number receiving instruction in this subject advanced from 266 to 403. Considering how indispensable a knowledge of Drawing is to the skilled artisan, the inclusion of this subject in the curriculum of so many Industrial schools is a hopeful sign.

Number and strength of Industrial schools.

Engraving	12	Lace-making	55
Carpentry	667	Printing	14
Blacksmith's work	89	Gardening	20
Rattan work	20	Boot and shoe-making	50
Tailoring	155	Tin-work	2
Book-binding	4	Tambour work	14
Embroidery	64	Art needlework	30
Braid-making	4	Modelling	33
Weaving (cloth and carpet)	109	Silversmith's work	10

118. From the statement in the margin it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of European and Eurasian and Native Christian pupils. Native Christians take the lead. This is as might be expected, considering that 10 out of the 18 Industrial schools are maintained by Mission bodies specially with a view to benefit Native Christians. The decrease in the number of Muhammadans is a matter for regret. Industrial education is not very popular with Brahmans and other higher castes. Very little has been done for the industrial education of Paraiyas and kindred classes. If these classes of the community are to rise in the social scale, the education imparted to them must have a direct bearing on their every day life.

Classes of the community represented by Industrial pupils.

Classes.	1891.	1892.
Europeans and Eurasians	139	157
Native Christians	375	397
Muhammadans	242	216
Brahmans	78	66
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	162	155
Paraiyas and kindred classes.	...	6
Others	1	..
Total	992	997

119. From the figures given in the margin, an improvement will be noticed in the qualifications of the staff employed in Industrial schools. Teachers from Europe or America numbered 11 against one in the preceding year. The Superintendents taking part in instruction have apparently been returned as teachers. A considerable number who had passed only the Elementary Technical Examinations qualified during the year by passing the Intermediate Examinations, and the number of unqualified teachers fell. The graduate in Science shown in the list is the Superintendent and Instructor of the Lutheran Mission Industrial school, Erukkatanjeri, Tranquebar. * As regards the European staff, the Madras Indus-

Qualifications of Teachers in Industrial schools.

Qualifications of teachers.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Teachers educated in Europe, America, or Australia	1	11
Graduates in Science, Engineering, or Medicine	...	1
Teachers who have passed the Technical Examinations, Advanced or Intermediate	4	19
Teachers who have passed the Technical Examinations (Elementary)	41	30
Teachers who have passed no examination whatever	35	30
Total	81	91

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trial school entertained three more and there was a European Superintendent or Instructor in each of the following institutions:—The Madura Technical institute; St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar; the Wesleyan Mission Children's home, Karúr; the S.P.G. Industrial school, Ramnad; the Art Industrial school, Nazareth; the Lutheran Mission Industrial school, Erukkatanjeri.

Work done in Industrial schools.

120. Eleven institutions presented 98 pupils for the Technical Examinations in industries, and passed 80. In Lace-making, Printing, Weaving, Embroidery, Jeweller's, Silversmith's and Blacksmith's work, and in Boot and Shoe-making all the examinees passed. One private student appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Printing and passed. From the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, six were presented for the same examination in Lace-making and all passed. One pupil of St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, appeared in Carpentry and Joinery, but failed. The other pupil-candidates appeared only for the Elementary Examinations and the number passed from each school is shown below:—

Institutions.	Lace-making.	Weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Embroidery.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Tailoring.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Printing.
School of Arts, Madras	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	...
Anjuman Industrial school, Madras ...	...	...	5	5	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wesleyan Mission Children's home, Karúr	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial school, Arni	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Art Industrial school, Nazareth ...	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...
Muhammadan Industrial school for Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Victor institute, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	8	8	9	7	15	7	2	2	10	3	2

The approximate value of the articles manufactured in Industrial schools is returned as Rs. 40,826, and the amount actually realized from sales was Rs. 38,120. Excluding labour, the approximate cost of the articles sold is calculated at Rs. 27,936. There was thus a profit of Rs. 10,184.

Industrial schools, Northern Circle.

121. The Municipal Industrial school, Masulipatam, contained 27 pupils on the rolls against 15 in the previous year. Carpentry continued to be the only industry taught. Twenty pupils earned grants under the industrial standards. A small Industrial school was started for Muhammadans at Vizagapatam under private management. There were only eight pupils on the rolls and they were taught Tailoring, Carpet-weaving and Printing. This school is still in the experimental stage. The Industrial school for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, in which Art needlework is taught, was in a satisfactory condition in every way.

Industrial schools, Central Circle.

122. The Municipal Industrial school, Chidambaram, and the American Baptist Mission Industrial school, Nellore, both of which had been in a languishing condition for some time were closed; and a new school, known as the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, appeared for the first time in the returns. Owing chiefly to the increase in the strength of St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and the American Mission Industrial school, Arni, and the addition of the new school referred to the total attendance rose from 384 to 453. Nothing further was done during the year as regards the amalgamation of the Madras Industrial school with the Civil Orphan Asylum. The school, however, continued to work satisfactorily. Eight candidates passed the Technical Examinations. There was an increase from 88 to 114 in the strength of St. Patrick's Orphanage, and the results of the public examinations were very satisfactory. Instruction was given in Carpentry, Tailoring,

Boot and Shoe making and Band-music. The American Mission Industrial School, Arni, has an efficient staff of teachers and is one of the best managed Industrial institutions in the Presidency. In Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Tailoring and Modelling are taught. Being a new institution its organization was imperfect. The Anjumani-Muffudi-Ali Islam had a larger number of pupils on the rolls, but its general condition was not very satisfactory.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Industrial Schools, Southern Circle.

123. Owing to the closing of the Municipal Industrial school, Tinnevelly, the number of schools decreased from ten to nine, and the attendance also fell from 580 to 483. With two exceptions, namely, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the Victoria Industrial school, Negapatam, the schools are managed by Mission bodies and are intended chiefly for Native Christians.

The strength of the Technical Institute, Madura, fell from 242 to 159. One-half of the number of pupils received regular instruction in Drawing. The industrial side of the institute has not so far proved a success. Only four pupils received instruction in Carpentry, nine in Blacksmiths' work, and two in Rattan work.

The Victoria Industrial school, Negapatam, under the management of a private committee, was doing well on the whole. The staff had improved, and the strength of the school more than doubled. Four industries were taught. The strength of the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr, rose from 46 to 64. The school is under European supervision and has an efficient and a professionally qualified staff. Carpentry and Weaving received the greatest attention. As many as 52 passed the Technical Examinations, and a sum of Rs. 10,279 was realized from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures. The S.P.G. Mission maintained three Industrial schools for boys—one at Putúr, one at Ramnad and one at Nazareth. Of these three, the school at Nazareth is the most important, being one of the best conducted schools in the Presidency. The school at Putúr had only 12 pupils on the rolls, and that at Ramnad 14. The Nazareth school contained 104 pupils. Twenty-one pupils passed the Technical Examinations from this school. The staff was efficient. The Industrial school maintained by the Lutheran Mission at Erukattanjeri continued to be defective in organization.

The S.P.G. Mission maintained two Industrial schools for girls—one at Putúr and another at Nazareth. In the former Lace-making was taught and in the latter Embroidery in addition to Lace-making. Fourteen pupils passed the Technical Examinations from the latter institution.

Industrial Schools, Western Circle.

124. There was no Industrial school in the Western Circle, but various important industries continued to be taught in the most effective manner possible in the industrial establishments of the Basel German Mission.

Industrial classes attached to Government and other institutions.

125. Fourteen institutions had industrial classes attached to them against 15 in the preceding year. The Carpentry classes attached to the Municipal High school, Anakápalle, and the Rájapuram Middle school were abolished. Under the new regulations, no provision was made for instruction in carpentry in the Board Training schools taken over by the Department. Accordingly, the carpentry classes of the Training schools at Rajahmundry and Villupuram were closed. In Masulipatam, however, the Board continued the class as a separate school under the control of the Headmaster of the Government Training school. In St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam, and the Board Middle school, Tiruvannámalai, carpentry classes were opened during the year and were attended by 12 and 52 pupils respectively. District Boards and Municipal Councils are not ordinarily permitted to devote any portion of their revenue to industrial education. This accounts for the decline in the number of such classes. The following is a list of schools in which industrial classes were maintained during the year. The total number of pupils receiving industrial instruction on the 31st March in such classes was 665 against 613 in the preceding year.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Schools.	Number.
Municipal High school, Chicacole	40
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam	12
Rajahmundry College	32
Municipal High school, Kurnool	47
Government Hindu Branch Training school, Triplicane	45
Government Muhammadan Branch Training school, Triplicane ...	58
Municipal High school, Bellary	16
Board Middle school, Hospet	30
Board High school, Námakal	27
Board Middle school, Tiruvannámalai	52
Reformatory school, Chingleput	152
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch	69
C.M.S College, Tinnevelly, Carpentry class	46
Unaided Industrial class, Porto Novo	39
Total ...	665

(x) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

126. Surgeon-Major Sarkies remained in undisturbed charge of the Reformatory school, Chingleput. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was 152 against 140 in the preceding year. There were 30 admissions and 17 discharges; and one pupil died of cholera. For want of sufficient accommodation, many were refused admission. Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tanjore contributed the largest number of juveniles. Bellary and Anantapur were unrepresented. Eighteen pupils have been ordered to be detained for seven years, the longest period allowed by the Reformatory Act. The general health of the pupils was not very satisfactory owing to the prevalence of epidemics in the neighbourhood. The progress made in general education was on the whole good. Fourteen pupils, who passed the Primary School Examination of the preceding year, remained without general instruction. Among industrial subjects, Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, Weaving and Tailoring were taught. The pupils were examined in the last-mentioned subject and obtained very good results. They were not examined in the other subjects before the close of the official year. The Weaving, Tailoring and Gardening departments worked at a profit, while the Carpentry and Blacksmith's departments worked at a loss. The tone and discipline of the school continued to be very satisfactory. The Visiting Committee held eight meetings against two in the preceding year. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,156 against Rs. 14,003 in 1890-91. Owing chiefly to the high price of provisions, the cost of maintenance per head rose from Rs. 97 to Rs. 105.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of Female Education.*

General condition of Female Education.

127. No additions were made during the year to the Inspecting staff for girls' schools, though additional assistance was very much needed. In the Southern Circle a Sub-Assistant Inspector of girls' schools was replaced by a Sub-Assistant Inspectress. As opportunity occurs this policy, which has proved itself to be so well-calculated to further the cause of female education, will be followed until all girls' schools enjoy the privilege of being inspected by officers of the female sex. In the course of the year many Board and aided schools were taken over by the Department, and, in consequence, additional administrative work was thrown on the members of the staff, more especially on the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the First Range, which comprises the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts. To reduce this officer's duties to workable limits, he was placed in charge of the girls' schools in the Godávari and Kistna Districts, and temporary arrangements were made for the examination of the schools in the other Districts by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools. In the Second Range also, girls' schools in the Chingleput district were placed in charge of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools. Muhammadan Sub-Assistants, as a general rule, examined and managed the

Muhammadan girls' schools in all the Circles. These arrangements have not, by any means, worked satisfactorily. The strengthening of the staff is, therefore, a matter of great necessity.

From a statistical point of view the increase in female education was most marked. The total number of girls' schools advanced from 1,021 to 1,060 and that of pupils reading in these schools from 48,090 to 50,669, showing thus an increase of 3·8 per cent. in schools and 5·4 per cent. in pupils. Including the girls attending boys' schools and excluding the boys in girls' schools, the total number of girls under instruction advanced from 87,715 to 98,471, or by 12·3 per cent. against 12 per cent. in the preceding year. The steady advance made during the past five years is evidenced by the figures given in the margin, the aggregate increase during the quinquennium amounting to over 51 per cent. It will be noted that 49,553 or over 50 per cent. of the total number of girls were reading in boys' schools against 41,331 or 47 per cent. in the previous year.

Year.	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1887	65,137	..
1888	65,535	0·6
1889	69,873	6·6
1890	78,344	12·1
1891	87,715	12·0
1892	98,471	12·3

The number of pupils in public girls' schools is shown below according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.		1891.	1892.		Difference.
Upper Secondary stage	Sixth Form	233	29	200	— 33
	Fifth Form		64		
	Fourth Form		107		
Lower Secondary stage		2,350	2,434		+ 84
Primary stage		44,774	47,470		+ 2,696

The number in the Upper Secondary stage declined, and there were only 29 pupils in the Sixth Form. The decrease was probably due in part to the enforcement of the new Educational Rules, the Managers having found it difficult to comply with the conditions required in the case of High schools. The Lower Secondary stage had an accession of only 84 pupils, almost the whole of the increase (6 per cent.) being confined to the primary stage. Over seven-tenths of the pupils in the Upper Secondary department were Europeans or Eurasians. Very little progress was made in higher education by caste Hindu females. Taking Brahmans alone, there was only one girl in the Upper Secondary department and 91 were in the Lower Secondary department. These figures are not at all encouraging. If caste girls cannot generally be induced to stay at school beyond the primary stage, the continuance of their education at home is a matter of extreme importance; but, as I have said in a former report home education classes can do very little to cope with the vast work to be done. Besides the home education classes established in Madras by the National Indian Association and the Free Church and Church of England Missions, similar classes for Zenana education were opened at Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Salem under the auspices of the National Indian Association, and were attended by 23, 15 and eight pupils respectively. The classes at Coimbatore and Salem were only of the primary grade. The class at Coimbatore is reported to be showing fair progress, an additional English teacher having been appointed, but that at Salem was not flourishing chiefly on account of the difficulty in finding a suitable teacher. All the classes mentioned above were under departmental supervision. Zenana work was carried on by several Missions in different parts of the Presidency, but, as their work was not under departmental supervision, no statistics have been furnished.

Very few associations for women exist. The Reading Association at Kumbakónam seems to have been closed. The Association of Women Teachers, Madras, had 79 on the roll of subscribers or visitors against 77 in 1891. The chief objects of this Association are, as stated by Mrs. Brander, "to stimulate interest in, and

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to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching and to encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession." The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 213 only. This Association sustained a great loss in the death of Miss Pratt, the Superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

(b) *Matriculation Examination and Higher Examination for Women.*

Matriculation Examination.

128. Eighty-three female candidates appeared for, and 49 passed, the Matriculation Examination against 63 and 37 respectively in the preceding year. Ten passed in the first class and thirty-nine in the second. The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. The results obtained by Europeans and Eurasians were satisfactory. Native Christian women appeared in larger numbers, 18 against eight in 1890-91, but the number passed was fewer, being only three against five. For the first time a Brahman woman presented herself for the examination and succeeded in passing it. The number of female candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University since its establishment, is 171, and of this number only 3 were Parsis, 26 Native Christians and one was a Hindu.

	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	35	25
Eurasians	29	20
Native Christians	18	3
Brahmans	1	1

Higher Examination for Women.

129. Two hundred and eighty-six candidates registered their names for the Higher Examination for Women and 160 passed, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 278 and 160, respectively. Of the successful candidates, 150 secured complete certificates. The following statement compares the number examined and passed, according to the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged:—

Classes of the Community.	Registered.		Passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians	175	195	111	124
Native Christians	96	77	49	33
Muhammadans	1	1	.	1
Brahmans	...	2	...	1
Other Hindus	6	11	...	1
Total	278	286	160	160

It will be noticed that one Brahman, one non-Brahman Hindu and one Muhammadan woman passed in 1891 against none from these classes in 1890.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary Schools for girls.

130. Appendix J gives details of Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls. There were 26 such schools in existence against 29 in 1890-91, two of them being Government and 24 being aided schools. The decrease was, as already said, probably due to the difficulty felt by Managers in securing recognition. The Government Girls' school, Rajahmundry, appears for the first time as a High School, and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum Female Branch, and the Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum do not appear on the list. Among aided schools the five marginally-noted Middle schools were raised in standard during the year. The three last-mentioned schools, however, had only one pupil each in the Upper Secondary department. For reasons given above, the following seven aided schools, which were classed as High schools in 1890-91, were reduced to the grade of Lower Secondary schools:—

Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Egmore.
Free Church Mission Home Education Classes, Madras.
National Indian Association Home Education Classes, Madras.
Free Church Mission Boarding Practising School, Cassimóde.
Nazareth Convent School, Ootacamund.

Medical Mission School, Rayapuram.
Free Church Mission Boarding School, Madras.
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet.
Church of England Zenana Mission Home Education Classes, Madras.
Stanes' Poor European Day School, Coonoor.
American Mission Practising School, Madura.
St. Mary's European School, Cochin.

These schools had very weak Upper Secondary departments in the previous year.

The total number on the rolls in the Upper Secondary schools fell from 2,762 to 2,444, the decrease extending to all the departments. It is noteworthy that only two schools—the Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery, and the Doveton Girls' School—had an attendance of more than 20 pupils in the Upper Secondary classes. The Presentation Convent Schools in Black Town and Vepery, St. Joseph's Convent School, Calicut, and St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore, presented a larger number of pupils for the Higher Examination for Women and were very successful. There was only one Upper Secondary school in the Northern Circle, but it had no pupils in either the Sixth or the Fifth Form. From the Central Circle as many as 97 appeared for the Higher Examination for Women and 55 passed. From the Southern and Western Circles, 10 and 19 appeared and five and 13 passed respectively. The classes of the community to which the pupils of the Upper Secondary department belonged are noted in the margin. The increase under non-Brahman Caste Hindus is encouraging. The only Brahman girl belonged to St. John's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	182	141
Native Christians	42	37
Brahmans	1	1
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	7	19
Others	1	2
Total ...	233	200

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

131. The Lower Secondary Examination took the place of the late Middle School Examination, and 193 female candidates appeared for it and 189 passed partially or fully, 113 qualifying for complete certificates. Nine teacher-candidates appeared and eight passed. Five other candidates also availed themselves of this examination and all of them passed. These results are very satisfactory and compare favourably with those obtained by male candidates. The different classes of the community were represented in the examination as per margin. Thirty-one pupils brought up Domestic Economy and 25 passed. For Needlework 142 presented themselves and no fewer than 137 passed—a result which suggests that the standard was fixed too low by the examiners.

	Examined.	Passed for complete certificates.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	57	27
Native Christians	118	79
Brahmans	2	...
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	16	7
Total ...	193	113

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle schools for girls.

132. Particulars of Middle schools for girls are given in the following statement:—

Circles.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	43	284	3	27	71	2	14	78	2	8	100
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	247	2,218	15	135	1,175	...	...	...	1	38	110
Southern do.	...	...	...	1	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	342	884	16	377	806	1	1	10	3	45	274
Western do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	63	525	5	75	491	1	6	35	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	695	3,911	39	614	2,543	4	21	123	6	91	484
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circle	1	6	76	4	10	257	3	9	137	...	...	...	19	76	815	25	111	1,073	2	5	52	...	...	...
Central do.	17	52	1,403	14	36	1,162	1	2	53	...	...	...	43	274	3,559	49	352	4,118	1	3	17	1	24	114
Southern do.	4	28	435	10	52	976	8	33	713	4	27	382	59	432	3,820	43	390	2,902	1	2	18	1	7	47
Western do.	5	37	293	6	48	375	1	15	75	1	23	51	2	25	99	3	46	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	123	2,207	34	146	2,770	13	59	978	5	50	433	123	807	8,293	120	899	8,301	4	10	87	2	31	161
Grand Total ...	27	123	2,207	35	175	2,804	13	59	978	5	50	433	182	1,502	12,204	159	1,513	10,844	8	31	210	8	122	645

As stated already, the operation of the Educational Rules led to the closure or the reduction in standard of a large number of Middle schools with defective organization. The total number of Middle schools and the attendance in them fell from 230 and 17,314 to 207 and 16,586 respectively. The strength of the lower secondary departments, however, rose from 1,715 to 1,860. English Middle schools decreased by 17 and the attendance in them by 955; Vernacular Middle schools decreased by six schools, but their strength increased by 227. The decrease in the number of English Middle schools in the Central Circle was partly nominal, being due to some of these schools appearing as Vernacular schools in the returns. The increase in the number of aided Vernacular schools in the Northern Circle was satisfactory. In English Middle schools the average attendance rose from 75 to 83, and in Vernacular Middle schools from 75 to 79. Several Board girls' schools were taken over by the Department. The variations among the different classes of schools and their average attendance are shown below :—

Schools.	Variations.		Average attendance per school.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government	+ 8	+ 649	86	85
Board	− 8	− 554	80	97
Aided	− 23	− 1,349	75	78
Unaided	...	+ 526	80	96
	− 23	− 728	75	80

Omitting Board schools, of which there were only five in existence at the end of the year, all classes of schools were very well attended—a result which must be attributed to the application of the Educational Rules. The different classes of the community were represented as per margin in the lower secondary departments of Middle and High schools. The increase under Brahmans and the appearance of 45 pupils from the Paraiya and kindred classes in the lower secondary stage are encouraging signs. The absence of qualified Muhammadan schoolmistresses is one of the main causes of the slow progress of female education among that community. Over one-half of the pupils in the lower secondary stage belonged to the Native Christian community.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	518	567
Native Christians	1,209	1,280
Muhammadans	39	31
Brahmans	79	91
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	457	416
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	...	45
Others	48	4
	2,350	2,434

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary School Examination.

133. For the Primary School Examination, 781 female candidates—687 pupils, 57 teachers, and 37 others—appeared and 561 passed, including 46 teachers and 30 "other" candidates. Two hundred and seventy-six candidates qualified for complete certificates. These figures are encouraging and compare very favourably with those of the preceding year. The sections of the community to which the candidates examined and passed for complete certificates belonged were as follows:—

Classes.	Examined.	Fully passed.
Europeans and Eurasians	98	26
Native Christians	332	152
Muhammadans	34	7
Brahmans	62	24
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	255	67
Others	...	...
Total ...	781	276

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

134. Public Primary schools for girls are given in the following table according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

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Classes of Schools.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government	Upper Primary	29	1,626	61	3,414
	Lower Primary	17	782	53	2,278
Board	Upper Primary	23	1,191	8	463
	Lower Primary	43	1,772	8	275
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper Primary	203	9,825	236	11,965
	Lower Primary	277	8,209	311	9,303
Unaided	Upper Primary	11	658	14	643
	Lower Primary	125	3,218	105	2,733
Total ...	Upper Primary	266	13,300	319	16,485
	Lower Primary	462	13,981	477	14,589
Grand Total ...		728	27,281	796	31,074

There was thus an increase of 9·3 per cent. in schools and 14 per cent. in pupils. Upper Primary schools advanced by 53 and their strength by 3,185 pupils; there was an increase of only 15 Lower Primary schools, and their strength rose by 608. Government schools numbered 114 with 5,692 pupils against 46 with 2,408 pupils in the preceding year. This large increase was due to the accession during the year to the departmental list of a large number of Board and aided schools. Board schools consequently show a decline in number and strength of 50 and 2,225 respectively. Aided schools under private management received an addition of 67 schools with 3,234 pupils. Under unaided schools there was a slight decrease, owing to the transfer of a number of such schools to the aided list. The average attendance of the Primary schools is noted below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government	52	50
Board	45	46
Aided	38	39
Unaided	29	28
Total ...	37	39

The careful supervision exercised over schools under public management is clearly evidenced by these figures.

Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes according to Districts.

135. In the following statement Districts are arranged in the order of progress made by each in regard to the Primary education of girls:—

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on the 31st March *1892 in Primary schools.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1892 in Primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total attendance for 1890-91.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,343	4,961	8,304	9·8	24·4	8,374	24·6
Nilgiris	6,546	379	231	610	5·8	9·3	517	7·9
Malabar	200,731	13,115	1,106	14,221	6·5	7·1	11,164	5·6
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,846	1,397	9,243	5·3	6·3	8,474	5·7
Kistna	137,585	6,563	759	7,322	4·8	5·3	6,560	4·8
Godávari	157,747	6,625	561	7,186	4·2	4·6	6,211	3·9
Chingleput	84,623	2,825	407	3,232	3·3	3·8	3,187	3·8
Nellore	109,069	3,127	703	3,830	2·9	3·5	3,190	2·9
Tanjore	174,310	4,421	1,295	5,716	2·5	3·3	5,177	3·0
South Canara ...	81,772	2,144	344	2,488	2·6	3·0	2,224	2·7
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,183	742	2,925	2·0	2·7	2,741	2·6
North Arcot ...	162,892	3,496	646	4,142	2·1	2·5	3,601	2·2
Kurnool	60,551	1,453	7	1,460	2·4	2·4	1,004	1·7
Bellary	66,169	1,226	155	1,381	1·9	2·1	1,129	1·7
Coimbatore	153,471	2,346	658	3,004	1·5	2·0	2,699	1·8
Salem	150,146	2,360	592	2,952	1·6	2·0	2,548	1·7
Anantapur	51,937	800	73	873	1·5	1·7	747	1·4
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,143	605	2,748	1·3	1·7	2,456	1·5
Visagapatam ...	210,362	2,562	553	3,115	1·2	1·5	2,658	1·3
Cuddapah	93,860	1,184	140	1,324	1·3	1·4	1,218	1·3
Ganjam	146,032	2,055	57	2,112	1·4	1·4	1,530	1·0
Madura	203,525	1,860	677	2,537	·9	1·2	2,541	1·2
Total ... 1891-92	2,701,657	74,056	16,669	90,725	2·7	3·4	...	...
Total ... 1890-91		*62,511*	*17,639*	*79,950*	*2·3*	*3·0*	...	...

The percentage of girls in the primary stage to those of school-going age rose from 3 to 3·4. So far as statistics go, there was decided progress in 19 Districts; in two Districts the percentage of girls under instruction was the same as in the preceding year; and in Madras the number receiving primary instruction fell from 8,374 to 8,304. The Districts of Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Malabar are credited with a large increase during the year. Leaving out Madras, only four Districts had more than 5 per cent. of the girls of school-going age under instruction. There was some improvement in South Arcot, but its position is still very low; only a little over one per cent. were at school in Madura.

Primary schools for girls managed by the Department.

136. Primary schools under departmental management rose by 68 and the attendance therein by 3,284 pupils. The major portion of the increase appertained to four Districts only. Godávari had 30 schools more and Vizagapatam, five. Over one-half of the schools were upper primary, but most of them had only weak upper primary classes, the strength of these classes being less than 3·6 per cent. of the total attendance in primary schools. The following statement relates to Government schools by Districts :—

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjam	U.P. 4	13	204	5	27	280
	L.P. 5	...	215	6	...	218
Vizagapatam	U.P. 4	18	227	5	23	293
	L.P. 2	...	69	6	...	265
Godávari	U.P. 2	6	75	13	32	588
	L.P. ...	...	...	19	...	790
Kistna	U.P. ...	...	...	11	33	552
	L.P. ...	...	...	5	...	207
Kurnool	U.P. ...	...	...	2	4	76
	L.P. 1	...	50	1	...	62
Nellore	U.P. 4	15	191	4	7	189
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. ...	...	...	2	...	76
Bellary	U.P. ...	...	...	3	7	144
	L.P. ...	...	...	3	...	117
Anantapur	U.P. 2	4	108	2	8	139
	L.P. 1	...	54	3	...	134
North Arcot	U.P. ...	...	...	1	2	43
	L.P. ...	...	...	1	...	55
South Arcot	U.P. 3	12	168	5	18	294
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	U.P. 3	6	169	1	6	75
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nílgiris	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. ...	...	...	1	...	30
Salem	U.P. 2	3	143	2	8	158
	L.P. 2	...	87	1	...	79
Tanjore	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	48	1	...	32
Trichinopoly	U.P. ...	...	...	1	4	76
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	U.P. 1	8	97	1	4	95
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	U.P. 4	14	145	5	18	211
	L.P. 5	...	259	4	...	213
Total	U.P. 29	99	1,527	61	201	3,213
	L.P. 17	...	782	53.	...	2,278
Grand Total	46	99	2,309	114	201	5,491

Primary schools for girls managed by Local Boards.

137. Female education being properly a charge on Provincial Funds, the majority of Local Boards were relieved during the year of their girls' schools. Eight schools, however, continued in their charge, one in each of the following Districts: Godávari, Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. Statistics regarding Local Board girls' schools are given below :—

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Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Vizagapatam	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	40	...	...	...
Godávari	U.P. 6	23	289	...	...	...
	L.P. 18	...	807	1	...	34
Kistna	U.P. 7	18	317	...	...	...
	L.P. 7	...	321	...	...	...
Kurnool	U.P. 1	2	41	1	2	32
	L.P. 2	...	47	...	...	...
Nellore	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	20	1	...	11
Bellary	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 6	...	208	1	...	32
Anantapur	U.P. 1	1	57	...	...	...
	L.P. 2	...	122	1	...	86
Cuddapah	U.P. 1	3	40	1	2	39
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	40	1	...	35
Salem	U.P. 1	7	71	...	...	...
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	31	1	...	31
Total ...	U.P. 17	54	615	2	4	71
	L.P. 39	...	1,636	6	...	229
Grand Total ...	56	54	2,451	8	4	300

138. Only four Municipalities—Bellary, Kumbakónam, Calicut and Srírangam—maintained Primary girls' schools against seven in the previous year. There were eight schools with 434 pupils against 10 with 458 pupils in 1890-91.

Primary schools for girls managed by Municipalities.

Municipalities.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Vizagapatam	U.P. 1	4	56	...	...	...
Cocanada	U.P. 2	9	67	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	15	...	...	...
Conjeeveram	L.P. 1	...	31	...	...	...
Bellary	U.P. ...	...	...	1	3	37
	L.P. ...	...	...	1	...	3
Gudiyátam	L.P. 1	...	48	...	...	...
Kumbakónam	U.P. ...	...	...	2	13	150
Máyavaram	U.P. 1	2	68	...	...	...
Calicut	U.P. 2	7	109	2	10	115
Srírangam	U.P. ...	...	...	1	3	57
	L.P. 1	...	42	1	...	43
Total ...	U.P. 6	22	300	6	29	359
	L.P. 4	...	136	2	...	46
Grand Total ...	10	22	436	8	29	405

All these schools were well attended, excepting one school in Bellary, which contained only three pupils on the last day of the year. The Municipal Council would do well to close it.

139. The advance in the number and strength of aided Primary schools was very conspicuous, especially in the Southern Circle, in which the number of schools rose from 266 to 319. In the Northern and Central Circles, the increase amounted to three and ten schools respectively, and in the Western Circle there was but one addition. The variations in attendance are given below, the Southern Circle showing marked improvement:—

Aided and unaided Primary schools for girls.

Northern Circle	— 24
Central Circle	+ 727
Southern Circle	+ 2,206
Western Circle	+ 325

FEMALE EDUCATION.

This shows that there was a considerable increase of private activity in the Southern Circle in the matter of female education. Details regarding aided and unaided schools are furnished below :—

Circles.		1890-91.						1891-92.					
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided.			Unaided.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Northern Circle ...	U.P.	28	105	1,328	2	6	95	24	119	1,126	6	17	236
	L.P.	38	...	1,169	19	...	522	45	...	1,333	29	...	828
Central Circle ...	U.P.	63	276	3,525	3	18	255	66	364	3,945	1	3	167
	L.P.	56	...	1,745	28	...	719	63	...	1,964	25	...	564
Southern Circle ...	U.P.	103	410	3,820	5	10	234	131	567	5,156	3	6	90
	L.P.	163	...	4,568	73	...	1,801	188	...	5,281	40	...	976
Western Circle ...	U.P.	9	33	328	1	4	36	15	73	615	4	13	111
	L.P.	20	...	727	5	...	176	15	...	725	11	...	365
Total ...	U.P.	203	824	9,001	11	38	620	236	1,123	10,842	14	39	604
	L.P.	277	...	8,209	125	...	3,218	311	...	9,303	105	...	2,733
Total ...		480	824	17,210	136	38	3,838	547	1,123	20,145	119	39	3,337

Unaided schools decreased in the Southern and Central Circles, the majority having been transferred to the aided list. The increase under this head in the Northern and Western Circles was due generally to the opening of new schools.

(f) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the Lower Secondary Standard Examinations.

Standards.		Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth ...	1891-92 ...	598	456	76
	1890-91 ...	555	428	77
Sixth ...	1891-92 ...	284	238	84
	1890-91 ...	231	166	72
Seventh	1891-92 ...	55	42	76
	1890-91 ...	59	40	68

140. The results of the examination of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standards are summarized in the margin. The number presented and passed under the Fifth and Sixth standards were larger than in the preceding year. If the Lower Secondary examination of 1891 in the Salem and Tinnevelly Districts had been held before the close of the official year, a larger number would have been returned under the Seventh standard also.

141. As will be seen from the marginal statement, the percentages of schools that passed pupils to those that presented them under the Infant and the first four standards were respectively 99, 93·2, 92·8, 94·4 and 87·2 against 98·3, 96·3, 91·9, 93·3 and 89·3 in 1890-91. These results are on the whole much more favourable than those obtained by boys' schools. That only nine schools failed to pass any pupils out of 743 in the Infant standard shows how very elementary the test was for that standard according to the old curriculum. In the Fourth standard, 37 out of 290 schools failed to pass

Results of the Primary Standard Examinations.

Standards.	Schools that presented girls.	Schools that passed girls.
Infant	743	734
First	735	685
Second	642	596
Third	501	473
Fourth	290	253

FEMALE EDUCATION.

any pupils. Girls examined and passed under the primary standards are shown below. Girls in boys' schools are also included in the statement.

Districts.	Number of girls presented.					Number of girls passed.				
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Ganjam	388	315	159	63	15	294	197	100	48	5
Vizagapatam	590	367	230	108	31	430	243	199	76	28
Godávari	1,099	780	479	221	72	783	499	344	164	63
Kistna	1,360	811	455	238	94	1,081	562	313	152	52
Kurnool	207	172	93	48	8	185	128	79	41	8
Nellore	523	431	181	84	11	332	272	104	55	6
Madras	498	610	383	349	176	425	447	259	257	118
Chingleput	492	397	240	120	67	411	277	206	116	37
Bellary	296	158	74	47	1	186	116	55	27	1
Anantapur	151	113	50	19	5	123	89	39	14	4
Cuddapah	176	117	72	29	8	128	79	45	17	5
North Arcot	635	455	264	117	65	504	314	193	104	34
South Arcot	254	207	110	76	21	184	130	66	49	9
Coimbatore	590	439	262	151	64	403	340	199	115	45
Nilgiris	68	68	36	21	10	63	49	23	18	10
Salem	535	302	144	84	55	435	196	106	65	45
Tanjore	1,373	878	478	293	190	1,077	671	370	243	154
Trichinopoly	651	429	296	174	74	651	340	215	143	66
Madura	439	287	215	130	92	395	193	166	106	77
Tinnevelly	1,833	1,224	754	496	274	1,585	809	511	368	193
Malabar	2,315	2,001	928	461	137	1,742	1,315	698	351	102
South Canara	243	305	225	113	38	225	244	170	79	25
Total ...	14,716	10,866	6,128	3,442	1,508	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087
Total, 1890-91 ...	*11,380*	*9,382*	*5,689*	*3,273*	*1,699*	*9,220*	*6,634*	*4,017*	*2,401*	*1,076*

Taking all the standards together, there was an increase of 16·7 per cent. in the number examined, but only 17·3 per cent. in the number passed. In the Fourth standard the number of examinees was less than in 1890-91, but that of passed was greater. The total increase was shared in by all the Districts except South Canara. The advance made by Salem, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly is noteworthy. In Malabar, the number examined under the Fourth standard is shown as having declined from 448 to 137. But the Malabar figures are incomplete on account of the absence of details relating to the Kásaragód range, a portion of the records of which was accidentally burnt down some time back. The percentages passed are compared in the margin for the past two years. In the Infant and First standards only there was a decline, but the fluctuations are not serious and no explanation is necessary. Out of 1,508 girl-pupils presented for grant under the Fourth standard, as many as 687 were tested by the Primary School Examination Board.

Standards.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Infant	81·0	79·7
First	70·7	69·1
Second	70·6	72·8
Third	73·4	75·8
Fourth	63·3	72·1
Total ...	74·3	74·7

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

142. As will be seen from the statement subjoined, the total number of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Europeans and Eurasians fell from 94 to 92, the decline appearing under aided schools, but the attendance rose from 7,007 to 7,158. The number of Colleges and Secondary schools remained the same as in the previous year and that of Special schools rose from three to four, but the number of Primary schools decreased by three—

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Attendance on the 31st March 1891.			Attendance on the 31st March 1892.		
	1891.	1892.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges ... Aided ...	2	2	35	5	40	46	5	51
Secondary Schools—								
For Boys—								
High Schools { Board ...	1	1	59	...	59	58	...	58
High Schools { Aided ...	7	6	1,407	...	1,407	1,206	...	1,206
Total ...	8	7	1,466	...	1,466	1,264	...	1,264
Middle Schools { Government.	1	1	309	...	309	328	...	328
Middle Schools { Aided ...	17	22	933	333	1,266	1,207	360	1,567
Total ...	18	23	1,242	333	1,575	1,535	360	1,895
For Girls—								
High Schools { Government	1	...	...	66	66	...	...	...
High Schools { Aided ...	18	17	223	1,214	1,437	159	1,336	1,495
High Schools { Unaided ...	1	...	...	152	152	...	...	...
Total ...	20	17	223	1,432	1,655	159	1,336	1,495
Middle Schools { Government.	...	1	...	...	...	...	63	63
Middle Schools { Aided ...	24	21	363	959	1,322	343	1,072	1,415
Middle Schools { Unaided ...	2	3	14	37	51	15	163	178
Total ...	26	25	377	996	1,373	358	1,298	1,656
Total of Secondary Schools...	72	72	3,303	2,761	6,069	3,316	2,994	6,310
Primary Schools—								
For Boys ... { Aided ...	7	6	262	111	373	196	97	293
For Boys ... { Unaided ...	1	...	10	6	16	...	...	...
Total ...	8	6	272	117	389	196	97	293
For Girls ... { Aided ...	9	7	102	201	303	105	172	277
For Girls ... { Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total ...	9	8	102	201	303	108	176	284
Total of Primary Schools ..	17	14	374	318	692	304	273	577
Schools for special instruction. } Aided ...	3	4	138	68	206	161	59	220
Total of ... { Government.	2	2	309	66	375	328	63	391
Total of ... { Board ...	1	1	59	...	59	58	...	58
Total of ... { Aided ...	87	85	3,403	2,891	6,354	3,423	3,101	6,524
Total of ... { Unaided ...	4	4	24	195	219	18	167	185
Grand Total of all schools ...	94	92	3,855	3,152	7,007	3,827	3,331	7,158

Among boys' schools, St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, was reduced from the upper to the lower secondary standard and St. Joseph's school, Ootacamund, from the middle to the primary; while the Railway schools at Gooty and Jalarpet, St. Joseph's school, Perambúr, the Church of England school, Cochin, and the Madras Industrial school advanced from the primary to the middle standard. Among girls' schools, the Female Branch of the Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund, Stanes' Day school, Coonoor, and the Military Female Orphan asylum, Madras, had their standards reduced from the high to the middle grade,

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

and four Middle schools became primary schools. As in 1890-91 only four schools remained unaided, including the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1892 was 7,061 or 50 more than on the corresponding date in 1891.

143. A distribution of European male and female pupils according to the stages of instruction is given in the margin. The number of boys in the lower secondary and primary stages and that of girls in the upper secondary stage more or less fell. In all other stages the numbers remained stationary or advanced. The Medical College had as many as 51 European students on the rolls and the Doveton and Presidency Colleges 21 and 10 respectively. Two graduate Mistresses of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses were attending the Teachers' College. Twenty-eight European women were preparing for Teachers' certificates in Training schools.

Distribution of European and Eurasian pupils according to stages of instruction.

Stages.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	38	5	40	5
Professional Colleges ...	49	8	49	8
Upper Secondary	189	177	223	141
Lower Secondary	887	545	880	604
Primary	2,471	2,315	2,401	2,344
Special or technical ...	198	129	216	151
Total ...	3,832	3,179	3,808	3,253

Collegiate education.

144. Including female students there were nineteen students reading in First-grade and twenty-six in Second-grade colleges. Two institutions of the latter grade—the Doveton and St. Mary's Colleges—though specially intended for this community, contained only 15 and four students respectively in the college department. Eight candidates appeared for the B.A., Language Branch, and six passed; all the six students appeared for the Optional Branches also, and four met with success. Sixteen out of the thirty-four that appeared for the First Examination in Arts of December 1891 passed.

Secondary education.

145. Seven boys' and 17 girls' schools were classed as High schools, but most of them had weak upper secondary Forms. The attendance in the Boys' High schools is compared in the margin. Only three schools had any increase. Ninety students appeared for the Matriculation Examination from these schools and 46 passed. From the Doveton Girls' and the Vepery Convent schools 14 appeared, of whom 13 passed with four in the first class. St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, proved again an utter failure at this examination, not one of the seven students it presented having passed. St. Patrick's orphanage, Adyar, and the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, each presented two candidates and passed one. Including private candidates, 227 European pupils appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 121 passed against 208 and 91 respectively in 1890. The results of the year thus show an improvement. At the Higher Examination for Women also, European women acquitted themselves somewhat better than in 1890-91, 124 passing out of 195 against 111 out of 175.

High schools.	1891.	1892.
St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam	115	...
Doveton College High school, Madras	133	158
St. Mary's College High school, Madras	164	178
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, Madras	227	205
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ...	206	189
Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund	38	31
Santa Cruz school, Cochin ...	75	74
St. Joseph's school, Cochin ...	48	51
Total ...	1,006	886

Boys' Middle schools advanced from 18 with 1,575 pupils to 23 with 1,895 pupils, and they were distributed over the Presidency as follows: six in Madras; two in each of the Districts of Chingleput, Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar and Bellary, and one in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. The following Middle schools were the best attended: the Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund (328), St. Joseph's school, Calicut (181), St. John's

Vestry school, Trichinopoly (150) and St. Antony's school, Pudupet (136). For the Lower Secondary Examination 148 candidates—91 male and 57 female—appeared, of whom 45 and 27 respectively passed.

Primary education.

146. The number of Primary schools for boys fell from eight to six, and there was also a decrease in attendance. For the last Primary School Examination 202 candidates appeared, but only 64 or 32 per cent. passed.

Female education.

147. Including the Doveton Girls' Music school, Vepery, the total number of European girls' schools decreased from 56 to 52, but their attendance increased from 3,399 to 3,485, the increase wholly appertaining to Lower Secondary schools. The results obtained by the female candidates of this community at the public examinations are detailed below :—

Examinations.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
F.A. Examination	6	3	50
Matriculation Examination	64	45	70
Higher Examination for Women	·195	124	64
Lower Secondary Examination	57	27	47
Primary School Examination	98	26	27

Special education.

148. The Madras School of Music was the only addition to the list of Technical Schools for Europeans, and it contained 12 pupils on the 31st March 1892. The working of the Industrial Schools has been noticed already in Chapter VI.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

149. There were 12 pupils in the Sausmond and 21 in the Whitefield school. They were in a fairly satisfactory condition when the Inspector last visited them. Efforts should, however, be made to improve the attendance in the former school. Rs. 543 were paid during the year from Provincial Funds in the shape of salary-grants and Rs. 25 as furniture-grants.

The Madras Railway schools.

150. Eight schools were maintained by the Madras Railway as in the preceding year. With one exception—the Katpadi school—all of them had reached the Lower Secondary standard on the last day of the year. There were 190 boys and 152 girls, all Europeans or Eurasians against 165 boys and 207 girls in 1890-91. The decline in the number of girls is much to be regretted. Of the total number, 266 were children of "officials," and the rest were children of "artisans" connected with the Railway. The total cost of upkeep was Rs. 13,649, of which Rs. 3,243 were met from fees and Rs. 1,910 from Government grants. The general condition of all the schools was satisfactory. The Railway authorities have spared no pains or expense to maintain these schools in as efficient a state as possible.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

151. Muhammadan education made substantial progress during the year. The total number of public schools, wholly or mainly intended for this class of the community, rose from 936 to 1,114 or by over 19 per cent., and their attendance from 39,089 to 47,609 or by nearly 22 per cent. Of private schools furnishing returns to the Department there were six more than in 1890-91, but the attendance was 978 less. Particulars regarding Muhammadan schools are furnished in the annexed table :—

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Classes of institutions.		Number of schools on the 31st March		Attendance on the 31st March 1891.			Attendance on the 31st March 1892.		
		1891.	1892.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys—									
High schools, English.	Government.	1	1	189	...	189	205	...	205
	Aided ...	1	1	118	...	118	157	...	157
	Total ...	2	2	307	...	307	362	...	362
Middle schools, English.	Government.	...	1	...	...	...	109	...	109
	Board ...	2	2	102	...	102	130	...	130
	Aided ...	1	...	83	...	83	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	3	185	...	185	239	...	239
Middle schools, Vernacular.	Aided ...	1	2	159	...	159	322	...	322
	Total ...	6	7	651	...	651	923	...	923
For Girls—									
Middle schools, Vernacular.	Government.	1	2	...	106	106	...	186	186
	Aided ...	12	11	19	639	658	...	523	523
	Total ...	13	13	19	745	764	...	709	709
Total of Secondary Schools ...		19	20	670	745	1,415	923	709	1,632
Primary Schools.									
For Boys ...	Government.	12	11	509	...	509	444	...	444
	Board ...	244	452	9,674	1,636	11,310	18,413	3,893	22,306
	Aided ...	332	239	11,998	1,993	13,991	8,349	1,256	9,605
	Unaided ...	202	274	6,944	1,239	8,183	8,118	1,885	10,003
	Total ...	790	976	29,125	4,868	33,993	35,324	7,034	42,358
For Girls ...	Government.	16	24	62	624	686	47	865	912
	Board ...	10	4	...	328	328	...	90	90
	Aided ...	44	58	38	1,145	1,183	92	1,610	1,702
	Unaided ...	48	22	79	1,192	1,271	7	557	564
	Total ...	118	108	179	3,289	3,468	146	3,122	3,268
Total of Primary Schools ...		908	1,084	29,304	8,157	37,461	35,470	10,156	45,626
Schools for Special instruction.									
Training Schools for Masters.	Government.	1	2	43	...	43	101	...	101
	Board ..	4	3	78	...	78	33	...	33
	Total ...	5	5	121	...	121	134	...	134
Training Schools for Mistresses.	Government.	1	1	...	13	13	...	16	16
Industrial Schools	Government.	1	1	...	7	7	...	4	4
	Aided ...	2	3	59	13	72	171	26	197
	Total ...	3	4	59	20	79	171	30	201
Total of Special Schools ...		9	10	180	33	213	305	46	351
Total Public Schools.	Government.	33	43	803	750	1,553	906	1,071	1,977
	Board ...	260	461	9,854	1,964	11,818	18,576	3,983	22,559
	Aided ...	393	314	12,454	3,790	16,264	9,091	3,415	12,506
	Unaided ...	250	296	7,023	2,431	9,454	8,125	2,442	10,567
	Total ...	936	1,114	30,154	8,935	39,089	36,698	10,911	47,609
Private Institutions.									
1. Advanced for ..	Boys ...	31	28	2,082	101	2,183	1,780	32	1,812
2. Elementary for	Boys ...	497	512	11,908	2,468	14,376	11,414	2,496	13,910
	Girls ...	15	9	12	292	304	...	163	163
	Total ...	543	549	14,002	2,861	16,863	13,194	2,691	15,885
Grand Total ...		1,479	1,663	44,156	11,796	55,952	49,892	13,602	63,494

Secondary schools for boys and girls had an accession of only one school, but an increase of 217 pupils. The number of Secondary and Primary schools for boys advanced from 796 with 34,644 pupils to 983 with 43,281 pupils, while girls' schools declined in number from 131 to 121, and in strength from 4,232

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

to 3,977. There were ten additions to the Government list, 201 to the Board list and 46 to the unaided list. Aided schools fell by 79; but this is nominal and was due to the constitution of a large number of Mappilla schools as Board Salary-results schools. Local Boards and Municipal Councils extended their operations considerably as regards the education of Muhammadans. The average attendance in the different classes of schools is contrasted in the margin. Muhammadan schools were better attended than Hindu schools of the same class. The high average attendance in Government and Board schools taken together with the large increase in their number during the year is very gratifying and bears testimony to their efficient management.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government	47	46
Board	45	49
Aided	41	40
Unaided	38	36
Indigenous	31	29
Total average ...	38	38

The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions rose from 58,613 to 67,417 or by 15 per cent., and the increase extended to almost all grades of institutions, notably to primary schools, as will be seen from the marginal statement. In the Professional colleges, however, the number declined from 15 to 11; including private schools, the net increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils was over 10 per cent.

Public.	31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.
Arts colleges	46	56
Professional colleges ...	15	11
Secondary schools	3,489	3,814
Primary schools	54,606	63,059
Training schools	155	171
Other special schools ...	302	306
Total ...	58,613	67,417

152. The following statement shows the percentages of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in each District to the total Muhammadan population of school-going age. Districts are arranged in the order of percentages of male pupils to male population of school-going age.

Distribution of Muhammadan students by districts.

Districts.	Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,345	539	73·5	11·5
Ganjam	428	400	291	122	68·0	30·5
Godávari	2,993	3,163	2,003	689	66·9	21·8
Vizagapatam	1,680	1,703	1,075	262	64·0	15·4
North Arcot	7,160	7,276	4,380	469	61·2	6·4
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,417	528	61·0	13·1
Nílgiris	454	236	269	75	59·3	31·8
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	4,553	533	58·7	5·2
Coimbatore	3,129	3,463	1,832	204	58·5	5·9
Tinnevelly	6,480	7,912	3,617	254	55·8	3·2
Trichinopoly	2,800	2,941	1,414	263	50·5	8·9
Chingleput	1,999	1,937	976	166	48·8	8·6
Madura	10,750	13,271	4,492	135	41·8	1·0
South Arcot	4,391	4,408	1,807	152	41·2	3·4
Malabar	58,093	57,385	23,213	7,775	40·0	13·5
Anantapur	3,963	3,737	1,471	215	37·1	5·8
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,187	135	32·7	2·2
Kistna	8,238	8,047	2,631	580	31·9	7·2
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,082	214	28·0	3·0
Cuddapah	9,276	8,659	2,575	227	27·8	2·6
South Canara	8,440	8,357	2,283	357	27·0	4·3
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,395	189	23·3	3·3
Total ...	166,667	170,391	70,308	14,083	42·2	8·2

The proportion of boys at school to those of school-going age rose from 38·8 per cent. to 42·2 per cent., and the corresponding figure for girls from 7·2 to 8·2, the general averages for the Presidency being 22·5 and 3·6 per cent. respectively. As far as statistics go, the educational condition of Muhammadans was thus about twice as good as that of the other classes of the community, though less than two per cent. had reached beyond the primary stage. As in the preceding year, Salem stood first with 73·5 per cent., of the males of school-going age under instruction; but as regards Muhammadan girls at school, Nílgiris ranked first with 31·8 per

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cent. In eleven Districts more than 50 per cent. of the boys were at school, and in six Districts, the proportion was below one-third, Nellore occupying the last place with 23·3 per cent. With only four exceptions all the Districts are credited with an increase in numbers, the most prominent advance being noticeable in the Districts of Salem, Tanjore, Godávari, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Madura, Malabar, Kistna, Kurnool and South Canara. In Coimbatore the decline was the largest. As regards the education of Muhammadan girls, only three Districts had less than 3 per cent., Madura continuing to hold the last place. The map attached shows the condition of each District as regards the education of Muhammadan boys.

Collegiate education.

153. Fifty-six Muhammadans were reading in Arts Colleges, 10 of them in the Presidency and 17 in the Christian College. Seven appeared for the B.A degree examination, Language branch, and two passed; but in the Optional branches none passed out of four examined. At the F.A. Examination of December last, 27 Muhammadan candidates were examined and eight passed.

Secondary education.

154. The strength of the two Upper Secondary schools for Muhammadans rose from 307 to 362, and their general condition also showed some improvement. For the Matriculation Examination 11 pupils appeared from the Madrasa-i-Azam, and eight from the Harris High school, and four and three pupils respectively passed. Twenty-six and 12 pupils were presented from these schools for the Lower Secondary Examination; with only one exception in each school, all passed the compulsory portion.

Lower Secondary classes were opened in the Practising Branch of the Muhammadan Training school, Triplicane; hence the increase in the number of Middle Schools for boys. The Municipal Middle school, Vellore, was about to be closed on the 31st March, and it contained only two pupils on the rolls on that date. The Anjumani Municipal Salary-results school, Trichinopoly, was 128 strong, and was in a very promising condition. The two aided Results schools—the Anjumani-Mufidi-ali-Islam and Saiyid Karim's school, Black Town, were also very well attended.

On the whole, 195 candidates underwent the last Matriculation Examination, but only 33 or 17 per cent. passed. At the Lower Secondary Examination, however, the Muhammadan examinees fared better, 44 securing complete certificates out of 141 examined.

Primary education.

155. Primary schools for Muhammadan boys advanced from 790 to 976, and their attendance from 33,993 to 42,358. Board schools received an accession of 85 per cent. to their number and formed over five-elevenths of the total number of such schools. Of the 452 Board Primary schools, no fewer than 241 were in Malabar, and are chiefly intended for Mappillas. Salem, Tanjore, Godávari and South Canara had more than 20 Muhammadan Primary schools each. Considering the Muhammadan male population, the number of Board schools is too small in the marginally-noted Districts, and the Local Boards concerned would be well advised to open more schools under their direct management. The average attendance in Board Primary schools was much larger than in aided schools.

	Muhammadan Male population.	Number of Board Schools.
Kurnool	49,605	6
Nellore	39,960	1
Bellary	44,653	6
Anantapur	26,419	3
Cuddapah	61,839	8
North Arcot	47,733	7
Madura	71,671	16

Female education.

156. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in all grades and classes of schools is shown in the margin. Including technical schools there were 124 schools intended for Muhammadan girls, attended by 4,023 pupils against 134 such schools with 4,265 pupils in 1890-91. This decrease appertained wholly to Primary schools. Several Board schools were taken over by the Department, and many unaided schools were also admitted to aid. The Govern-

	Girls in Girls' schools.	Girls in Boys' schools.
Lower Secondary ...	31	...
Primary	4,062	7,249
Special	44	...
Private	163	2,534
Total ...	4,300	9,783

ment and aided lists received an accession of nine and 13 schools, while the Board and unaided lists lost six and 26 schools respectively. One Muhammadan girl appeared for and passed the Higher Examination for Women, and seven girls passed the Primary School Examination out of 34 that appeared. These results are encouraging.

Special education.

157. There was a net addition of one school with 138 pupils to the list of Special schools for Muhammadans. Out of 11 pupils of this community in Professional Colleges, one belonged to the Teachers' College, five to the Law College and five to the Medical College. Besides these, there were 35 Muhammadan pupils in the School departments of the Medical College and the College of Engineering, and 30 in the School of Arts.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	43	58
Government Mappilla Training School, Calicut	41	43
Mappilla Sessional School, Tellicherry ..	14	9
Do. do. Malapuram ..	12	12
Do. do. Tirur ...	11	12
Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras	13	16
Attendance at other Training schools ...	21	21
Total ...	155	171

The attendance of Muhammadans in Training schools rose from 155 to 171 as detailed in the margin. The Board Mappilla Training school, Calicut, was taken over by Government. It contained 43 students on the 31st March 1892. The strength of the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Triplicane, rose from 43 to 58. Also 16 against 13 Mistresses were under training in the Hobart Training school.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in Industrial schools is noted in the margin. The decrease in the number of Muhammadans in the Madura Technical Institute from 50 to 13 is to be regretted. The Anjuman Industrial school continued to be defective in certain important respects. Miss Dryden's Industrial school at Guntúr regained its former strength, and continued to do good work for destitute Muhammadan women.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Anjumani-Mufidi-ali-Islam	159	163
Industrial School, Guntúr	13	24
Hobart Industrial class	7	4
Industrial School, Vizagapatam		8
Attendance in other Industrial schools.	63	17
Total	242	216

Education of Mappillas.

158. Regarding the education of Mappillas in Malabar, Mr. Marsden states that the number of public schools for that class rose from 387 with 18,107 pupils to 432 with 23,216 pupils. Two hundred and forty-four of them were Board schools, 76 were aided on the results system, and 112 were unaided schools; 151 combined-system schools were converted to Board schools during the year. The vernacular of the Mappillas is Malayalam. Only 38 pupils were learning English in Primary schools, and 119 Hindustani. Rupees 36,131 were expended on the education of Mappillas, of which only Rs. 23 were recovered in fees. The results grants earned amounted to Rs. 16,362 against Rs. 12,989 in the preceding year. Out of 615 teachers employed in these schools, 116 held trained teacher's certificates, and one an untrained teacher's certificate and 40 had passed a general education test.

Muhammadan Inspectors.

159. Each Circle has a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan schools. Ten districts are provided with Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters, and arrangements are being made to employ such agents in the Districts of Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Madura. The Chingleput District has already been placed in charge of the Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster of Madras.

X.—EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

160. The number of children of Paraiya and kindred classes under instruction advanced from 22,050 to 22,888. The increase though slight is encouraging, considering the manifold disadvantages these classes labour under. The population of school-going age and the number attending school are compared below by Districts:—

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

District.	Male population of school-going age.	Female population of school-going age.	Male pupils.	Female pupils.	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 2.	Percentage of col. 5 to col. 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	10,257	10,872	842	10	8·2	·09
Vizagapatam .	22,516	22,729	280	8	1·2	·04
Godávari	36,480	37,487	1,028	279	2·8	·74
Kistna	25,686	24,929	1,819	514	7·1	2·06
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	135	14	1·6	·17
Nellore	20,672	19,963	210	51	1·0	·26
Madras	4,504	4,643	1,955	801	43·4	17·3
Chingleput .	23,279	22,741	1,513	302	6·5	1·3
Bellary	6,634	6,686	317	49	4·8	·73
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	37	3	·50	·04
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	500	123	3·8	·97
North Arcot ...	29,646	29,460	965	113	3·3	·38
South Arcot ..	40,093	40,587	570	82	1·4	·20
Coimbatore . .	21,748	22,580	537	21	2·4	·09
Nílgiris	1,187	853	331	38	27·9	4·5
Salem	21,674	22,727	299	20	1·4	·09
Tanjore . ..	35,112	38,111	880	51	2 5	·13
Trichinopoly ...	19,772	21,534	416	76	2·1	·35
Madura	30,531	33,455	1,620	51	5·3	·15
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	4,353	603	17·2	2·2
Malabar	19,152	20,476	853	193	4·4	·84
South Canara ...	8,199	9,745	16	10	·20	·10
Total ...	431,653	444,988	19,476	3,412	4·5	·77

The several classes known in different Districts by the designations of Chachadís (Tsachadís), Chakkalís (Coblers), Chamarís, Chandálás, Godárís, Holayás, Mádigás, Málás, Mochís, Paidís, Pallás, Pallís (Nellore), Panús, Paraiyás, Polayás, Rellís, Tótís and Valluvars are almost akin to each other, and have been treated in the departmental returns as constituting one general class under the name 'Paraiyas and kindred classes.'

Of three Districts only (Madras, Nílgiris and Tinnevelly) can it be said that much attention has been paid to the education of these backward classes. In not less than 15 Districts not even five out of every hundred boys of school-going age were at school. For the whole Presidency only one girl in 125 was under instruction. The Inspecting officers are being required to pay more than usual attention to the amelioration of the educational condition of these people, and Local Boards and Municipal Councils are being urged to open special schools for them. Proposals are now before Government to grant certain special concessions in the matter of aid to schools intended for these classes. I expect that these steps will effect a marked improvement both in the number of schools and in the attendance. But owing to the extreme poverty and apathy of these classes, to the want of adequate funds to start schools at once in all the Paraiya villages, and, lastly, to the jealous and interested opposition of their employers and of village officials and others, the progress must necessarily be slow for some years to come.

The figures in the above statement do not include the children of such of these classes as have already embraced the Christian faith, these being returned as Native Christians.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

161. Several Government schools were opened during the year in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, mainly for the extension of elementary education among the Hill tribes. The total number and attendance are compared in the margin. The net increase of 32 schools with 1,160 pupils is very satisfactory. More Government schools are wanted in these parts, but the funds at the disposal of the Department being limited, it has not been found possible to satisfy the demand.

Agencies.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	35	1,338	49	1,826
Vizagapatam ...	43	1,141	46	1,466
Godávari ...	24	533	39	880
Total ...	102	3,012	134	4,172

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

In the Ganjam Agency there were 56 schools in all with an attendance of 1,972 pupils, against 69 schools with 2,249 pupils in 1890-91. The decline seems to be due, in the main, to the carelessness of one of the Superintendents of Hill schools. Arrangements have since been made to replace him by a more efficient officer. Of the Government schools, 22 were Lower Secondary and 27 Primary. Four Middle schools were reduced in standard, but four Primary schools took their place. The Linipádu school maintained the same attendance (100) as before, but the results-stipends earned were Rs. 148 only against Rs. 287 in 1890-91. Nine schools had each more than 50 pupils in attendance, and ten schools earned more than Rs. 100 at the grant examination. The general condition of the schools was, however, not quite satisfactory. Seven schools earned a larger amount of results-stipends than in the preceding year, but in the Special Assistant Agent's Division alone as many as 20 schools earned much less. Four schools in the Principal Assistant's Division were provided with buildings at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000. Six schools maintained by the Parlákimedi estate were taken over by Government, the estate contributing towards their maintenance. Besides the Government schools, there were six schools under private management aided on the results-system and containing 156 pupils. The appointment of a permanent additional Superintendent, which was given effect to in July last, is expected to have a beneficial effect. Excluding Uriyas, there were 96 Savaras, 314 Khonds, and 44 Paidis receiving instruction in the Agency schools: Fifteen of these were girls.

In the Vizagapatam Agency there were 157 schools and 3,468 pupils against 124 schools with 2,579 pupils in 1890-91. Forty-three of them were aided, 30 unaided and 38 indigenous; and their attendance on the 31st March 1892 was 833, 570 and 599 respectively. With the exception of those in the Principal Assistant's Division, the schools were, on the whole, in a thriving condition.

The number of schools and pupils in the Godávari Agency is compared in the margin. Of the 55 schools, 51 were for boys and four for girls. The Church Mission Society maintained one boys' and two girls' results-schools attended by 95 and 84 pupils respectively. The three schools earned a grant of Rs. 406 on the whole. Besides these Mission schools, there were four other results-schools under private management with 63 pupils, and nine schools with 142 pupils were in a state of transition from the unaided to the aided list. The Government Middle School, Bhádrachalam, did not do such good work as in 1890-91. A suitable building has been provided for it. Of the 20 salary-results schools sanctioned in G.O., dated 2nd July 1891, No. 499, Educational, only ten were opened during the year, five of these being intended for the aboriginal tribes. The presentation of cloths, &c., for hill-children attending school was tried, and the Agent states that it has had a beneficial effect. There were 130 hill-pupils in all these schools. An additional Superintendent of Hill Schools was appointed in February last, and improvement is looked for in consequence.

1890-91.		1891-92.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
43	960	55	1,264

A results-school has taken the place of the Government school for Enadis at Srîharikótá, but it was very poorly-attended.

In the Kurnool District, the Local Board has sanctioned a salary-results school for *Chentsus*—a backward people on the Nallamalai Hills.

The Lambadi results school at the foot of Rámandrug in the Bellary District did not continue successful.

Regarding the Hill tribes on the Nílgiris it is understood that the number of Badaga pupils under instruction rose from 641 to 880, and the children of Kotas, Todas, and Kurumbas numbered 29, 14 and 5 respectively against 17, 11 and 3 in 1890-91. The progress made may be considered fairly satisfactory. "A few Toda girls," Miss Carr writes, "are reading in the Kinloch School at Ootacamund. Two Toda girls' schools have also been started on the Nílgiris by the Church of England Zenana Mission, but their existence is very precarious, and it has not been found possible, as yet, to furnish returns for them." Schools for Uriya girls were opened at Kulladu, Berhampore, Parlákimedi and Tekkali. The total number of Uriya pupils in girls' schools was 387.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

With respect to the education of the backward classes peculiar to the South Canara district, Mr. Marsden writes:—

"*Billavars*—The number of pupils of this class has risen from 1,108 to 1,266, *i.e.*, by 158 pupils, or 14 per cent. There are six schools specially intended for this class, of which three are Board and three aided schools on the results-system.

"*Bants*—The number has risen from 2,125 to 2,394, *i.e.*, by 269 or 13 per cent. They are admitted freely into all schools.

"*Mogers* or Fishermen—The number of pupils of this extremely backward class has risen from 193 to 301, *i.e.*, by 56 per cent."

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

162. Returns were received from 3,403 Indigenous and Private schools attended by 64,473 pupils against 3,189 in 1890-91 with 61,027 pupils. There was thus an increase of 6·7 per cent. in schools of this class and 5·6 per cent. in scholars. A complete record of the indigenous schools in existence could not be obtained. Malabar returned 377 schools with 13,661 pupils. Tanjore had a larger number of schools, 394, but a much smaller attendance, 8,274. Only 17 schools with 131 pupils were returned by the Cuddapah District. The difficulty of inducing private schools to adopt departmental methods is very great. Progress in this direction depends for the most part on Inspecting Schoolmasters, Sub-Assistants being too much pressed with examination work to find time to organize and improve the indigenous schools.

There were three additions to the list of indigenous Sanskrit schools which adopted the prescribed curriculum and became eligible for Provincial aid. A complete list of such schools is furnished in the margin, together with the amount of grant drawn by each from Provincial Funds. The Venkatagiri school has since been closed. The other schools being under efficient Pandits may in time become permanent institutions for the teaching of Sanskrit literature and grammar.

Schools.	Total amount drawn.
	Rs.
Kollúr, Kistna District	80
Venkatagiri	120
Sanskrit Bashamandiri, Bellary	121
Konerirajapuram, Tanjore	150
Anatandavapuram do.	50
Injikollai do.	110
Tiruvisanallur do.	73
Govindappaiyan Chatram, Alvar Tirunagari	125

Number and strength of private and indigenous secondary schools.

163. Particulars of Private secondary schools are given below:—

Schools.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	English.	Sanskrit.	Muhammadan.	English.	Sanskrit.	Muhammadan.
High schools	...	9	2	...	7	3
Middle schools	1	90	29	...	111	25
Total ...	1	99	31	...	118	28

Sanskrit High schools were fewer by two schools. The classification of these schools being arbitrary, the claims of several of them to be reckoned as High schools are extremely doubtful. A list of the Sanskrit High schools is detailed in the margin. Of the schools in 1890-91, one was closed and two were reduced in standard. One school came into existence during the year. The Sríperambudur school and the Bashamandiri, Bellary, bid fair to become efficient *Patasalas*. The revised curriculum of studies was introduced into the Sanskrit school, Tiruvádi, which is maintained from the Kaliyana Mahal Chatram funds attached to the Tanjore palace. The students are fed and taught free in this school. The higher branches of Sanskrit philosophy, grammar,

	Attendance on 31st March.
Venkatagiri	24
Sríperumbudur	43
Bashamandiri, Bellary	31
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary	13
Chauki Patasala do.	10
Sanskrit School, Hospet	7
Do. Tiruvádi	101
	229

logic and mathematics are also taught in it. The total cost to the Chatram Funds was Rs. 2,028. The institution supplies qualified Sanskrit Pandits to the different parts of the District. The grant of diplomas of qualification to the successful students was under contemplation.

The three Arabic schools returned as High schools are Madrasa-i-Laitifa and Madrasa-i-Bakiya-Salabat, Vellore, containing 360 pupils together; and Shaik Davud's school, Hospet, with ten pupils.

The English school, Berhampore, disappeared as a Private Middle school.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Strength in the Middle departments.
Ganjam	4	84
Vizagapatam	12	211
Godávari	7	136
Kistna	8	79
Chingleput	2	118
Bellary	3	22
Anantapur	5	60
North Arcot	4	72
South Arcot	5	155
Tanjore	21	452
Madura	7	140
Tinnevelly	3	66
South Canara	30	542
Total ...	111	2,137

The number of Sanskrit Middle schools rose from 90 to 111, and the attendance in their middle departments, from 1,536 to 2,137. Details of schools and pupils by districts are given in the margin. Nearly one-half of the schools were in Tanjore and South Canara. Vizagapatam had more than ten Middle schools. There were only 25 Muhammadan Middle schools against 29 in the preceding year. South Arcot and Malabar had five each; North Arcot and Nílgiris, four each; Coimbatore, three; Kistna, two; Chingleput and Trichinopoly, one each.

164. The number and strength of Indigenous and Private Primary schools rose from 3,058 and 56,953 to 3,257 and 60,264 respectively. Of these, 412 schools with 11,969 pupils were Quran schools for Muhammadans, a large number of them being found on the Western Coast and in the Tanjore and Madura Districts. A much smaller number of boys' schools was returned by the Districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Malabar; the numbers remained almost the same in three districts and there was a marked increase in seven Districts. Private Girls' schools were returned only by three Districts.

Number and strength of Private and Indigenous Primary schools.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March.	Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March.
Schools for Boys.			*Schools for Boys —cont.*		
Ganjam	177	2,094			
Vizagapatam ..	95	1,548	Tinnevelly ...	222	4,823
Godávari ...	141	2,070	Malabar ...	372	12,701
Kistna ...	113	1,178	South Canara ...	103	1,669
Kurnool ...	36	415			
Nellore ...	222	2,423	Total ...	3,247	60,088
Madras ...	112	2,592			
Chingleput ...	166	2,699			
Bellary	35	424	*Schools for Girls.*		
Anantapur ...	80	882			
Cuddaph ...	17	131	Godávari ...	3	32
North Arcot ...	329	5,456	Nellore	1	13
South Arcot ...	203	2,925	North Arcot ...	6	131
Coimbatore ...	81	1,243			
Salem	102	1,897	Total ...	10	176
Tanjore	372	7,721			
Trichinopoly ...	74	1,052			
Madura	196	3,545	Grand Total ...	3,257	60,264

XIII.—BOOKS.

Appointment of a Standing Text-book Committee.

165. In 1873 the Government of India expressed itself in favour of the appointment of a Standing Text-book Committee in each Province to choose, and if necessary to prepare, appropriate vernacular text-books. A committee was accordingly formed in Madras in July 1873, with Colonel Macdonald as President, and a series of Readers in English, Tamil and Telugu, chiefly designed for use in Government schools, was compiled or prepared by specialists. The Education Commission also recommended, among other things, the formation of a standing committee, but effect was not given to its recommendation on the subject in the absence of a general curriculum applicable to all classes of schools preparing pupils for the public examinations. In 1891 the committee appointed to revise the standing orders of the Educational

Books. Department recommended the entire exclusion from the curriculum of specific text-books and their relegation to a special list of text-books approved by the Department, "to which new books may, from time to time, be added, and from which books deemed no longer suitable may, with equal facility, be removed." This suggestion met with the approval of Government. In January last, Government prescribed uniform courses of instruction and standards of examination for all recognized schools, whether under public management or under private management, and this enabled Mr. Grigg to formulate his proposals for the appointment of a Standing Text-book Committee for this Presidency. A representative committee of 26 members, consisting almost entirely of specialists in the various branches of study, has been formed under G.O., No. 152, Educational, dated 18th February 1892. The functions of this committee will be—

(i) to recommend, for the approval of the Department, a complete list of suitable text-books on all subjects for use in recognized schools;

(ii) to advise the Department, when suitable text-books are not available, as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of such books; and

(iii) to help in forming, under the care of the Director of Public Instruction a text-book library or museum of reference.

As the committee was formed only in March last, it had not set to work when the year under report closed.

Book Department. 166. The book branch of this office was chiefly engaged, as during the previous year, in supervising the publication of Government copyright books by private firms or societies. Permission was granted during 1891-92 to print and publish the following books:—

Tamil Poetical Anthology, No. II.
First Book of Agriculture in Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu.
Anglo-Tamil First Reader.
Anglo-Telugu Second Reader.
Tamil Fourth Reader, Parts I and II.
Hand-book of Gymnastics in Telugu.
The Indian Kindergarten.
Anglo-Tamil Third Reader.
English-Tamil School Dictionary.
Anglo-Tamil Fourth Reader.
Duncan's Geography of Asia (Hindustani).
Duncan's Geography of Europe (Hindustani).
Telugu Fourth Reader, Parts I and II.
Venkayya's Telugu Grammar.

Some firms were also permitted to reprint and sell certain books on their reporting that the stock had been exhausted.

A few books, for the publication of which permission was given during 1890-91, were printed and issued during the past year. There was an addition of one firm—that of Messrs. Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.—to the list of publishers of Government books.

An idea may be formed from the following particulars of the relative extent to which advantage was taken by the various societies and presses of the right to publish Government books under the system finally inaugurated by Government on the abolition of the Central Book Depôt. The figures have been compiled from a special return called for from the presses and societies concerned.

Societies or Presses.	Number of books.	Copies sold.	Value.
			Rs.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society	24	236,500	31,121
The Empress of India Press	8	106,922	8,640
The Lawrence Asylum Press	9	1,210	598
The National Press, Tanjore	1	1,650	516
The Foster Press	5	7,000	336
Total	...	353,282	41,211

The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society sold two-thirds of the total number of Government books sold during the year and the Empress of India Press ranked next, though at a great distance, while the other presses were far behind in the competition.

Another noticeable feature is the increase in the number of copies issued. The number of copies sold for Government by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society and the Basel Mission Depository during the last three years they acted as vendors of Government books under the tentative arrangement introduced on the abolition of the Central Book Depôt, are given in the margin, together with the amount realized. Considering that these figures include transactions in non-departmental books in stock, that the prices of books have been materially reduced under the present arrangements, and that there has been a very marked improvement in the general get-up of the books as regards type, size, binding, the change of system must be pronounced to have so far been successful. I would note here that the number of pupils in the Lower Primary stage reading printed books rose from 431,879 to 457,644. Books.

	Number of copies.	Value. Rs.
1886-87	328,821	48,224
1887-88	314,236	56,236
1888-89	283,029	56,896

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

Reference was made in previous reports to the issue of pirated editions of Government copyright works. During 1891 two persons were successfully prosecuted for infringement of Government copyright, and I trust that this will deter others from attempting to issue pirated editions. The value of Government books dealt with during the year by the S.P.C.K. Depository and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore, is exhibited in the subjoined summary:—

S.P.C.K. Depository.			Basel Mission Depository.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1891...	...	27,711 13 3	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1891.	.....	7,813 7 0
Add—			*Add*—		
Value of stock added during the year ...	.....	750 0 0	Value of books printed by the Mission during the year	.....	6,734 6 0
		28,461 13 3			14,547 13 0
Deduct—			*Deduct*—		
Value of books sold during the year	6,849 14 9		Value of books sold wholesale to the Mission	6,734 6 0	
Value of books issued free to the Director of Public Instruction	7 13 0		Value of books (on commission sale) sold during the year including Rs. 12 omitted to be shown in the previous year's statement	90 9 0	
		6,857 11 9	Value of books issued free to the Director of Public Instruction.	0 8 0	
					6,825 7 0
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1892.	.....	21,604 1 6	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1892.	.....	7,722 6 0

The reprint of the pre-matriculation text raised the value of the Government stock with the S.P.C.K. Depository from Rs. 27,711-13-3, to Rs. 28,461-13-3, and the value of books sold and books issued free to this office for reference and other purposes amounted to Rs. 6,857-11-9, so that stock of the nominal value of Rs. 21,604-1-6 remained to the credit of Government at the Depository on the 1st April 1892. It has been arranged to sell by public auction some of the books that cannot be disposed of in the usual way.

Seven Government copyright books, consisting of 33,000 copies on the whole and worth Rs. 6,734-6-0, were printed and published by the Basel Mission Depository. The value of Government stock sold during the year and issued free to the Department was Rs. 6,825-7-0, which reduced the value of stock at the close of the year to Rs. 7,722-6-0.

Of the Government stock of books and registers of the value of Rs. 149-4-10 at the Gunupur Book Depôt and with the Superintendents of Hill Schools, Gunupur and the Senior and Special Assistant Agents, stock of the value of Rs. 120-14-8

Books. was disposed of, and there remained a balance of stock valued at Rs. 28-6-2 at the close of the year.

The total nominal value of Government books on hand on the 1st April 1892 was thus Rs. 29,354-13-8.

Book transactions. 167. The receipts and charges relating to Government books are given below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the S.P.C.K.				7,426	3	3
Deduct—						
Commission	505	3	5			
Discount	689	14	0			
				1,195	1	5
Net sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the S.P.C.K.				6,231	1	10
Sale-proceeds remitted by the Gunupur Depôt and the Superintendents, Hill Schools, Gunupur				61	4	10
Do. do. by the B.G.M. Depository				252	0	1
Total				6,544	6	9

Charges.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	2,712	0	0
Remuneration to compilers and proof-readers	1,534	5	11
Encouragement of literature	532	6	6
Ordinary contingencies	742	7	2
Miscellaneous charges	190	12	2
Total ...	5,711	15	9

The sale of Government books more than realized the amount (Rs. 6,500) entered in the revised budget estimate for 1891-92.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. 168. The Oriental Manuscripts Library continued to render useful service to the literary public. No fewer than 344 persons visited it for copying manuscripts against 277 in the previous year. There was a fall in the number of readers and casual visitors. The Curator has been requested to take steps to complete the preparation of the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts and the publication of the alphabetical lists of other manuscripts in the library. Seventy-nine Sanskrit manuscripts were added to the library during the year, of which 26 were obtained by gift.

Registration of books. 169. There was a further decline from 947 to 774 in the number of publications registered during the year under Act XXV of 1867. This is solely due, as explained in the last report, to the non-registration of republications under Act X of 1890. Of the publications registered 623 were books and 151 periodicals against 772 and 175 respectively in 1890-91. The following table gives particulars under original works, republications and translations for the past two years. In the corresponding table in the last report the entries against republications should have appeared against "Translations" and *vice versâ* :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian Classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Original works ...	184	166	306	314	18	19	80	99	588	628
Republications ...	63	10	219	67	25	14	17	8	315	99
Translations ...	2	3	30	41	...	...	12	3	44	47
Total ...	249	209	546	422	43	33	109	110	947	774

It will thus be seen that there was an increase in the number of original works and translations, which is satisfactory and indicates growing literary activity,

In the following summary will be found the places at which the registered publications in English and in the Vernacular languages have been issued for the past two years :— SCHOLARSHIPS.

Stations.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	229	430	659	198	341	539
2. Calicut	4	59	63	...	39	39
3. Chidambaram	...	35	35	1	37	38
4. Tanjore	2	24	26	2	34	36
5. Mangalore	6	60	66	1	17	18
6. Vizagapatam	3	14	17	2	14	16
7. Trichinopoly	18	3	21	12	3	15
8. Masulipatam	1	2	3	2	12	14
9. Palamcottah	...	5	5	...	9	9
10. North Arcot	1	3	4	...	9	9
11. Bellary	...	2	2	2	6	8
12. Cuddapah	...	1	1	...	8	8
13. Godâvari	...	3	3	1	5	6
14. Coimbatore	...	13	13	...	6	6
15. Madura	2	6	8	1	4	5
16. Nellore	1	5	6	...	3	3
17. Salem	...	11	11	...	3	3
18. Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	2	2
19. Chingleput	...	2	2	...	...	...
20. Bobbili	...	2	2	...	...	..
Total ...	267	680	947	222	552	774

The decrease noticeable against Calicut and Mangalore is probably due, as already stated, to the non-registration of republications. Tanjore and Masulipatam show a marked improvement in the number of registered publications.

One-hundred and sixty-four of the publications were educational in their aim against 193 in the previous year. Of the books registered, 297 dealt with religion, 92 with language, 50 with law, 48 with science, 27 with biography, fiction and history, and 75 were poems and 25 dramas.

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Arts colleges.

170. Of the 11 M.A. scholars attending first-grade colleges at the close of the year, eight were in the Presidency College, and one each in the Kumbakónam, Madras Christian, and Pachaiyappa's Colleges. The eight scholarships allotted by the rules to encourage promising Bachelors of Arts to continue their study for the M.A. Degree Examination were all taken up.

Eighteen scholarships of Rs. 15 a month each were awarded to under-graduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their course for the B.A. Examination. Five of them were conferred on Muhammadans and the rest on Hindus.

Thirty-two scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each were notified for Matriculates proceeding to the F.A. Examination, but only 24 were awarded during the year, two of them having been conferred on women, 14 on Muhammadans, five on Mappillas, two on Uriyas and one on a Jain.

Eight colleges received also scholarship grants under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code to the extent of Rs. 3,861, of which Rs. 1,884 appertained to the Madras Christian College.

The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 30,172, of which Rs. 17,084 were met from Provincial Funds and the balance from "Subscriptions" and "Other sources."

Scholarships in Professional colleges.

171. Rs. 4,530 were expended by way of scholarships in the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and Rs. 1,014 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in technical subjects in the Teachers' College. A sum of Rs. 440 was paid as arrears of scholarships out of the Morehead Law scholarship fund.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

172. Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 161 were paid during the year for Uriya and Savara boys for continuing their studies to the Matriculation Examination or to higher standards.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

Under the revised notification, scholarships varying from Annas 8 to Rs. 5 are awarded in Government Girls' schools on the results of the standard examinations, and the Primary School and Lower Secondary Examinations, to encourage female students to prosecute their studies for the higher standards. Rs. 2,307 were so expended in the past official year. Rs. 14 were similarly paid from Local funds in the Government Girls' school, Námakal, and Rs. 448 in the Practising school attached to the Moyan Training school, Tellicherry.

Under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code, Rs. 785 were paid as scholarship grants from Provincial funds to seven aided schools.

The total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education was Rs. 6,127, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,253 and Local Funds Rs. 462, and the balance was borne by School Funds. Among miscellaneous contributions, the following items deserve notice:—(1) Rs. 60 awarded annually by Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Ráu to a Madhva girl in the Government Girls' school, Kumbakónam, who remains at school to the end of her eleventh year in the highest standard in the school; (2) Rs. 27, scholarship instituted by Mr. R. G. Orr for regular attendance and attention to physical exercises in the Zamindari High school, Sivaganga; (3) Rs. 47-14-0 paid annually in the Hindu High school, Masulipatam, by the Zamindar of Núzvíd in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee; and (4) Rs. 84 paid annually in the Native High school, Vizagapatam, in memory of a late Honorary Secretary of the College Committee.

173. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,614 were paid from Provincial funds in the school departments of the Medical College and the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and in the School of Arts. In the last-mentioned institution, Rs. 560 were also paid from Local Funds. The Mysore and Pudukóta States contributed Rs. 297 and Rs. 120 respectively, and the Victoria Technical Institute also disbursed Rs. 665 for the stipends of certain students trained in special subjects in the School of Arts. The National Indian Association paid scholarships amounting to Rs. 117 in the Hóbart Industrial school.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

Rupees 4,812 were expended on special scholarships in the Board Medical schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and in the Madura Technical Institute and the Board Industrial school, Masulipatam. Of this amount Rs. 2,304 represent the income from the Prince of Wales' Endowment Funds for the maintenance of the Medical School attached to the Raja-Mirasidar hospital, Tanjore.

Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 5,536 were paid from Provincial funds to aided schools under Chapter V of the Grant-in-aid Code, Rs. 479 to the Anjumani-Muffidi-ali-Islam, Rs. 783 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 4,082 to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and Rs. 192 to the S.P.G. Industrial School for Women, Trichinopoly. The Municipal Councils of the Coimbatore District contributed Rs. 115 to the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur.

174. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 1,536 were paid under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code in the training class attached to the People's Park Gymnasium. This institution has done very useful work during the past few years and has trained on an average 36 teachers annually. It was under consideration at the end of the year to close the class. As some arrangement was considered necessary to train gymnastic instructors for employment in Government and other institutions, it was under contemplation to recommend to Government to take the class under departmental management and to work it in connection with the Teachers' College, Saidápet.

Gymnastic scholarships.

175. No scholarship endowments were made or accepted by Government during the year, but the grant of Rs. 200 towards the MacNally scholarship endowment, referred to in paragraph 182 of my last report, was paid.

Scholarship endowment.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

General summary of progress.

176. The year under report was marked by a further and even a more substantial improvement than 1890-91 in the condition of education in almost all its branches. On the literary side it will be noticed that there was an increase in the number of scholars in public institutions in each of the different stages of instruction, especially in the Collegiate and Upper Primary stages; that the results of the various public examinations conducted by the University and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations were in general more favourable than those of the preceding year; that a larger sum was expended from public funds—Provincial, Local and Municipal—on the development of Primary education; and that public institutions improved with regard to staff, accommodation and sanitation, and were better supplied with furniture and apparatus, scientific and gymnastic, to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Rules. Professional Colleges and schools for special instruction also made appreciable progress, though the attendance slightly fell in certain cases; and they secured on the whole better results at the University and the Technical Examinations held during the year.

Stages of instruction.	Strength, 1890-91.	Strength, 1891-92.	Percentage of increase.
Collegiate	3,205	3,818	19
Upper Secondary ...	8,279	8,794	6
Lower Secondary ...	24,228	24,762	2
Upper Primary ...	31,100	36,112	16
Lower Primary ...	512,188	551,446	8

I have no definite information before me as to the number of villages which, though having a sufficient number of children to furnish a fair school attendance, have not yet been provided with a school. As soon as the villagewar statistics of the last census have been published, the Inspecting officers will be required to furnish a list of such villages, which will serve as a guide for the opening of Board Schools.

School-going age limit.

177. Under the Orders of the Government of India, 15 per cent. of the total population has been taken as the population of school-going age approximately, and all calculations and conclusions in the previous Chapters have been based on this datum. In paragraph 183 of my last report, I observed that 20 per cent. would be nearer the mark than 15 per cent. The adoption of one and the same percentage, however, to represent the number of pupils that ought to be in each of the different stages of instruction, struck me as *primâ facie* incorrect and misleading. With a view, therefore, to ascertain, as approximately as possible, the number of young people that ought to be in each such stage, I requested the Superintendent of Census to be good enough to tabulate the male and female population into six groups according to the periods of life specified in the margin. Children do not generally attend school before the completion of their fourth year. The primary stage consists of a five years' course, and, considering the elementary character of several of the standards, a period of five years may fairly be assumed to embrace the time during which children are, or should be, in the primary stage of instruction. The lower secondary and upper secondary stages consist each of a three years' course; but pupils of average abilities do not often complete either course in three years. Allowing for failure to get regular annual promotion from Form to Form, a period of five years may be taken as the general duration of instruction in each of these stages. A similar period of five years may be taken as the general duration of the collegiate stage of instruction. These limits have been carefully considered with reference to the average age of candidates for the various public tests, and also with reference to what seemed to me, in the interests of the rising generation, to be the most judicious division of the years that may be devoted to school and college life. There is, no doubt, a tendency to enter upon Upper Secondary and Collegiate studies at too early an age, and to hurry through them at a pace which is not conducive to solid and lasting attainments.

From 0 to 4	From 15 to 19
From 5 to 9	From 20 to 24
From 10 to 14	25 and above.

The population, male and female, according to the above periods of life, is given below with the percentages of population under each stage to the total population:—

GENERAL REMARKS.

Periods of life.	Male population.		Female population.	
	Total.	Percentage to total.	Total.	Percentage to total.
0 to 4	2,591,549	14·71	2,726,418	15·14
5 to 9	2,434,093	13·81	2,408,576	13·37
10 to 14	1,695,566	10·75	1,651,286	9·17
15 to 19	1,449,168	8·23	1,400,994	7·77
20 to 24	1,437,541	8·16	1,741,146	9·67
25 and above and not stated ...	7,811,478	44·34	8,082,625	44·88
Total ...	17,619,395	...	18,011,045	...

It will be seen from the above that the 15 per cent. limit does not apply to any one period of school life, much less does it apply to all the stages of instruction taken together.

Extent of primary education of boys.

178. The number of boys between the ages of five and nine, both inclusive, was 2,434,093, and the number of boys under instruction in public Primary schools and classes at the close of the year was 496,833. There were, besides, 55,766 boys reading in private and indigenous schools, and, to know exactly how many children were actually under instruction, these should also be taken into account. Districts stand in the following order according to the proportion of boys under primary instruction to the total population of primary school-going age as above defined :—

District.	Children of primary school-going age.	Number of boys under primary instruction.	Percentage of pupils to population.
Madras	26,174	19,616	75
Nilgiris	5,914	2,695	46
Tinnevelly	127,881	46,215	36
Malabar	179,013	55,960	31
Tanjore	141,866	40,676	29
Bellary	64,389	17,726	28
Ganjam	154,522	38,042	25
Chingleput	76,924	18,961	25
Kistna	126,779	30,659	24
North Arcot...	146,913	34,807	24
Madura	179,260	40,448	22
Trichinopoly...	88,284	19,385	22
South Canara	73,112	15,645	21
South Arcot	138,651	28,673	21
Godávari	149,920	27,716	18
Nellore	95,967	17,428	18
Kurnool	56,182	10,048	18
Anantapur	48,304	8,209	17
Cuddapah	84,016	13,544	16
Coimbatore	137,726	22,143	16
Salem	139,201	19,579	14
Visagapatam	193,095	23,524	12
Total ...	2,434,093	552,599	23

In the town of Madras 75 per cent. of the boys of the primary school-going age were receiving primary instruction. Seven Districts had one boy in every three or four at school, while eight Districts had less than one in five.

Agencies and means for extending primary education.

179. Two things are necessary for extending primary education, firstly, the gradual strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency, to enable it to cope with the increasing work of inspection and supervision; and, secondly, the provision of additional funds. The work of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors has become unduly heavy in some ranges, and relief cannot be put off longer if inspection is to be thoroughly in accordance with the requirements of the Grant-in-Aid Code. During the year, the staff of Inspecting Schoolmasters in certain Districts was strengthened. This being the sole agency now available for opening new and improving existing elementary schools, it should be maintained at its full strength according to the needs of each District. If Government is not prepared to transfer this agency to the Provincial service, the scale of salaries for the Inspecting Schoolmasters employed under each Local Board should be revised, inefficient men should be weeded out, and the appointments should be made more attractive, so as to induce capable men to accept them. Primary education being a legitimate charge on Local Funds, the Boards should not grudge to provide for an annual increase in the assignment for education

GENERAL REMARKS.

towards the opening of schools in villages not yet provided with them. Where aided schools have sprung up, I would advise the Boards to remove their own schools to localities where private effort is not forthcoming, such a course being more economical for the tax-payer and better calculated to secure the rapid spread of primary instruction. The District Boards have been saved the expenditure of over half a lakh of rupees, owing to the transfer of Training schools to the Department, and this sum they are under a pledge to utilize on primary education. This, however, will not suffice. In the eight Districts, in which less than 20 per cent. of the boys are at school, more strenuous efforts will have to be made to extend the sphere of education. Municipal Councils should also be invited to give their constant attention to the subject and to provide for the establishment of special schools for Paraiyas and kindred classes, where this has not already been attended to.

Teaching staff in Primary schools for boys.

180. In public Primary schools for boys, of which there was an increase of 902 during the year, 21,553 teachers, or 1,123 more than in 1890-91, were employed. The number of teachers holding trained and untrained teachers' certificates rose by 308 and 56 respectively, and 684 more teachers are returned as having passed a general education test. The proportion of unpassed teachers consequently fell from 68·6 per cent. in 1889-90 and 66·6 per cent. in 1890-91 to 63·5 per cent. during the year under report. In spite of this improvement the proportion of unqualified teachers is still very high. The Inspecting Officers have been impressed with the necessity of doing all they can to induce village schoolmasters to pass at least the Primary School Examination, or, where this is not practicable, to get their sons or near relatives trained for employment as assistants in their schools. Government has, moreover, been urging Local and Municipal Boards to improve the educational qualifications of the staff of aided schools by curtailing, if necessary, the grants to schools under unpassed men. The efforts of the Inspecting Officers and of Local and Municipal Boards, and the operation of the Educational Rules, from which Primary schools have been only temporarily exempted, will not fail to bring about a decided improvement in this direction within the next few years.

Sessional schools.

181. Sessional schools continue to be a charge on Local Funds, as they are not Training schools proper, but preparatory classes intended to assist the village schoolmasters to pass the Primary School Examination with a view to their eventual admission into Training schools. In the earlier stages of the sessional school movement, it was considered that Local Inspecting Schoolmasters could manage them in addition to their regular work. Experience had, however, shown that the most important work of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, viz., the organization and supervision of Primary schools, suffered considerably by his being placed in charge of sessional schools. Mr. Grigg consequently suggested to Government, in remarking on District Board budgets for 1892-93, that these schools should be held in each District at different periods of the year in succession, and that a separate teacher should be placed in charge of them. The relief afforded to Local Boards by the transfer of Training schools permitted them to incur this additional expenditure. Though a little more costly, the new scheme has its advantages. Each school has a full-time teacher, and it is possible to have a much larger number of schools. The schools being nearer their homes, village teachers find it easier to attend them.

There were nine sessional schools at the close of the year against 11 in the preceding year. In the nine Districts noted in the margin, I regret to observe that no trial was given during the year to the sessional school scheme. The following is a brief account of the schools in the other Districts :—

Ganjam.	Kurnool.	Chingleput.
Vizagapatam.	Nellore.	Salem.
Godávari.	Madras.	Nílgiris.

Kistna.—One sessional school was at work attended by 20 students.

Bellary.—There was only one school at Kotteri on the last day of the year. It was attended by 13 students, one of whom was a Muhammadan. Twelve had stipends and one was a free scholar. Another school at Tekkalakota was attended by 14 students ; but it was closed before 31st March last.

Anantapur.—Two schools were held and 20 teachers attended them. The total cost was Rs. 246.

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Cuddapah.—Two schools at Nandalur and Kadiri continued till the 31st March 1892 and had 21 students on the rolls—one Muhammadan, 12 Brahmans and eight non-Brahman Hindus.

North Arcot.—There were 14 teachers under instruction in the two schools that remained open till the close of the year.

South Arcot.—In June three of the four Training schools in the District were closed and in their place sessional schools were opened. They were held at six taluk stations each for a period ranging from three to six months. Seventy-one *bonâ fide* teachers received instruction therein, of whom 64 appeared for the Primary School Examination and 53 passed.

Coimbatore.—Three sessional schools were maintained by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 654, and 48 teachers received instruction in them.

Tanjore.—One school was at work at Patukóta on the 31st March 1892 with 10 students.

Trichinopoly.—Two schools were held during the year for three months each, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 263. Eighteen teachers were benefited thereby.

Madura.—The District Board held five sessional schools, on which a sum of Rs. 862 was expended. Sixty-three teachers attended these schools.

Tinnevelly.—Ten schools were held, each for from two to three months, and 113 teachers attended them. The upkeep of these schools cost the Board Rs. 434.

Malabar.—There were five schools at work as in 1890-91, and 61 students attended them. Fifty-four of them appeared for the Primary School Examination and 35 passed. The total cost was Rs. 737. The results in three schools were good and in two indifferent. Besides the five sessional schools, three preparatory classes were held throughout the year for the special benefit of Mappilla teachers. Thirty-one Mappilla teachers received instruction in these schools.

South Canara.—Three schools for two months each, and two for three months each, were at work. They were attended by 50 students, all of whom, with only one exception, were *bonâ fide* schoolmasters. Forty-four appeared for the final examination and 22 passed; and, at the Primary School Examination, 23 passed out of 33 examined—a fair result. The total cost was Rs. 441. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors paid special attention to these schools and each school was visited by them from four to six times.

Night schools.

182. The position of night schools in the educational system of this Presidency was set forth in last report, and I have little to add to the remarks therein made. During 1891-92 one night school at Tekkali attained to the Lower Secondary standard and had 28 students on the rolls. Particulars are given below of night schools of the Primary grade. Seven Districts, including Madras, had fewer schools than in the year previous. In the other Districts the number of such schools remained stationary or more or less advanced:—

Districts.	Schools.					Scholars.				
	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.
Ganjam ...	...	69	18	5	92	...	1,467	319	119	1,905
Vizagapatam ...	1	34	36	...	71	25	648	620	...	1,293
Godâvari ...	9	23	44	...	76	372	447	761	...	1,580
Kistna ...	6	45	45	3	99	179	864	616	17	1,676
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	54	...	54
Nellore ...	...	9	17	2	28	...	147	208	26	381
Madras ...	...	4	1	...	5	...	61	100	...	161
Chingleput ...	...	7	15	...	22	...	103	228	...	331
Bellary ...	...	19	28	...	47	...	337	375	...	712
Anantapur ...	...	6	5	1	12	...	105	51	6	162
Cuddapah ...	...	4	5	...	9	...	64	77	...	141
North Arcot ...	...	23	21	...	44	...	384	354	...	738
South Arcot ...	...	12	16	...	28	...	247	303	...	550
Coimbatore ...	...	7	7	...	14	...	106	107	...	213
Nilgiris ...	...	2	2	...	4	...	47	38	...	85
Salem ...	1	7	7	...	15	27	86	111	...	224
Tanjore ...	1	14	20	...	35	52	271	403	...	726
Trichinopoly ...	...	10	20	...	30	...	216	294	...	510
Madura ...	19	15	46	4	84	326	288	825	95	1,534
Tinnevelly ...	5	24	38	...	67	75	640	694	...	1,409
Malabar ...	...	9	1	...	10	...	225	26	...	251
South Canara ...	3	4	1	...	8	28	86	21	...	135
Total ...	45	347	395	15	802	1,084	6,839	6,585	263	14,771
Total, 1890-91 ...	*11*	*240*	*354*	*4*	*609*	*345*	*5,270*	*6,030*	*61*	*11,706*

General Remarks.

It is gratifying to note that the total number of these schools rose by 32 per cent. and the attendance therein by 26 per cent. Local Boards established 34 schools during the year, while 107 more schools received aid in the shape of results grants, which testifies to the improved condition of this class of schools.

Extent of Secondary education of boys.

183. According to the last census there were 1,895,566 boys between the ages of 10 and 14, both inclusive, and the annual returns show that 22,248 boys were in the lower secondary stage of instruction. Thus, on an average, only 1·2 per cent., or 12 boys in every thousand were receiving lower secondary education. Again, out of 1,449,168 boys between the ages of 15 and 19, both inclusive, only 8,594 or six per thousand were found in the upper secondary stage. These figures indicate the extent to which lower secondary and upper secondary education has developed. The State is not under the same obligation to afford secondary education as it is under to provide for the primary instruction of the masses. Local needs and means, therefore, regulate the supply and demand for secondary education. The strain on public funds for the development of elementary education, in supplying qualified teachers, suitable accommodation, furniture, and appliances and for providing a larger staff of subordinate Inspecting Officers is, indeed, very heavy and neither Government nor Local Boards can afford to spare any considerable additional sum for expenditure on Secondary schools. The fee-income must gradually be raised so as to meet any additional outlay which may be considered necessary in this direction.

The following summary relates to percentages of male pupils to male population in the lower secondary and upper secondary periods of life in each District:—

District.	Lower Secondary period.			Upper Secondary period.		
	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Ganjam	127,883	509	·4	77,860	221	·28
Vizagapatam	163,185	1,189	·7	109,050	422	·38
Godávari	136,933	1,071	·8	81,417	411	·54
Kistna	111,921	893	·8	80,375	258	·32
Kurnool	32,486	172	·5	27,953	32	·11
Nellore	71,406	388	·5	56,146	190	·33
Madras	23,101	3,420	14·8	18,791	1,514	8·05
Chingleput	63,577	890	1·4	45,693	290	·63
Bellary	38,430	392	1·0	33,598	151	·44
Anantapur	30,901	134	·4	25,978	22	·08
Cuddapah	53,774	222	·4	47,847	65	·13
North Arcot	104,983	798	·8	88,160	216	·24
South Arcot	111,608	813	·7	92,866	331	·35
Coimbatore	99,884	980	1·0	80,002	389	48
Nilgiris	5,091	213	4·2	5,610	12	·21
Salem	85,025	494	·6	71,984	195	·27
Tanjore	123,342	2,855	2·3	94,738	1,125	1·18
Trichinopoly	69,221	1,187	1·7	55,493	636	1·14
Madura	120,150	1,212	1·0	100,575	387	·38
Tinnevelly	96,109	1,946	2·0	81,511	538	·66
Malabar	162,793	1,711	1·1	126,406	789	·62
South Canara	63,163	759	1·2	47,115	400	·84
Total ...	1,895,566	22,248	1·2	1,449,168	8,594	·59

Madras heads the list with 15 per cent. of the boys in the lower secondary period and 8 per cent. of the boys in the upper secondary period. It will be noticed that, under each of these stages, only seven Districts, including Madras, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and South Canara, had more than the average for the Presidency. The Ceded Districts occupy a very low position. The proportion of pupils to population in the lower secondary period in Godávari is somewhat disappointing. Only the wealthier Districts have been able to show much practical interest in educating boys beyond a bare knowledge of the three 'Rs.' The poorer Districts should recognize the necessity of improving their natural resources by developing local industries and by affording the children that have passed through the primary stage of instruction a sound industrial and technical education, if they cannot afford to provide a higher literary education.

General Remarks.

184. In public Secondary schools for boys, 3,086 teachers were employed against 3,017 in 1890-91, and teachers are classified in the margin according to their educational qualifications. A general improvement in the qualifications of the staff is noticeable, and the operation of the Educational Rules will effect further improvement. Unpassed men are generally Pandits and teachers of primary classes. The reduction in their number is satisfactory. In the margin, teachers holding different certificates are classified according to the grades of certificates held by them.

Teaching staff in Secondary schools for boys.

Qualifications of Teachers.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Educated in Europe	28	21
Hold Trained Teachers' certificates	723	811
Hold untrained Teachers' certificates	547	552
Hold General Education certificates	1,284	1,313
Hold no certificates	435	389
Total	3,017	3,086

Grades of Certificates.		Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	General Education certificates.
First Grade collegiate	1890-91	48	101	156
	1891-92	79	79	179
Second Grade collegiate.	1890-91	84	81	197
	1891-92	96	96	200
Upper Secondary	1890-91	265	245	530
	1891-92	293	247	499
Lower Secondary	1890-91	96	58	231
	1891-92	101	62	222
Primary	1890-91	230	62	170
	1891-92	242	68	213

There was a satisfactory accession of 32 graduates and 30 under-graduates of the F.A. standard to the staff in these schools. Assuming that the returns have been carefully prepared, it is strange to observe that the number of teachers of Secondary grades—Upper and Lower—remained almost the same as in the previous year.

Extent of collegiate education.

185. Several Districts have no colleges of their own, and young men after matriculating resort to the colleges in the town of Madras or in the neighbouring Districts. Even from Districts like Tanjore and Trichinopoly, provided with good first-grade colleges, students proceed to the chief colleges in Madras, attracted by the presumably more efficient instruction therein imparted, especially in the scientific branches of study. It will, therefore, serve no useful purpose to consider the extent of collegiate education in each District. In the whole Presidency there were 1,437,541 young men between the ages of 20 and 24, both inclusive, and there were 3,807 scholars (excluding 11 M.A. students), studying for the F.A. Examination or the B.A. degree Examination. Thus, it will be seen that only ·26 per cent., or 26 out of every 10,000 young men of the age referred to, were enjoying the benefits of collegiate instruction. These figures show how little reason there is for the not uncommon opinion that collegiate education is advancing too rapidly and extending itself too widely. The growing cost of living, especially in large towns, the comparatively poor prospects of a successful career after graduating, owing to the very keen competition that exists for employment in almost all the branches of public or private service,—these and similar considerations will tend to deter all, except young men favourably circumstanced as regards means or possessed of exceptionally good natural ability, from entering on a collegiate course of instruction.

In paragraph 191 of last report, I stated that 90 per cent. of the First Arts under-graduates might be assumed to have continued their studies for the B.A. degree, and 75 per cent. of the Matriculates to have continued to read for the F.A. Examination. Government observed that it had not hitherto been supposed that so large a proportion of Matriculates continued to study. At the F.A. and Matriculation Examinations of December last 740 and 2,381 candidates were, respectively, successful, of whom 258 and 777 belonged to Native States or were private students. The returns for the last official year show that 500 First Arts under-graduates and 1,315 Matriculates of December 1891 were reading in colleges in the month of March last. These figures would imply that all the successful candidates at the First Examination in Arts and over 80 per cent. of the Matriculates passed on to the B.A. and

F.A. stages of instruction respectively. As, however, some of the students from Native States have probably joined colleges in British territories, the proportion given in my last report may safely be assumed as the nearer approximation to the truth.

Extent of female education.

186. The progress of female education has already been noticed at length in Chapter VII. According to the statistics furnished in para. 177 there were 2,408,576 girls between the ages of 5 and 9, both inclusive, but of these only 95,223 or 4 per cent. were under instruction. Thus, out of every hundred girls who might be expected to be receiving elementary instruction 96 remain illiterate. Local and Municipal Boards are not required by law to devote any portion of their funds to the spread of female education, nor can they be urged to move in the matter in the present state of their finances and in view of the growing demands on them for the elementary education of boys, for which not a few Boards are really unable to spare extra funds. Whatever is to be done must, therefore, be done by Government and private bodies, and private bodies cannot themselves do much without support from Government. When the Grant-in-aid Code was revised in 1885, double the code rates were allowed for girls, except in schools for Europeans. A great increase has since taken place in the number of girls under instruction, and I think the time has come to reduce the extra rate, so as to set free money for other pressing requirements. The funds at the disposal of the Department do not allow of extra expenditure in opening additional girls' schools or in aiding a larger number of schools under private management; and I am afraid that Government will not be able to supplement the present assignment by an annual special grant for the extension of female education.

Madras Educational Rules.

187. To the Educational Rules, approved by Government early in 1891, three new sections relating to the working of Training schools under public and private management and the award of teachers' certificates were added during the year. The Teachers' College, the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, the Female Training school, Coimbatore, and the Hobart Training class for Muhammadan women worked each under separate rules sanctioned from time to time; whereas the other Training schools had no definite and uniform rules to be guided by. It was therefore considered expedient for the efficient administration of training institutions of every grade that one set of rules should be drawn up for all institutions under public and private management. Opportunity was also taken to draw up rules to regulate the procedure for the award of teachers' certificates, and to provide more accurate designations for the different grades of certificates. Training institutions have been classed into five grades with reference to the minimum general education qualifications of the students trained in them, and a new nomenclature corresponding to this was adopted for the different grades of certificates. Government having approved of the curriculum proposed in the revised draft of Chapter III, a new Section entitled "Courses of instruction and standards of examination" was added to the rules, and this has been made applicable to all recognized schools, whether under public management, or under private management, and in the case of aided schools under private management, whether aided by salary grants or by results grants. Certain minor and verbal changes were also made in the rules previously sanctioned.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

188. No changes were made in the Grant-in-aid Code during the year, except the inclusion of Sourashtras among the backward classes. The revised draft of Chapter III of the Code, submitted by Mr. Grigg in May 1891 relating to results grants, was under the consideration of Government, but it was not finally approved of. The promulgation of the Madras Educational Rules and the new Fee-notification have necessitated many other changes, and the whole Code will, I trust, be shortly laid before Government in a simplified form.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

189. Sustained efforts were made during the year to give effect to the more important recommendations of the Education Commission. The Government of India sanctioned the special arrangements proposed by Mr. Grigg to enable the Presidency College to afford instruction in Botany, Geology and Physiology, the three subjects of the B.A.

GENERAL REMARKS.

degree examination in which 112 colleges had not been affiliated. The Government College, Calicut, ceased to teach for the F.A. Examination. Local Boards were relieved of all liabilities on account of Training schools, and only two District Boards, those of Tinnevelly and Madura, have, at their own request, been permitted to carry on their Training schools as combined Technical and Training schools. Almost all the girls' schools under the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils were taken over by Government to enable the Boards to meet the increasing demand for primary education. The scholarship notification was revised so as to give additional facilities for students continuing to study for higher standards. A larger number of High class indigenous schools received salary grants under article 18 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code. Attention was paid to the development of Technical and Industrial education and efforts were made to render the practical instruction in special schools and classes more thorough. Advanced students of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture were permitted, with the sanction of Government, to make short tours through the mofussil—an arrangement which greatly benefited them. Drawing was introduced into the curriculum of a larger number of schools, including all the Training schools taken over by the Department, and, as teachers competent to impart instruction in the elements of Drawing become available, every important institution will be required to give due attention to this subject.

Progress of education in Madras as compared with the advance in the whole of British India.

190. The state and progress of education in India for 1890-91 was briefly noticed by the Government of India in its resolution of the 9th February 1892. Public institutions for the whole of India rose by 6 per cent. and in Madras alone the number of such institutions advanced by 16 per cent. The percentages of increase in the number of public and private institutions for India and Madras were 2·5 and 7·4 respectively. As regards attendance Madras presented even a more favourable view, the total strength of public and private schools having risen by 7·3 per cent. against 1·6 per cent. for India. The bulk of the increase appertained to Primary schools.

Only 79·3 per cent. of the entire expenditure on education for India represents the proportion of outlay on colleges and schools. In this respect also Madras bears a favourable comparison, having spent 80·50 of the expenditure on colleges and schools. On Direction and Inspection 7·37 per cent. was expended in Madras against 7·5 per cent. for India. Taking Provincial Funds alone, Madras spent 69·71 per cent. of the total Provincial outlay on direct charges against 65·6 per cent. for India.

A comparison of General Table 2 for India and Madras will show further that in this province Secondary and Primary schools were more liberally aided from Provincial Funds than in India. In Secondary schools India paid Rs. 4-4-1 for each pupil, but Madras paid Rs. 4-7-11; and in Primary schools India and Madras paid respectively As. 5-5 and As. 5-9 per pupil. Aided institutions of all grades received in Madras Rs. 2-5-1 from public funds out of a total cost of Rs. 7-12-9, while India paid Rs. 2-0-9 out of a total cost of Rs. 6-12-10 per pupil.

The following figures relating to the average number on the rolls of, and the amount of Provincial grants to, aided Colleges and Secondary and Primary schools during 1890-91 in Bengal, Madras and Bombay are particularly interesting. Building, furniture and scholarship grants are not included:—

Institutions.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.	
	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial grant.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial grant.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial grant.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arts colleges	1,147	24,143	584	37,578	2,073	78,572
Secondary schools	116,301	2,77,178	17,709	1,90,289	45,658	2,05,217
Primary schools	851,910	2,00,401	71,453	50,618	265,011	94,759

Colleges and Secondary and Primary schools were all more liberally aided in Madras than in Bengal, though not so liberally as in Bombay. For each student in

Arts colleges, Bengal paid Rs. 21 and Madras Rs. 38. This liberal support is, however, necessary, as none of the colleges in Madras have been endowed by private munificence to the extent to which colleges in Bengal seem to have been. Secondary schools present the same disparity, Bengal paying Rs. 2-6 and Madras Rs. 4-8 per pupil. On the whole the Government of Madras has been aiding colleges and schools under private management as liberally as circumstances admit. With greater concentration of effort and with the healthier growth of recognized schools under the provisions of the Educational Rules, Madras institutions bid fair to become more and more nearly self-supporting; and it will, I trust, be possible to reduce gradually the aid to colleges and secondary schools, and thus to set free more money for the extension of elementary instruction among the masses. GENERAL REMARKS.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 12*th October* 1892.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population					Public			
					University education		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles	Number of towns and villages	Population			Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
				Institutions — For Males	35	5	580	18,059
				Institutions — For Females			233	796
				Institutions — Total	35	5	813	18,855
141,744				Scholars — Males	3,813	624	53,019	474,656
	Towns 186	Males 17,610,395						
	Villages 52,462	Females 18,011,045		Scholars — Females	5	8	19,383	74,056
	Total 52,648	Total 35,630,440						
				Scholars — Total	3,818	632	72,402	548,712

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1. Institutions — For Males	5,54,254	1,51,319	18 40 221	16 01,647	1 54 084	2,62,416	40,63,041
For Females			3,70,707	1,79,447	19,194	9,808	6,09,156
Total	5,54,254	1,51,319	17,10,928	17,81,094	2,04 278	2.72 224	46,73,097
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction	13·77	5 84	20 48	11 65	6 38	9 22	67·34
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	... .	...	6 46	64 54	6 74	1 36	79·10
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.			24·81	52 07	1 36	2 07	80 91
(d) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9 43	2 58	29 12	30 31	3 46	4·63	79·53
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. — Cost to Provincial Revenues	Rs A P 223 10 0	Rs A P 172 11 11	Rs A P 18 5 7	Rs A P 4 10 5	Rs. A P. 51 10 8	Rs A P. 130 12 5	Rs A P 32 6 2
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds						7 6 11	0 6 5
Total cost	223 10 0	172 11 11	18 5 7	4 10 5	51 10 8	138 3 4	32 12 7
Local Fund schools. — Cost to Provincial Revenues			3 6 10	0 7 11	120 11 1	18 13 9	0 15 8
Cost to Local Funds			6 15 1	2 15 8	222 7 9	92 7 2	3 11 11
Total cost			22 6 11	4 3 9	359 5 7	96 10 9	6 5 3
Municipal schools — Cost to Provincial Revenues	27 3 5		6 6 9	0 3 4			1 10 1
Cost to Municipal Funds			8 13 4	4 3 5			4 15 11
Total cost	76 12 5		36 1 4	5 8 6			11 13 8
Institutions in Native States. — Cost to Native State Revenues							
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds							
Total cost							
Aided institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	36 10 6		4 11 10	0 5 10	98 9 5	16 6 2	1 4 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds			0 12 11	0 15 7			0 15 1
Total cost	142 9 1		24 9 10	3 7 10	203 11 0	87 15 7	7 8 5
Unaided institutions .. .. Total cost	169 14 1		19 0 6	1 14 2			3 7 0
All institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	75 6 4	172 11 11	5 3 4	0 6 2	71 7 6	76 1 10	1 15 1
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds			1 8 10	1 3 5	37 5 7	7 15 9	1 5 9
Total cost	173 5 0	253 9 8	24 13 11	3 5 8	180 2 3	128 6 6	7 11 2

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1891-92.

Institutions.						Percentage of		Remarks.
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Private institutions.		Grand Total.			
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
50	22	18,751	146	3,247	22,144	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	12·06	The proportion of school-going age has been calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population.
15	6	1,050		10	1,060		2·01	
65	28	19,801	146	3,257	24,204		44·07	
1,384	2,111	535,607	4,141	55,766	595,514	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	22 50	
243	210	93,905	68	4,498	98,471	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	3·64	
1,627	2,321	629,512	4,209	60,264	693,085		12 96	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,64,840	56,812	3,66,020	72,205	3,22,393	16,203	2,04,131	12,02,610	58,75,707
1,64,840	56 812	3,66,020	72,205	3,22,393	16,203	2,04,131	12,02,610	58,75,707
...	3·24	15·64	2 03	10 08	·91	·16	32 06	100 00
.....	... ..	9·03	·43	5·45		5·09	20·00	100·00
.....	.....	4 89	·05	6 31	·12	7·72	19·09	100 00
2·81	·97	6·23	1·23	5·48	·27	3·48	20·47	100 00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	4	816	703	612	3	213	180	150	...	...	...	...	24	2,569	2,170	1,956
University education. — Oriental	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	360	328	250	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	157	161	153	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	10	11	10	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
University education. — Teaching	1	60	46	44	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	45	46	42	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Total ...	5	692	592	499	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools	4	678	590	486	26	3,219	2,753	2,351		...	..		66	14,419	13,700	11,902
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools, English	12	1,373	1,307	1,074	84	5,022	4,741	3,998	...	...	...		207	15,839	14,748	12,471
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools, Vernacular	23	1,020	1,011	853	30	1,652	1,635	1,419	...	..	..	..	20	1,410	1,410	1,135
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools, English	1	176	137	123	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	24	2,176	2,086	1,769
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools, Vernacular	1	92	98	70	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools, English	1	63	61	53	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	3,157	3,023	2,495
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools, Vernacular	34	2,016	2,797	2,074	5	483	476	307	..	...	...	...	120	9,200	8,759	6,824
Total ...	76	6,318	6,001	4,733	145	10,376	9,605	8,075	...	...	...	...	485	46,001	43,816	36,596
Primary schools.																
For boys	136	4,175	4,066	3,387	2,018	118,664	116,228	98,313	..	...	...	...	9,266	276,350	269,489	227,976
For girls	114	5,692	5,390	4,215	16	788	718	511	..	..	...	...	547	21,268	20,223	15,564
Total ...	250	9,867	9,456	7,602	2,034	119,402	116,046	98,824	..	...	...	..	9,813	297,618	289,712	243,540
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	28	961	938	843	14	244	238	218	..	..	...	..	87	154	150	118
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	3	74	71	63	1	12	11	9	..	..	...	...	11	157	160	151
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	426	382	276	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	301	299	207	2	46	41	39	...	...		...	..	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	1	185	180	109	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	1	4	9	7	2	186	174	158	...	..	...	...	15	807	701	577
School education, special. — Other schools	1	152	150	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	214	184	152
Total ...	36	2,123	2,029	1,794	19	488	464	424	...	...	...	...	37	1,332	1,184	998
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	371	19,756	18,781	15,240	3,101	130,479	127,175	107,473	..	...	...	...	10,359	347,520	336,862	283,090
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching—																
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(b) Sanskrit	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary Teaching—																
(a) A vernacular only or mainly																
For boys	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	371	19,756	18,781	15,240	3,101	130,479	127,175	107,473	..	..	...	...	10,359	347,520	336,862	283,090

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

management.															
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4	220	165	153	35	3,818	3,818	1,191	2,586	45	264	3,444	56	9	5	..	
				..	..	.		..						..		
...	...	...	...	1	360	360	...	..	2	13	339	5	1	...	..	
...	...	...	...	1	157	157	...	...	51	27	71	5	3	6	..	
...	..	...	..	1	10	10	...	...	1	1	8	..	.			
...	...		...	1	60	60	...	..	2	8	50	..		2	..	
				1	45	45	...	...	1	2	41	1				
	..		.	5	632	632	.		57	51	509	11	4	8		
40	5,686	5,520	4,707	136	24,002	23,848	3,821	20,012	1,151	2,568	18,730	1,377	176	32		
52	2,986	2,916	2,504	365	25,020	22,079	744	23,699	1,758	3,359	18,600	1,263	40	822		
7	268	209	176	89	4,350	729	327	4,307	10	257	3,453	424	206	394		
			.	25	2,352	2,181	138	1,373	1,283	551	499		19		181	
.	.	..		1	92			92		3	89				.	
6	575	549	481	46	3,795	3,011	20	2,456	1,589	1,500	672	1	33	.	564	
2	192	176	155	161	12,701	903	19	12,784	7	3,337	8,678	749			140	
107	9,707	9,370	8,023	813	72,402	52,751	5,060	65,623	5,796	11,595	50,731	3,814	474	1,238	885	
5,739	118,449	111,559	97,816	18,059	517,038	40,124	4,410	520,503	494	32,692	423,969	59,547	946	43,843		
119	3,376	3,106	2,429	796	31,074	1,263	1,439	30,753	300	4,700	22,491	3,512	71		861	
5,858	121,825	114,665	100,245	18,855	548,712	41,387	5,849	551,256	794	37,392	446,460	63,059	1,017	43,843	861	
1	5	5	5	50	1,384	336	7	1,250	..	222	1,005	155	2	...	..	
..		.	...	15	243	118	..	187	28	166	35	16	..		..	
..		..	...	1	426	193		233	50	83	313	30		34	.	
.	...	..	..	..		.	..		.	..	..		..	.	.	
...	...	...		3	347	320	..	27	59	68	188	27	5	35	...	
...	..	...	...	1	185	145		40	11	11	154	8	1		.	
...	...		...	* 18	* 997	303	45	696	157	397	227	216				
..	..	...	..	† 5	306	259	..	152	62	11	202	25	6		5	
1	5	5	5	93	3,948	1,674	52	2,585	367	908	2,189	477	14	69	5	
5,970	131,757	124,205	108,426	19,801	620,512	100,202	12,161	622,050	7,061	50,210	503,306	67,417	1,518	45,163	1,751	
...	...	...	...	28	1,812	*		1,894	183	...		1,812	..	32	...	
.	...	.	..	119	2,397	36		2,355	668	..	36	2,361	..	36		
..	...	...		...	...	...		..		...		..	...	.	...	
			*													
...	...	...	...	2,855	48,119	77		1,537	48,072	.	581	44,456	3,043	39	2,087	
...	...	...	...	10	176	..		163	51	...	13	..	163			...
	...	..	..	412	11,960	55		10,919	1,776	..	..	13	11,956	...	2,235	...
	..	..	...			.				...		..			.	
	.	.	...	3,403	64,473	148		16,868	50,750	.	630	46,830	16,974	39	4,390	
5,970	131,757	124,205	108,426	23,204	693,985	100,350		29,029	672,800	7,061	50,840	550,136	84,391	1,557	49,553	1,751

* 4 of these are for girls with 82 girls. † 2 of these are for girls with 64 pupils (59 girls and 5 boys).

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	43	39
University education. — Oriental	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools	..	...	...	..	1	58	61	51	..	...	...	...	6	1,206	1,161	1,006
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools — English	1	328	322	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,567	1,496	1,398
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	17	1,495	1,430	1,207
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools — English	1	63	61	53	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	21	1,415	1,356	1,196
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	.	66	5,683	5,443	4,676
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	293	292	219
School education, general. — For girls	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	7	277	264	214
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	570	556	433
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	156	87	81
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64	57	51
Total	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	220	144	132
Grand Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	..	.	...	...	83	6,524	6,185	5,239
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	83	6,524	6,185	5,239

in Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	51	51	29	22	25	2	22	...	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	1,264	1,264	543	1,099	886	217	105	33	23	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	1,895	1,889	59	619	1,631	185	63	10	6	360	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	17	1,495	1,483	139	535	1,211	223	43	...	18	...	159	
3	178	185	167	25	1,656	1,656	20	328	1,568	47	9	...	12	...	358	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	178	185	167	72	6,310	6,302	760	2,601	5,316	672	220	43	59	360	517	
...	...	...	...	6	293	277	...	56	293	...	...	...	...	97	...	
1	7	6	6	8	284	284	...	6	273	8	2	...	1	...	108	
1	7	6	6	14	577	561	...	62	566	8	2	...	1	97	108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	156	156	45	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	64	64	...	...	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	4	220	220	45	...	218	2	...	...	..	...	5	
4	185	191	173	92	7,158	7,134	834	2,685	6,125	684	244	43	63	462	630	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	185	191	173	92	7,158	7,134	834	2,685	6,125	684	244	43	63	462	630	

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	1,57,208	...	...	46,663	...	(a)2,185	2,06,056	4,354	...	...	(b)7,839
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	.	...	...	(c)23,971	...	...	23,971	...	...	...	...
Medicine	45,736	...	...	18,795		394	64,945	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,575	..	...	1,850	..		25,425	...	...	...	...
Teaching	7,660	...	...	300	..	46	8,006	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	25,273	..	...	339	...	3,360	28,972	...	.	...	...
Total	2,59,473	...	...	91,918	..	5,985	3,57,375	4,354	...	...	7,839
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools	15,498	...	...	7,225	...	1,688	24,408	23,586	7,287	13,962	72,740
For boys — Middle schools — English	(d)38,762	...	..	(e)5,098	.	(f)69,198	(g)1,13,058	14,390	34,359	7,334	61,170
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular.	7,598	...	..		...		7,598	1,082	5,435	335	1,247
For girls — High schools — English	4,457	...	...	1,086	..	15	5,558	..	..	..	.
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	1,751	..	...	31	.	...	1,782		...		.
For girls — Middle schools — English	(h)16,320	...	.	(i) 3	(j)300	(k)2,181	(l) 18,804	...		...	..
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular.	25,723	.	..	1,229		..	26,952	1,569	1,797	1,086	.
Total	1,10,106	..	...	14,672	300	73,082	1,98,160	40,627	48,848	22,717	1,35,157
Primary schools— For boys	20,420	..	..	701	..	...	21,121	52,864	3,03,186	46,068	94,658
For girls	23,580			460	37		24,077	1,630	7,863	3,155	88
Total	44,000		.	1,161	37		45,198	54,494	3,11,049	49,223	94,746
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	38,801	.		59		728	39,588	28,665	54,216	2,038	..
Do. do. for mistresses	13,305	...	..			5	13,310	1,388	1,183		
Schools of Art	31,887		300	1,539	..	9,009	42,735		...		..
Law schools	...			..	..	..					
Medical schools	65,498	4,142	3,137	3,092	.		75,869	..	1,805	1,100	288
Engineering and Surveying schools	26,875	.	.	7,753		..	34,628				..
Industrial schools	1,373	.	.			259	1,632	4,286	5,171	1,275	257
Other schools	16,238					1,417	18,355				
Total	1,94,677	4,142	3,437	12,443	.	11,418	2,26,117	34,339	62,375	5,313	545
Buildings	(m) 1,38,641	...			..	...	1,38,641	4,197	43,713	12,407	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	..	..		.		.	6,336	.		...
Total	1,38,641			..			1,38,641	10,533	43,713	12,407	
University	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges	..	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	
Total	.		...	..	..					...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	7,46,896	4,142	3,437	1,20,194	337	90,485	9,65,491	(n)1,44,347	4,65,985	89,660	2,38,287

(a) Non-departmental, Rs 641.
(b) Includes surplus fees Rs. 2,284 (Municipal Colleges).
(c) Surplus fees, Rs 6,353.
(d) Rs 31,680, Provincial grant to Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(e) Rs. 1,734, fees, Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(f) Rs. 69,197, Lawrence Asylum receipts, Male Branch.
(g) Rs. 1,02,611, total cost, Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(h) Rs. 16,320, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(i) Rs 3, fees, Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(j) Rs. 300, subscriptions to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(k) Rs. 2,181, Lawrence Asylum receipts, Female Branch
(l) Rs. 18,804, total cost, Lawrence Asylum Female Branch.
(m) Government buildings, Rs. 1,34,251, paid from D.P.W funds.
(n) Includes Rs 5,118, net cost of the Palghat College and the Municipal High schools, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

Institutions.																	
management.									Under private management.								
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369	
10	2,154	1,19,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,305	260	14,986	2,80,155	14,934	1,05,670	4,78,310	
760	145	1,18,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,790	3,316	14,369	1,24,635	11,451	92,831	2,95,392	
...	120	8,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	554	17	3,153	919	685	7,812	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,133	...	...	25,838	14,365	42,415	1,11,751	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	4,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,579	53	103	12,980	12,386	28,508	77,609	
										41,366	38	1,640	4,792	10,622	49,276	1,07,734	
790	2,419	2,50,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,657	4,221	31,115	4,51,553	64,677	3,19,385	10,78,608	
15	814	4,97,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,726	2,18,810	62,695	3,42,281	7,660	1,86,229	8,75,401	
...	...	12,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,646	309	1,038	8,301	16,591	59,908	1,33,793	
15	814	5,10,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,372	2,19,119	63,733	3,50,582	24,251	2,46,137	10,09,194	
...	1,088	86,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,682	...	...	...	...	14,907	27,589	
...	...	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,796	...	...	...	7,401	9,116	33,313	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5,053	8,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,781	12,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,721	...	...	64	13,763	44,523	71,071	
										1,780	...	...	2,099	2,777	130	6,786	
...	7,922	1,10,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,979	...	...	2,163	23,941	68,676	1,38,759	
...	...	60,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,621	1,018	1,286	...	7,958	78,815	1,22,698	
...	...	6,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	...	267	...	...	...	9,867	
...	...	66,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,221	1,018	1,553	...	7,958	78,815	1,32,565	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
803	11,246	9,50,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,79,776	2,24,358	96,401	9,32,075	1,31,407	8,04,478	26,68,495	

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	8,248	191	18,106	26,545	2,41,109	..		1,90,527	1,22,018	5,54,254
Oriental										
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	..			..		..	..	23,971		23,971
Medicine					45,756			18,795	394	64,945
Engineering					23,575			1,850		25,425
Teaching					7,950			300	46	8,006
Agriculture	..				25,273			339	3,360	28,972
Total	8,248	191	18,106	26,545	3,43,373			2,35,782	1,26,418	7,05,573
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys: High schools	99,081	6,513	29,630	1,35,224	1,01,386	7,517	28,948	4,59,201	1,00,599	7,57,651
For boys: Middle schools: English	22,072	1,446	7,934	31,452	1,01,942	57,675	21,703	2,12,975	1,33,765	5,58,060
For boys: Middle schools: Vernacular	567		314	881	11,161	5,989	352	4,967	2,038	24,510
For girls: High schools: English			...		33,590			26,024	56,705	1,17,309
For girls: High schools: Vernacular					1,751			31		1,782
For girls: Middle schools: English	1,047	7,107	6,479	14,633	30,899	53	103	14,030	56,901	1,11,046
For girls: Middle schools: Vernacular	348		1,064	1,412	68,658	1,835	2,720	6,389	60,982	1,40,570
Total	1,23,115	15,066	45,421	1,83,602	3,58,390	53,069	53,832	7,24,497	5,21,140	17,10,928
Primary schools— For boys	1,54,211	3,727	49,582	2,07,520	1,31,010	5,21,996	1,08,763	5,91,851	2,48,027	16,01,647
For girls	665	2,332	5,844	8,841	72,856	8,172	4,193	9,514	84,712	1,79,447
Total	1,54,876	6,059	55,426	2,16,361	2,03,866	5,30,168	1,12,956	6,01,365	3,32,739	17,81,094
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	...		80,148	54,216	2,938	59	16,723	1,54,084
Do do for mistresses	..	...	...		31,489	1,183			16,522	49,194
Schools of Art	..		...	..	31,887		300	1,539	9,009	42,735
Law schools			..							
Medical schools	..		...		65,406	5,947	4,237	3,380	5,053	84,115
Engineering and Surveying schools	..				26,875			7,753	..	34,628
Industrial schools	96		36	132	18,380	5,171	1,275	417	60,362	85,605
Other schools					18,718			2,099	4,324	25,141
Total	96		36	132	2,73,905	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502
Buildings	...		737	737	1,76,459	44,731	13,093		87,510	3,22,393
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)			..		15,936		267			16,203
Total			737	737	1,92,395	44,731	13,360		87,510	3,38,596
University			..					(a)1,50,658	14,188	1,64,846
Direction	..	..	...		56,812					56,812
Inspection				..	2,73,791	81,641	10,588			3,66,020
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges		...	...		17,084	..		...	13,088	30,172
Professional colleges	...		..		4,530			...	1,693	6,223
Secondary schools			...		2,599	462			2,412	5,473
Primary schools	..	...	..		654	...				654
Special schools other than Training schools	...		...	..	(b) 21,150	3,008	115		5,850	20,685
Miscellaneous	..	...		..	2,748	41,803	16,565	88,826	(c) 54,189	(c)2,04,131
Total					3,79,368	1,26,974	27,268	2,39,484	90,920	8,64,014
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,86,335	21,316	1,19,728	4,27,377	(d)17,50,387	8,21,450	2,16,796	18,16,375	12,70,720	58,75,707

NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 9,62,491+1,44,347+4,79,776)		Rs.	Rs 15,89,614
Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs. 56,812+2,73,791+46,017+14,398)			3,91,018
			19,80,632
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships		1,51,673	
Lawrence Asylum Charges		1,21,415	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department		4,024	
Non-departmental charges		641	
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds		1,34,251	
			4,12,004
Balance			15,68,628 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

(a) Includes surplus fees, Rs 27,876 (University fees).
(b) Includes Rs 10,859 scholarships in Madras Medical School
(c) Expenditure on private schools (Rs. 83,326 from fees, Rs. 14,170 from subscriptions and Rs 33,690 from other sources)
(d) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,024 and grants to private schools, Rs. 2,186, grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 568.
(e) Surplus receipts, Rs. 2,976.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Provincial revenues	Local funds.	Municipal funds	Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English																					
Oriental																					
Total																					
Schools for general education. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools								2,432		1,399	1,933		1,415	7,179							
For boys. Middle schools, English	31,680			1,734		69,197	1,02,611														
For girls. High schools																					
For girls. Middle schools, English	16,320			3	300	2,181	18,804														
Total	48,000			1,737	300	71,378	1,21,415	2,432		1,399	1,933		1,415	7,179							
Primary schools— For boys																					
For girls																					
Total																					
Schools for special education. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools																					
Other schools																					
Total																					
Buildings																					
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																					
Total																					
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000			1,737	300	71,378	1,21,415	2,432		1,399	1,933		1,415	7,179							

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	2,534	...	...	2,748	200	10,009	15,491	...	...	...	..	2,534	...	.	2,748	10,209	15,491
Oriental	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
Total	2,534	.	..	2,748	200	10,009	15,491	...	..	...		2,534	.		2,748	10,209	15,491
Schools for general education. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	15,485	...	..	24,614	1,651	22,135	63,885	....	...	...	...	17,917	..	1,399	26,547	25,201	71,064
For boys. Middle schools, English	14,315	...	188	8,367	3,848	49,607	76,325	...	.	..	..	45,995	.	188	10,101	1,22,652	1,78,936
For girls. High schools	21,718	.	...	21,500	3,091	40,448	86,757	...	.	...	.	21,718	...	...	21,500	43,539	86,757
For girls. Middle schools, English	11,512		...	6,497	4,239	13,482	37,770	151	730	5,324	6,205	27,832			8,641	26,306	62,779
Total	63,030	..	188	62,568	12,579	1,25,672	2,64,737	151	730	5,324	6,205	1,13,462	.	1,587	66,789	2,17,698	3,99,536
Primary schools— For boys	1,276	85	238	365	742	1,886	4,592	...	...	...	...	1,276	85	238	365	2,626	4,592
For girls	1,344	.	...	929	594	4,709	7,576	23	157	..	180	1,344		.	952	5,460	7,756
Total	2,620	85	238	1,294	1,336	6,595	12,168	23	157	..	180	2,620	85	238	1,317	8,088	12,348
Schools for special education. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	3,659	...	..	..	5,255	11,733	20,647	...	..	...	...	3,659	..	...	.	16,988	20,647
Other schools	1,010	.	.	1,530	2,777	130	5,747	...	..			1,010	.		1,830	2,907	5,747
Total	4,669	..	...	1,830	8,032	11,863	26,394	...	.	.	.	4,669			1,830	19,895	26,394
Buildings	5,086	...	..	...	...	...	5,086	...	...	...	...	5,086	.	..	...	...	5,086
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,492	...	.	...	..	...	1,492	...	.	..	...	1,492	..	..	...	..	1,492
Total	6,578	...	...	...	...	..	6,578	...	...	.	...	6,578	.	..	..	...	6,578
Total expenditure on European schools	79,431	85	426	68,840	22,447	1,54,139	3,25,368	174	887	5,324	6,385	1,29,863	85	1,825	72,684	2,55,890	4,60,347

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government	English	16	2,051	238	...	238	578	...	578	301	...	301	810	...	810	124	...	124	2,051	...	2,051
		Vernacular	23	1,020	...	...	...	82	...	82	87	...	87	506	...	506	314	31	345	989	31	1,020
	Local Fund	English	86	5,709	323	...	323	2,862	10	2,872	1,164	19	1,183	1,176	54	1,230	77	24	101	5,602	107	5,709
		Vernacular	29	1,553	...	...	...	192	1	193	215	10	225	726	115	841	204	90	294	1,337	216	1,553
	Municipal	English	24	2,532	724	..	724	1,396	...	1,396	174	...	174	235	...	235	3	...	3	2,532	...	2,532
		Vernacular	2	99	...	...	...	*	...	*	8	...	8	51	11	62	20	5	25	83	16	99
	Native States	English	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	273	30,058	4,867	...	4,867	12,900	103	13,003	3,524	75	3,599	7,569	467	8,036	429	74	553	29,339	719	30,058
		Vernacular	29	1,410	..	...	...	291	3	294	201	6	207	789	100	889	20	...	20	1,301	109	1,410
	Unaided	English	92	8,672	2,442	...	2,442	3,858	...	3,858	680	2	682	1,588	21	1,609	76	5	81	8,644	28	8,672
		Vernacular	7	268	...	...	...	48	...	48	34	2	36	174	10	184	..	...	..	256	12	268
		Total ..	580	53,372	8,594	...	8,594	22,211	117	22,328	6,388	114	6,502	13,624	778	14,402	1,317	229	1,546	52,134	1,238	53,372
For girls ...	Government	English	2	239	...	16	16	...	53	53	...	30	30	16	87	103	6	31	37	22	217	239
		Vernacular	35	3,008	...	2	2	...	152	152	...	166	166	6	2,227	2,233	1	454	455	7	3,001	3,008
	Local Fund	English	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	2	123	...	..	..	...	27	27	...	14	14	...	70	70	...	12	12	...	123	123
	Municipal	English	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	3	360	...	...	...	...	23	23	..	22	22	...	315	315	...	...	...	...	360	360
	Native States	English	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	63	5,333	...	182	182	31	1,127	1,158	47	612	659	495	2,615	3,110	62	162	224	635	4,698	5,333
		Vernacular	120	9,290	...	...	...	3	896	899	14	806	820	109	6,509	6,618	7	856	863	133	9,067	9,200
	Unaided	English	6	575	...	...	...	3	88	91	9	70	79	76	294	370	...	35	35	88	487	575
		Vernacular	2	192	...	...	...	...	31	31	..	21	21	...	140	140	..	...	...	...	192	192
		Total ..	233	19,030	..	200	200	37	2,397	2,434	70	1,741	1,811	702	12,257	12,959	76	1,550	1,626	888	18,145	19,030
	Total Secondary schools ..		813	72,402	8,594	200	8,794	22,248	2,514	24,762	6,458	1,855	8,313	14,326	13,035	27,361	1,393	1,779	3,172	53,019	19,383	72,402
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government		136	4,175	...	...	...	...	...	..	356	2	358	2,691	32	2,723	991	168	1,094	4,038	137	4,175
	Local Fund		2,682	106,995	...	...	...	...	...	..	8,823	325	9,148	62,261	9,739	78,000	13,742	5,105	18,847	91,826	15,169	106,995
	Municipal		236	11,669	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,283	35	1,318	8,213	506	8,719	1,423	209	1,632	10,919	750	11,669
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		9,266	276,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,729	305	14,034	210,889	14,949	225,838	31,825	4,653	36,478	256,443	19,907	276,350
	Unaided		5,739	118,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	4	1,545	84,829	5,226	90,055	24,199	2,660	26,849	110,569	7,880	118,449
		Total ...	18,059	517,638	..	..	..	...	..	...	25,732	671	26,403	375,883	30,452	406,335	72,180	12,720	84,900	473,795	43,843	517,638
For girls ...	Government		114	5,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	201	35	3,452	3,487	12	1,992	2,004	47	5,645	5,692
	Local Fund		8	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	200	200	...	100	100	...	304	304
	Municipal		8	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	345	345	..	60	60	...	434	434
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		547	21,268	...	...	...	...	..	...	38	1,085	1,123	627	16,968	17,595	74	2,476	2,550	739	20,529	21,268
	Unaided		119	3,376	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	39	39	56	2,255	2,321	19	997	1,016	75	3,301	3,376
		Total ...	796	31,074	...	...	..	..	..	...	38	1,358	1,396	718	23,220	23,948	105	5,625	5,730	861	30,213	31,074
	Total Primary schools ...		18,855	548,712	..	...	...	..	...	...	25,770	2,029	27,799	376,601	53,682	430,283	72,285	18,345	90,630	474,656	74,056	548,712
	Grand Total ...		19,668	621,114	8,594	200	8,794	22,248	2,514	24,762	32,228	3,884	36,112	390,927	66,717	457,644	73,678	20,124	93,802	527,675	93,439	621,114

(3a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4				5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	328	...	...		91	..	91	43	...	43	194	..	194				328	..	328
Municipal .. English ..	1	58	12		12	14	...	14	6		6	26		26				58		58
Aided ... ... English ...	28	2,773	269		269	755	64	819	317	39	356	956	229	1,185	116	28	144	2,413	360	2,773
Total ...	30	3,159	281	..	281	860	64	924	366	39	405	1,176	229	1,405	116	28	144	2,799	360	3,159
For girls ... Government ... English ..	1	63																	63	63
Aided ... . English	38	2,910	.	145	145	27	29 536	29 563	30	10 288	10 318	387	24 1,380	24 1,767	.. 58	... 59	... 117	. 502	2,408	2,910
Unaided ... . English .	3	178	..			..	44	44	1	28	29	10	88	98	4	3	7	15	163	178
Total ...	42	3,151	...	145	145	27	609	636	31	326	357	397	1,492	1,889	62	62	124	517	2,634	3,151
Total Secondary schools ..	72	6,310	281	145	426	887	673	1,560	397	365	762	1,573	1,721	3,294	178	90	268	3,316	2,994	6,310
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	6	293				.	.	.	21	12	33	168	77	245	7	8	15	196	97	293
Total ...	6	293							21	12	33	168	77	245	7	8	15	196	97	293
For girls ... Aided	7	277	.	.	.	.	.	..	8	14	22	92	154	246	5	4	9	105	172	277
Unaided	1	7	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	1	3	3	6			.	3	4	7
Total ...	8	284					.		8	15	23	95	157	252	5	4	9	108	176	284
Total Primary schools ...	14	577			..				29	27	56	263	234	497	12	12	24	304	273	577
Grand Total ..	86	6,887	281	145	426	887	673	1,560	426	392	818	1,836	1,955	3,791	190	102	292	3,620	3,267	6,887

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
2. Bachelor of Arts (Optional subject)	...	3	6	3	12	86	159	21	223	489
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (Language Branch)	...	3	7	3	13	102	208	54	93	457
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	...	7	22	13	42	287	797	274	658	2,016
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3. Bachelor of Law	3	...	...	3	144	...	7	...	151
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	90
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching Written	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	11	16
1. Licentiate in Teaching Practical	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	15	19
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination Boys	1	5	...	6	4	30	...	54	88
Upper Secondary Examination Girls									
Matriculation Boys	25	69	120	214	505	2,544	2,613	2,245	7,907
Matriculation Girls									
Lower Secondary Examination. Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	3,134
Lower Secondary Examination. Girls									
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls									
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination.(a) Eng.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	16,624
Public Service Certificate Examination.(a) Vern.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters.(b) Upper	6	2	2	10	25	16	2	261	304
1. Training School Examination for Masters.(b) Lower	15	4	4	23	116	25	16	185	342
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	1	6	...	7	16	26	...	34	76
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	1	2	...	3	19	61	...	27	107
3. School of Arts Examination	1	...	...	1	133	...	...	...	133
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	55	...	...	...	55
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	54
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22

(a) Results of the Primary School examination.

(b) Results of the School Management examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	
66	105	12	133	316	4	45	266	..	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	123	25	14	230	6	25	196	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	338	113	170	740	16	52	663	8	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	.	..	..	.	.	...	
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	
...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
44	...	4	...	48	...	...	47	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	11	2	4	5	...	...	
2	..	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
17	...	...	...	17	8	2	7	...	...	
1	.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
6	..	...	.	6	..	...	6	.	...	
...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
4	...	...	8	12	...	2	10	...	...	
...	...	...	11	11	.	2	9	...	..	
...	7	...	5	12	3	2	...	...	7	
234	970	904	273	2,381	121	197	2,024	33	6	
...	...	...	351	2,749	133	341	2,144	130	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	2,434	12,260	143	1,297	9,952	866	2	
20	...	1	68	89						
60	17	4	65	146						
10	17	...	13	40						
14	30	...	11	55						
108	...	.	...	108		Information not available.				
53	..	...	...	53						
38	...	...	...	38						
...	...	...	...	86						
15	...	...	...	15						

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards											In institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources	Total.	The Government	Municipal Board.	Private persons and associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
University education — Arts colleges— English															
Arts colleges— Oriental															
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law															
Medicine															
Engineering															
Teaching															
Agriculture															
Total															
School education, general — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools — English	12	1,396	1,259	1,051	8,421	7,257		29,685		135	45,498			260	7,517
For boys — High schools — Vernacular															
For boys — Middle schools — English	74	4,323	4,129	3 471	14,380	34,359		52,977	630	145	1,02,471			3,316	37,675
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	28	1,553	1,517	1 342	998	5,435		1,132		120	7,685			554	5,989
For girls — High schools — English															
For girls — High schools — Vernacular															
For girls — Middle schools — English														53	53
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	2	123	129	85	335	1,797					2,132			38	1,835
Total	116	7,285	7,034	5,949	24,114	46,848		83 794	630	400	1,57,786			4,221	53,069
Primary schools— For boys	2,682	106 995	104,990	89,158	51,176	3,03,186		81,765	15	784	4,36,926			2,18,810	5,21,906
Primary schools— For girls	8	304	279	233	906	7,863		38			9,807			309	8,172
Total	2,690	107,299	105,269	89,391	52,082	3,11,049		81 803	15	784	4,45,733			2,19,119	5,30,168
School education, special — Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	14	244	238	218	28,665	54,216	2,938			1,088	86,907				54,216
Do. for mistresses	1	12	11	9	1,388	1,183					2,571				1,183
Schools of Arts															
Law schools															
Medical schools	2	46	41	39		1,805	1,100	288		5,053	8,246	4,142			5,947
Engineering and surveying schools															
Industrial schools	2	186	174	158	4,055	5,171	1,275	257		1,781	12,539				5,171
Other schools															
Total	19	488	464	424	34,108	62,375	5,313	545		7,922	1,10,263	4,142			66,517

Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,806	43,713	..	..	...	...	46,519	...	...	1,018	44,731
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	5,009		..	...		..	5,009	..			
Total	...	...	.	...	7,815	43,713	...	..	..	..	51,528	...		1,018	44,731
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	.	81,641
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	..	...	.		..
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	...	...	..	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	.	.	462
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	..	..	
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	3,068
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..		..	..	..			* 41,803
Total	..		...	..	..	...	...	.	.	.	.		.	..	1,26,974
Grand Total	...	2,825	115,172	112,767	95,764	1,18,119	4,85,085	5,313	1,66,142	645	9,106	7,65,310	4,142	...	2,24,358	8,21,459

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	8,21,459	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	1,18,119	
Do. Municipal payment	5,313	
Do. Fees	1,66,142	
Do. Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts	9,751	
		11,20,784
Deduct—Cost on Buildings under grant I	43,713	
Do. Medical schools and contributions, grant II	12,388	
Do. Provincial grant paid through Municipalities	2,556	
Cost met from Municipal funds direct	5,934	
		64,591
Gross cost on education as per Accountant-General's statement		10,56,193

* Rs. 27,092 contribution to Provincial funds on account of Training schools.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons and associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University education. — Arts colleges— English	3	213	160	150	4,354	...	...	* 7,839	...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	* Surplus fees Rs. 2,284.
Arts colleges— Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	213	160	150	4,354	...	...	7,839	...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools — English	14	1,833	1,494	1,300	15,165	13,962	...	43,055	10	2,019	74,211	...	...	14,986	28,948	36,465	
For boys — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For boys — Middle schools — English	10	699	612	527	30	7,334	...	8,193	130	...	15,687	...	...	14,369	21,703	59,378	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	2	99	118	77	84	335	...	115	...	...	534	...	...	17	352	6,341	
For girls — High schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	156	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	360	347	222	1,234	1,086	...	...	20	...	2,340	...	...	1,640	2,726	4,561	
Total ...	29	2,991	2,571	2,126	16,513	22,717	...	51,363	160	2,019	92,772	...	...	31,115	53,852	1,06,901	
Primary schools— For boys	236	11,669	11,238	9,155	1,688	46,068	...	12,893	...	30	60,679	...	...	62,695	1,08,763	6,30,759	
Primary schools— For girls	8	434	439	278	724	3,155	...	50	...	...	3,929	...	...	1,038	4,193	12,365	
Total ...	244	12,103	11,677	9,433	2,412	49,223	...	12,943	...	30	64,608	...	...	63,733	1,12,956	6,43,124	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,938	...	2,938	57,154	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,137	1,100	...	4,237	10,184	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	1,275	...	1,275	6,416	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	300	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231	3,437	5,313	...	8,750	75,267	

Buildings		..	..	..	.	1,391	12,407		.		..	13,798			1,296	13,698	58,424
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) .						1,327						1,327			267	267	267
	Total			..		2,718	12,407					15,125			1,553	13,960	58,691
Inspection																10,538	92,229
Scholarships held in Arts colleges				.	.			.	.								
Professional colleges		.	...		.						.						
Secondary schools			..				.										462
Primary schools		.															
Special schools other than training schools																115	3,183
Miscellaneous													.			16,565	58,368
	Total	.														27,268	1,54,242
	Grand Total	276	15,307	14,408	11,709	26,228	84,347		72,145	160	2,140	1,85,020	3,437	5,313	96,401	2,16,766	10,38,225

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31 .	2,16 766	
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds .	26 228	
Do. Fees	72,145	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	2,300	
		3,17,439
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	12,407	
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c.	4,237	
		16,644
Gross expenditure on education as per Municipal statements ...		3,00,795

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors during 1891-92.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
Northern Circle.								
First Division.								
Babu Sasi Bhushan Palit...	Chicacole	271	5,861	191	173	2	223	1,821
V. Appayya Sastri (additional).		53	858	22	7	...	27	297
Babu Raghunadha Das, Acting.	Berhampore ...	33	762	22	57	1	19	224
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...		317	6,039	163	78	45	161	1,487
Babu P. C. Mullick ...	Russellkonda ...	425	7,777	194	165	7	188	2,043
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagrum ...	394	7,754	217	144	5	258	2,511
B. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, Acting.	Vizagapatam ...	246	5,291	177	184	5	241	2,122
	Total ...	1,739	34,342	986	808	65	1,117	10,505
Second Division.								
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu.	Cocanada	210	4,512	142	192	32	216	1,554
C. Bhaghavanlu Pantulu.	Ellore	329	7,938	165	187	14	280	2,065
Kadambari Kristnamurti Pantulu.	Narsápur	253	6,113	156	186	24	180	1,387
C. Bhaghavanlu Pantulu (in charge).								
	Total ...	792	18,563	463	565	70	676	5,606
Third Division.								
V. Kameswara Rau ...	Bandar	78	2,598	38	44	2	38	350
Ch. Subbarayudu, Acting.		211	3,878	104	94	1	113	1,288
V. Balaramayya, do.		9	116	4	71	1	4	39
Ch. Subbarayudu ...	Bezváda	122	3,000	66	91	6	85	643
V. Kameswara Rau, Acting.		257	5,686	120	69	14	159	1,718
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Bapatla	352	7,559	183	160	23	331	2,419
M. Venkayya	Márkápur	259	5,304	142	119	40	227	2,566
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri, Acting.		64	1,058	34	30	1	48	370
K. Singara Chari ...	Nandyál	358	5,271	208	115	43	29	2,602
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	134	5,641	112	234	20	199	4,029
Central Circle.	Total ...	1,844	40,111	1,011	1,027	151	1,233	16,024
Fourth Division.								
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Nellore	265	6,637	166½	176½	23	195	2,562½
C. Kothandarama Nayudu.	Ongole	370	9,273	189	157	20	199	2,528
C. V. Kachayya Sastriar ...	Madras	16	770	8	15	5	...	5
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Acting.		225	10,924	172	66	55	22	1,324
P. Krishnamachariar, do.		25	1,372	18	10	5	...	115
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Saidápet	8	342	3	20	4	3	83
K. Srinivasalu Nayudu, Acting.		286	6,737	118½	179½	41	183	3,006
N. Pichu Aiyar, Acting ...		16	407	10½	6½	...	14	224
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Chingleput ...	112	2,204	69	115	11	94	1,247
C. M. Srinivasachari ...		149	3,243	89	69	13	130	1,706
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	146	4,958	110	210	46	148	4,486
	Total ...	1,618	46,867	953½	1,024½	223	988	17,286½
Fifth Division.								
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Bellary ...	364	11,576	227	131	8	190	2,053
J. Vittal Pant ...	Hospet ...	383	7,711	204	138	24	196	2,613
H. Swami Rau ...	Anantapur ...	155	5,952	159	172	35	246	2,552
S. Hanumanta Rau ...	Penukonda ...	114	5,730	190½	149½	26	192	1,959
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Cuddapah ...	245	5,872	158	191	17	201	2,753
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Madanapalle ...	182	6,645	170	176½	19½	217	2,677
	Total ...	1,443	43,486	1,108½	958	129½	1,242	14,607

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Sixth Division.								
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Vellore ..	372	9,706	180	173½	12½	235	5,095
P. Krishnamachariar ..	Chittoor ...	204	5,807	159	151	23	197	4,185
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...		21	311	..		...	...	...
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar	Wálajápet ...	239	7,487	136	154	76	164	2,956
C. M Srinivasa Chari, Acting	Cuddalore ...	143	3,950	61½	118½	12	80	1,259
N. Pichu Aiyar, Acting		45	1,106	20	16	3	27	338
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		126	3,161	57½	51½	26	60	1,043
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar.	Vriddháchalam ...	14	481	13	69	..	5	250
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		92	1,976	54	42	12	63	719
T S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Acting.		119	2,255	75	68½	23½	100½	1,186½
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Tindivanam ...	6	134	4	74½	2½	15	75
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar ..		171	3,520	111	72	12	129	1,817½
N. Pichu Aiyar, Acting		86	1,639	54	23	8	62	792½
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Total ...	1,638	41,533	925	1,013½	210½	1,137½	19,716½
Seventh Division.								
T Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nílgiris.	154	4,942	112½	132½	121	138	2,690
C E Venkatramana Aiyar Acting (1st December 1891 to 29th Feb. 1892)		53	2,594	41½	27½	22	33	1,254
V M. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Erode Range	185	4,670	120	154	92	144	2,110
T. R Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting.		68	1,009	40	30	6	52	573
R Sivarama Aiyar	Pollâchi .	181	3,791	155½	144½	66	254	1,400½
M Sayid Hassan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	222	9,420	168	134	64	211	6,421
Y. Amirthanayagam Pillai.	Salem	.	.	...	71	12		9
S. Venkatasubba Aiyar, Acting.		146	4,858	111	90	18	165	2,353
T R. Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting		14	500	8	9	16	8	146
T Aiya Aiyar ..	Hosur	.	.	...	76	..	..	
T. R Srinivasa Aiyar ...		63	1,529	39½	35½	6	60	698
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Námakal	96	3,030	78½	81½	19	111	1,558
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar		76	1,952	59	104½	16	68	724
T. Aiya Aiyar ..		152	3,830	99½	76	11	125	953
	Total ...	1,410	42,125	1,033	1,166	469	1,369	20,889½
Eighth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore	200	10,219	214	134½	17½	210	2,146½
T. K. Venkata Rau, Acting.	Kumbakónam ...	50	1,023	34	62	5	32	354
C. S Swami Aiyangar, Acting.		243	6,152	193	57	15	195	1,686
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Negapatam	250	7,154	187	158	21	237	2,641½
S A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly ...	187	4,930	179½	143½	43	196	2,528
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Perambalúr ...	226	4,889	157	59	42	181	1,653
T. R Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting.		15	278	8	64	4	18	203
	Total ...	1,261	34,640	972½	677½	147½	1,064	11,212
Ninth Division.								
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.	Madura	66	1,707	53	94	25	57	571½
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, Acting.		85	1,658	47	14	...	46	329½
R. Krishnamachariar, Acting		92	2,025	47	24	9	39	638
T Krishna Rau	Dindigul	231	6,093	152	166	48	181	2,170
E C Venkataramana Aiyar, Acting		31	788	11½	13½	3	17	282
G. S Seshayya .	Ramnad	347	8,782	161	144	47	218	1,932
K Duraiswami Aiyar, Acting		9	267	4	10		12	178

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Ninth Division—cont.								
R. Krishnamachari, Acting	Tinnevelly	231	5,620	123½	113½	42	189	1,568½
T. Ramalingam Pillai, do.		80	2,395	68	11	8	61	678
M. Ramasesha Aiyar ...	Shermádevi ...	289	6,283	159	196	11	200	2,096
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Tuticorin	1	38	1	53	...	7	101
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, Acting.		49	1,213	24	26	3	37	364
T. K. Venkata Rau, do.		311	7,360	184	54	18	213	1,648
P. Muniappa Pillai (Special).		66	702	32	5	1	37	390
	Total ...	1,888	44,831	1,067	924	215	1,264	12,946½
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
K. N. Visveswara Rau, Acting.	Udipi	270	7,512	189	151	26	245	1,890
U. Raghavendra Rau ...	Kásaragód	154	4,810	106	145	59	274	1,567
K. B. Anantayya, Acting.		88	2,375	35	13	8	56	412
Mr. T. Mathai	Pálghat	222	8,747	168	135	63	209	4,041
V. Kesava Menon ...	Calicut	276	10,027	174	168	24	197	2,166
Muhammad Khan Sahib ...	Mappila Sub-Assistant.	334	11,086	169	170	27	222	3,496
	Total ...	1,344	44,557	841	782	207	1,203	13,572
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Acting.	Girls' 1st Range ...	159	4,905	120	238	8	229	3,298
Miss S. Govindurajulu ...	Do. 2nd Range ...	62	3,268	36	94	23	76	1,856
Miss Alice Harris, Acting.		136	5,521	78	113	22	90	1,623
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Do. 3rd Range ...	160	4,710	120½	144½	13	167	2,748
Miss J. Patterson ...		66	1,772	49	30	9	69	1,017
G. S. Abboy Nayudu ...	Do. 4th Range ...	138	8,223	162	171	33	203	3,710
S. Selvanayagam	Do. 5th Range ...	87	4,586	91½	177½	97	196	4,139½
M. Seshagiri Prabhu, Acting		16	956	16	35	4	43	1,704½
	Total ...	824	33,935	673	1,008	209	1,073	20,096

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1891-92.										F.A. Examination, 1891-92.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Language Branch.					Optional Branch.								
												Number passed.					Number passed.					Number passed.		
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Total.
First-grade Colleges.																								
Government.																								
Presidency College	144	109	167	103	165	145	180	155	(a) 219	152	69	2	29	20	51	67	10	25	15	50	70	8	22	30
Kumbakonam do.	71	165	74	157	56	164	63	148	(b) 67	122	22	...	6	7	13	13	2	6	3	11	76	6	13	19
Rajahmundry do.	53	105	48	109	28	92	27	70	45	97	11	...	4	...	4	6	...	3	2	5	39	2	20	22
Aided.																								
Madras Christian College	289	347	282	367	256	367	312	363	(b) 335	382	131	...	47	32	79	109	6	47	17	70	199	11	83	94
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	...	115	24	138	39	137	44	100	(b) 67	128	16	...	5	6	11	10	...	4	3	7	43	6	21	27
Doveton Protestant College	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. College, Tanjore	31	86	30	88	30	79	26	78	30	88	14	...	2	4	6	4	...	2	1	3	37	2	27	29
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	96	252	90	235	72	198	82	225	121	268	23	...	3	8	11	21	1	10	3	14	33	9	40	49
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	24	85	22	121	31	130	52	141	70	142	17	...	5	4	9	10	...	4	2	6	72	...	23	23
Caldwell College, Tuticorin	12	25	10	27	7	26	14	23	7	25	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	4	38	14	40	13	25	16	35	17	60	4	...	4	...	4	5	...	3	2	5	14	2	2	4
Unaided.																								
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum.	11	58	11	71	16	65	25	57	39	70	8	...	3	1	4	4	...	1	2	3	23	...	11	11
Total ...	741	1,403	747	1,456	713	1,428	841	1,395	1,067	1,594	318	2	109	84	195	249	19	105	50	174	677	46	283	309
Second-grade Colleges.																								
Government.																								
Berhampore College (closed)	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura do. (do.)	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut do. (do.)	...	86	...	92	...	58	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	5
Mangalore do.	...	81	...	85	...	63	...	74	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	17	19
Board.																								
Salem College	...	24	...	27	...	32	...	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	4	7
Palghat Victoria Jubilee College	...	17	...	51	...	35	...	83	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	16	17
Tellicherry Brennen College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes 8 M.A. Students.

(b) Includes 1 M.A. Student.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1891-92.										F.A. Examination, 1891-92.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Language Branch.					Optional Branch.								
												Number passed.					Number passed.					Number passed.		
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Total.
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—*cont.*																								
Aided.																								
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	28	...	31	...	24	...	27	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	4
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	..	4	4
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	25	...	38	...	44	...	45	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	6	7
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras ...	...	89	...	83	...	66	...	62	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	4	10	14
Doveton Protestant College	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	2
S.P.G. College, Vepery	...	8	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	8	...	15	...	16	...	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	4
Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet	...	23	...	25	...	33	...	33	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	..	9	9
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	55	...	74	...	79	...	76	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	5	14	19
Town College, Cuddalore	...	12	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	2
Coimbatore College	...	91	...	69	...	89	...	75	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	3	4
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	37	...	31	...	30	...	22	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	4
Lutheran Mission College, Tranquebar	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native College, Madura	..	...	...	18	...	64	...	67	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	8	11
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	30	...	39	...	45	...	50	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	9	9
Hindu College, do.	..	44	...	40	...	47	...	52	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	12	13
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntur	...	39	...	32	...	19	...	24	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	5
Unaided.																								
Native College, Berhampore	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Pasumalai College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	5	5
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	100	...	58	...	80	...	52	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	8	9
Total ...	...	892	...	866	...	902	...	969	...	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	25	148	173
Grand Total ...	741	2,295	747	2,322	713	2,330	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	318	2	109	84	195	249	19	105	50	174	1,149	71	411	482

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.											
Ganjam.	**NORTHERN.**																		
	Board.																		
	Chicacole Municipal High School.	60	49	.	...	33	18	29	39	..	...	27	17	2	11	77	30	38	30
	Unaided.																		
	Berhampore Native High School...	62	43	.	...	45	18	34	54	...	.	30	56	3	14	53	...	13	...
	Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi	41	53	23	28	15	12	17	51	22	33	10	16	5	5	24	..	7	...
	Total ..	163	145	23	28	93	48	80	144	22	33	67	89	10	30	154	30	58	30
Vizagapatam.	**Board.**																		
	Yellamanchili Board High School.	19	50		..	5	3	5	39	...	...	15	20	4	6	21	12	3	..
	Anakápalle Municipal do.	3	25	..	.	...	...	.		..	..	..				19	10	4	2
	Bimlipatam do. do. ...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...		..	.	.	..	30	..	7	...
	Aided.																		
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School.	57	67	..	...	30	16	20	85	...	..	29	29	4	17	24	22	9	7
	Do. London Mission High School	91	138	..	...	29	16	31	165	...	..	24	30	6	18	70	19	20	7
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School	12	73	22	44	...	...	...	..	..	...	8	7	.	.	26	17	9	5

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Visagapatam—*cont.*	NORTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Vizianagrum Maharajah's High School	141	183	36	37	43	36	69	188	52	43	58	35	8	16	46	...	20	...
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School.	42	78	31	10	24	12	13	87	26	12	15	15	5	7	18	...	4	...
	Lord Ripon's High School, Vizianagrum	75	125	40	35	15	25	30	100	...	...	...	30	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	440	739	129	126	146	108	168	664	78	55	149	166	27	76	254	80	76	21
Godávari.	BOARD.																		
	Amalápuram Board High School...	37	76	43	...	10	6	16	97	53	...	14	19	7	9	29	...	24	...
	AIDED.																		
	Pithápuram Rajah's High School, Cocanada	42	94	...	...	60	19	27	126	...	...	31	18	9	7	44	18	18	18
	Rajahmundry Union High School.	96	88	42	50	67	34	45	92	38	48	54	73	13	26	22	...	14	...
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	47	74	...	...	16	10	22	82	...	...	11	16	2	7	67	25	29	22
	Narsápur Taylor High School ...	32	58	...	...	20	9	26	91	...	...	19	17	2	7	46	...	20	...
	Pithápuram Samasthanam High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	10	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Cocanada B. V. Ratnam's High School	16	72	27	26	15	9	...	59	16	12	...	3	...	...	32	...	9	...
	Mahratta High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsápur Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Godávari —*cont.*	NORTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
	Cocanada D'Souza's Memorial High School	98	60	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	61	8	14	...	...	...	...
	Peddápuram H.A.V. High School.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	20	...	12	...
	Tanuku do. do. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	390	522	128	87	188	87	136	547	107	60	209	221	47	75	279	43	136	40
Kistna.	AIDED.																		
	Masulipatam Noble High School...	57	92	...	...	27	13	28	94	...	...	17	21	6	18	33	23	17	22
	Do. Hindu do. ...	65	175	...	...	20	20	43	160	...	...	22	25	9	16	70	46	39	45
	Bezváda C.M.S. High School ...	24	50	28	62	6	8	8	70	23	42	18	9	4	3	21	12	8	7
	Guntúr Anglo-Sanskrit High School	40	85	...	...	15	12	19	67	...	...	13	12	4	6	40	17	14	17
	UNAIDED.																		
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	60	...	...	...	10	15	14	...	...	...	50	44	13	9	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	246	402	28	62	78	68	112	391	23	42	120	111	36	52	164	98	78	91
Kurnool.	BOARD.																		
	Municipal High School, Kurnool ...	20	82	33	24	3	5	12	82	32	31	6	6	1	4	17	...	11	...
	AIDED.																		
	Nándyal S.P.G. Mission High Schol.	17	50	8	12	...	7	5	51	13	12	7	8	2	...	8	8	2	8
	Total ...	37	132	41	36	3	12	17	133	45	43	13	14	3	4	25	8	13	8
	Total for the Circle ...	1,276	1,940	349	339	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	558	601	123	237	876	259	361	190

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.											
	CENTRAL.																		
	Aided.																		
Nellore.	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	44	83	15	13	19	10	19	88	14	13	23	27	8	5	39	...	10	...
	F.C.M. High School, Nellore ...	77	117	28	38	23	22	33	94	29	37	56	52	18	15	81	2	18	2
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole ...	39	135	29	...	29	17	18	122	22	...	19	35	2	10	27	13	15	13
	Total ...	160	335	72	51	71	49	70	304	65	50	98	114	28	30	147	15	43	15
	Government.																		
Madras.	Madrasa-i-Azam	30	102	29	28	9	9	18	99	38	32	11	11	1	4	41	26	24	25
	Aided.																		
	Doveton Protestant High School ...	31	67	21	19	13	6	12	82	18	34	16	14	6	11	24	...	11	...
	St. Mary's High School	45	143	49	63	21	24	36	139	43	37	13	15	8	10	44	...	24	...
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	50	116	38	43	10	19	26	93	27	42	16	13	10	10	40	13	21	13
	Harris High School, Rayapet ...	30	36	10	42	11	5	20	56	14	51	17	8	4	3	35	12	17	* 11
	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School	58	131	64	55	28	14	27	135	54	54	31	43	6	15	59	17	21	17
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	192	148	46	58	82	43	64	183	41	78	108	97	20	38	96	...	30	...
	London Mission Institution ...	44	72	13	45	9	15	16	62	22	50	19	14	5	...	71	...	15	...
	Free Church Mission Institution...	327	318	89	165	146	78	96	319	91	167	139	151	42	79	69	...	27	...
	Vepery S.P.G. High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	101	39	72	13	...	1	...	79	18	17	18
	Pachaiyappa's High School ...	163	118	...	...	68	36	97	...	...	...	71	81	24	33	90	...	35	...
	Black Town do. ...	53	68	26	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	4	...	71	...	20	...
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	99	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	28	...	94	...	43	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.											
Madras—*cont.*	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Mailapur Native High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	14	...	13	...
	St. Thomé Seminary	76	72	37	74	30	11	18	82	31	55	28	31	6	11	48	2	22	2
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	37	85	37	114	8	11	19	71	32	94	17	20	3	3	40	...	17	...
	Hindu Theological High School ...	...	...	...	...	50	26	36	242	...	...	...	63	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	...	...	...	...	22	5	8	26	10	25	...	37	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Black Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	16	12	16	71	23	53	...	30	...	3	...	9	...	9
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	...	...	...	...	60	24	56	172	...	...	...	66	...	31	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,235	1,679	459	751	583	338	593	1,933	483	844	603	694	173	267	915	97	357	95
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Practising School, Teachers' College	41	126	37	77	14	18	16	157	26	88	19	13	5	6	67	24	13	22
	AIDED.																		
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	50	118	12	40	3	10	27	105	14	45	34	21	6	15	68	...	17	...
	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram.	38	101	14	...	6	10	18	79	15	...	17	21	7	8	27	...	10	...
	Do. do. Chingleput ...	36	55	29	65	9	11	9	48	22	61	18	16	4	8	35	7	19	5
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallur	21	58	17	44	7	6	8	33	9	35	15	6	5	3	25	...	10	...
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	22	30	8	24	8	4	5	33	3	27	5	7	...	3	8	8	7	7
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	10	74	28	95	...	8	10	47	35	89	...	2	...	1	16	...	13	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Chingleput —*cont.*	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tiruvallur Native High School ...	36	26	...	...	7	6	10		.	.	10	14	2	4	...	7	..	5
	Chingleput do. do. ...	27	50	...	...	20	11	15	...	...	..	23	13	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Madurantakam Hindu School ...	15	.	...	...	..	4	10	...	.	.	10	6	3	3	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	296	639	145	345	74	88	128	502	124	345	151	119	36	52	246	46	89	39
Bellary.	BOARD.																		
	Bellary Municipal High School ..	28	75	...	...	11	22	18	75	...	...	15	16	2	3	65	21	13	20
	Harpanahalli Board do. ..	6	41	..	...	7	9	11	52	...	...	..	.	...	...	33	15	6	15
	AIDED.																		
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	84	139	59	66	16	20	37	135	39	52	45	28	8	19	107	24	17	24
	Total ...	118	255	59	66	34	51	66	262	39	52	60	44	10	22	205	60	36	59
Anantapur.	BOARD.																		
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	21	59	17	12	10	...	12	47	12	9	20	8	3	5	23	12	7	11
	Total ...	21	59	17	12	10	...	12	47	12	9	20	8	3	5	23	12	7	11
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																		
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	22	54	..	...	10	10	14	70	. .	..	16	14	3	6	32	13	14	12
	AIDED.																		
	Cuddapah London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	3	...
	Madanapalle American Mission High School	16	21	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	2

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

***Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for* 1891-92—continued.**

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cuddapah —*cont.*	**CENTRAL—*cont.***																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Madanapalle Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	...	1	...	6	...	4	...
	Do. Congress do. ...	10	52	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	.	16	.	3	..
	Do. High School ...	...	..	...	...	11	7	13	33	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	8	...	7
	Total	48	127	28	41	21	17	27	103	...	..	36	37	6	15	78	28	24	21
North Arcot.	**BOARD.**																		
	Chittoor Board High School	42	96	5	15	18	9	21	107	9	8	12	13	8	6	40	18	23	18
	Wâlajâpet Municipal High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	11	...
	AIDED.																		
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	12	35	22	38	3	7	9	57	15	49	9	8	3	3	12	9	8	7
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	66	148	30	104	15	27	35	123	42	90	40	23	7	16	92	36	35	33
	Ranipet American Mission High School	16	34	...	...	9	3	13	27	...	...	8	5	...	1	10	13	2	12
	Punganur American Mission High School	25	25	15	...	13	6	4	33	18	...	...	14	...	4	14	...	10	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tirupati Mahant's High School ...	20	51	24	30	4	8	12	47	19	34	7	8	3	4	19	...	10	...
	Chittoor Native do. ...	17	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	198	441	96	187	62	60	94	394	103	181	97	71	24	34	212	76	99	70

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
South Arcot.	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	BOARD.																		
	Villupuram Board High School ...	21	46	20	...	14	7	4	56	14	...	7	15	2	8	22	...	12	...
	AIDED.																		
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	124	119	34	56	67	29	50	101	30	55	77	72	16	27	39	1	23	1
	Cuddalore Town High School	66	66	...	...	24	17	24	61	...	..	39	46	10	9	16	...	7	...
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	54	63	23	41	19	17	30	69	22	52	27	28	9	9	27	...	14	...
	Tiruppapuliyur St. Joseph's High School	53	85	...	...	...	...	29	72	...	...	34	34	7	7	48	...	21	...
	Total ...	318	379	77	97	124	70	137	359	66	107	184	190	44	60	152	1	77	1
	Total for the Circle ..	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	1,249	1,277	324	485	1,978	330	732	311
Coimbatore.	SOUTHERN.																		
	BOARD.																		
	Karúr Municipal High school ...	3	16	...	...	...	5	9	54	..	...	...	9	...	4	26	17	14	14
	Udumalpet Board do. .	21	49	...	...	14	7	13	58	. .	..	8	12	3	5	16	10	5	10
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	13	51	...	...	1	3	10	45	. .	...	12	8	3	2	16	13	7	10

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary			
		1891.				1892						Examined.		Passed.		Examined		Passed	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary	Upper Secondary			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary	Lower Primary	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92	1890-91.	1891-92	1890-91	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form											
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED																		
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore High School	108	156	53	59	41	29	35	166	49	37	81	80	20	21	58	6	27	3
	Do Roman Catholic High School	73	87	39	115	14	30	16	86	35	112	37	37	10	16	30	25	25	24
	UNAIDED.																		
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	102	152			24	31	41	139			33	24	4	9		1		1
	Erode Native High School	46	81									33		11		27		5	
	Do Town do	37	65			35	11	20	99			13	19	2	4		18		17
	Satyamangalam London Mission High School	3	35											...		7			
	Karatholuvu Amaravathi do.	20										23	11	13	3				
	Satyamangalam Native do.															12		3	
	Total	426	692	92	174	129	116	144	647	84	149	240	200	66	64	192	90	86	79
	BOARD																		
Nilgiris	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial High School	5	19	10	25		2	10	14	6	26	4	2	1	1	29	9	22	9
	Total	5	19	10	25		2	10	14	6	26	4	2	1	1	29	9	22	9
	BOARD.																		
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School	33	77			20	10	24	94			16	18	5	9	62		19	
	Tirupatur Municipal High School	5	49	12				14	65	18									
	Námakal Board do	25	74	28	43	20		20	71	44	47	10	8	4	5	19		12	
	Hósár do. do.	30	38	18	21	5	2	6	26	12	14			...					
	Krishnagiri do.	10	34	19	21														

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March. 1891. Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1892. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Matriculation. Examined. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Passed. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Middle School or Lower Secondary. Examined. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Passed. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Salem —*cont.*	Salem London Mission High School.	90	160	...	...	32	24	18	33	34	32	44	41	12	12	...	...	...	...
	Tirupatúr Basha Sanjivini High School	11	56	27	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	204	488	104	158	77	36	82	289	108	93	75	70	22	26	81	...	31	...
	BOARD.																		
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	39	85	...	...	28	24	34	179	...	...	25	24	11	14	43	24	20	24
	Tiruválúr Board High School ...	29	84	...	...	12	11	13	128	...	...	18	20	9	15	23	21	12	19
	AIDED.																		
	Kumbakónam Town High School ...	138	240	...	...	101	22	78	214	...	...	113	120	43	60	95	37	41	35
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	45	121	...	...	11	14	28	148	...	...	20	23	7	14	48	5	14	5
	Negapatam St. Anthony's High School	57	72	11	...	18	15	26	125	12	...	18	31	7	8	32	29	8	23
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	39	64	...	...	13	11	21	67	...	...	12	13	7	2	9	19	7	16
	Kumbakónam Native High School ...	76	104	...	...	31	20	42	113	...	...	46	49	17	19	67	11	36	11
	Shiyáli Penington do. ...	21	68	24	15	19	12	24	55	...	...	13	13	3	5	28	18	9	18
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	171	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	28	...	75	...	25	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School	...	...	...	...	43	25	58	...	...	...	...	80	...	24	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vira Raghava Pillai's High School	93	...	...	...	31	10	19	...	...	...	49	16	19	4	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore Kalyanasundram's High School	...	...	...	...	54	29	35	...	...	...	...	74	...	32	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam Pottamarai High School	82	64	...	...	26	17	26	56	...	...	47	87	12	17	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
Tanjore—*cont.*	Mannárgudi Native High School ...	59	101	...	..	16	19	9	94	...	...	32	34	8	13	6	...	4	...
	Do. Wesleyan Mission High School ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	42	66	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvádi St. Peter's High School ...	11	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poraiyar Nadar's do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	...
	Tiruválúr Native or Hindu High School ...	23	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	12	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Máyavaram Native High School ...	79	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam National do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
	Poraiyar Anglo-Senthamil Vidhyasala	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Town High School ..	51	79	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	23	20	7	3	4	...	1	...
	Total ...	1,017	1,400	35	15	403	239	483	1,245	12	...	552	637	188	241	437	164	180	151
	BOARD.																		
Trichinopoly.	Kúlitalai Board High School ...	14	54	...	..	...	5	8	57	...	...	7	8	2	5	11	...	4	...
	Lálgudi do. do.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...
	AIDED.																		
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School ...	283	371	76	101	97	78	107	389	83	107	147	157	68	61	125	...	58	...
	Trichinopoly National High School ...	130	...	...	...	38	21	51	76	...	...	75	98	33	30	35	3	13	3
	Do. S.P.G. do. ...	181	93	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	27	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.											
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Trichinopoly —*cont.*	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School ...	...	...	...	...	89	55	59	206	...	...	...	8	...	...	80	...	23	...
	Do. Natarajaiyar's High School	26	80	...	...	...	...	28	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	18	...
	Do. S.P.G. Upper Secondary School	15	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	649	703	76	101	224	159	253	815	83	107	334	271	130	96	307	3	119	3
	BOARD.																		
Madura.	Dindigul Municipal High School ...	20	44	...	...	11	8	1	49	...	...	11	10	4	...	26	...	13	...
	AIDED.																		
	Madura American Mission High School	35	83	14	66	8	15	17	103	27	61	27	20	3	7	37	...	11	...
	Madura Native High School ...	107	172	42	59	64	23	52	169	54	54	80	109	22	39	108	...	42	...
	Ramnád S.P.G. do. ...	36	48	14	6	5	6	19	46	12	9	41	21	8	5	51	13	25	10
	Madura Town do. ...	107	72	...	...	23	23	20	70	...	...	19	19	5	9	47	...	14	...
	Periyakulám Hindu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	47	81	...	...	16	11	17	75	...	...	19	13	2	8	51	...	26	...
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	50	...	...	...	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	402	500	70	131	157	104	126	512	93	124	197	204	44	77	327	13	134	10

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Tinnevelly.	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	100	107	29	56	43	18	28	96	36	61	48	75	5	15	63	...	41	...
	Do. Hindu do. ...	115	95	15	7	116	17	41	97	13	4	48	88	20	23	60	...	35	...
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	34	97	30	13	14	9	13	92	21	14	15	22	5	8	13	...	10	...
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	51	94	...	...	22	11	21	74	...	...	26	24	5	12	13	...	8	...
	Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	101	...	...	...	29	22	2	...	...	...	35	31	5	9	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Palamcottah Hindu High School ...	8	35	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's do. ...	55	..	...	...	15	18	...	...	...	...	28	37	12	18	13	...	5	...
	Srívilliputur Hindu do. ...	..	...	...	...	10	6	22	...	...	...	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai do. ..	28	...	...	...	22	15	...	...	...	...	18	26	4	9	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram do. ..	28	...	...	...	5	6	13	...	...	...	16	19	3	6	...	...	...	...
	Gopalasamudram do. ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	538	428	89	82	276	122	140	359	70	79	259	358	61	114	162	...	99	...
	Total for the Circle ...	3,241	4,230	476	686	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	1,661	1,742	512	619	1,535	279	671	252
Malabar.	WESTERN.																		
	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Calicut High School	43	...	...	...	11	5	5	...	...	...	24	27	4	19	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																		
	Tellicherry Municipal High School ..	83	82	...	...	23	18	34	61	...	...	32	30	11	17	59	37	33	37
	Pálghat Victoria Jubilee High School	102	76	...	...	93	31	89	85	...	...	40	62	9	18	...	60	...	59
	Cannanore Municipal High School ...	32	50	...	...	8	6	15	61	...	...	23	13	6	8	20	18	13	17

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Malabar—*cont.*	WESTERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	34	88	...	...	14	13	31	78	...	...	19	16	2	11	40	13	15	12
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	57	61	16	14	14	21	25	72	21	24	19	27	5	9	58	22	25	21
	Cochin St. Joseph's European Boys' School	29	58	9	54	15	9	10	51	14	57	10	13	1	6	17	1	11	1
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	42	80	22	70	27	12	11	62	16	51	16	24	7	7	23	...	17	...
	Kollengód Rajah's do. ...	19	42	23	...	...	7	9	44	...	...	14	11	7	7	11	9	10	9
	Nittur Christian do. ...	16	47	10	51	5	5	6	49	8	49	...	1	...	...	7	7	5	7
	Calicut St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	8	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala ...	75	129	35	53	12	16	30	122	36	52	50	42	8	21	92	18	39	7
	Pálghat Native High School ...	93	73	23	14	50	29	26	70	...	...	107	40	27	13	...	9	...	8
	Calicut Native do. ...	51	81	24	52	16	15	23	79	30	59	35	21	6	8	40	...	15	...
	Pálghat Town do. ...	90	65	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	75	...	12	...	..	...	...
	Total ...	766	932	170	308	288	187	314	834	125	292	389	402	93	156	391	194	191	178
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Mangalore High School	153	...	...	...	38	43	52	...	...	...	114	63	36	18	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																		
	Coondapur Board High School ...	27	68	37	26	6	9	13	66	29	31	15	11	2	7	17	20	12	19

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.								
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
South Canara—*cont.*	WESTERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School	109	198	...	...	83	33	41	196	...	...	43	28	15	12	65	...	47	...
	Mangalore German Mission Town High School	80	105	32	32	32	19	31	93	24	32	22	15	4	7	36	14	22	14
	Total ...	369	371	69	58	159	104	137	355	53	63	194	117	57	44	118	34	81	33
	Total for the Circle ...	1,135	1,303	239	366	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	583	519	150	200	509	228	272	211
	Grand Total ...	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	4,051	4,139	1,109	1,541	4,898	1,096	2,036	964

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92.

Schools.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of schools	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department	Primary department
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						
Ganjam.						
Government ... Vernacular ..	22	71	830	22	79	898
Board ... ... English	6	255	110	5	218	100
Board ... ... Vernacular . .				2	10	103
Aided ... ... English	2	40	57	2	50	66
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...		.	...	1	8	20
Total ... English	8	301	167	7	268	166
Total ... Vernacular	22	71	830	25	97	1,016
Vizagapatam.						
Government ... English	1	16	59	2	30	102
Government ... Vernacular ..	1	4	55	1	3	45
Board ... .. English	6	119	104	9	291	126
Board ... .. Vernacular ...	...		...	20	122	974
Aided English	...		...	2	79	141
Unaided .. ... English	1	8	20	.	...	
Total .. English	8	173	183	13	400	369
Total .. Vernacular	1	4	55	21	125	1,019
Godávari						
Government .. English	1	24	20	2	74	94
Board ... English	6	176	183	9	207	181
Board ... Vernacular				2	15	152
Aided . . ... English	16	318	774	11	172	607
Unaided . English	2	51	51	2	53	56
Total .. English	25	569	1,028	24	506	938
Total .. Vernacular	...	.	...	2	15	152
Kistna.						
Board . . . . English	7	183	86	8	224	82
Board . . . . Vernacular ...		. .	..	1	9	...
Aided .. ... English	9	103	261	5	156	94
Aided .. ... Vernacular . . .	1	13	9	3	34	31
Unaided . ... English	5	195	42	4	77	60
Unaided . ... Vernacular .	2	23		3	12	108
Total English	21	481	389	17	457	236
Total Vernacular ...	3	36	9	7	55	139
Kurnool.						
Board . . . . English	1	28	31	1	35	26
Aided ... English	1	4	48	1	4	48
Total . English	2	32	79	2	39	74
Total, Northern Circle English	64	1,556	1,846	63	1,670	1,783
Total, Northern Circle Vernacular . ..	26	111	894	55	292	2,326
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						
Nellore.						
Government . English		...	...	1	16	68
Board . . English	6	119	250	4	49	166
Aided ... ... English	1	7	37	2	16	116
Unaided .. . English	1	49	..	...		
Total .. English	8	175	287	7	81	350

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92.

Schools.		1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*							
Madras.							
Government ...	English			...	2	26	202
Aided	English	19	475	1,897	21	1,108	2,503
	Vernacular	2	24	203	3	28	342
Unaided .. .	English	8	839	1,310	6	323	825
	Vernacular	1	5	54		...	..
Total	English	27	1,314	3,207	29	1,457	3,530
	Vernacular . .	3	29	256	3	28	342
Chingleput.							
Aided	English	14	231	529	9	247	466
	Vernacular ..	4	31	227	13	97	458
Unaided	English ...	2	13	108	2	55	56
	Vernacular .		...		1	3	29
Total	English	16	244	637	11	302	522
	Vernacular ...	4	31	227	14	100	487
Bellary.							
Board	English	2	70	53	2	55	65
Aided	English .	3	53	156	4	61	182
Unaided .	English	1	23	30	1	19	38
Total ...	English	6	146	239	7	135	285
Anantapur.							
Board	English . . .	1	17	13	1	21	18
Aided	English ...	1	36	...	2	33	32
	English ...	...	...		1	9	. .
Unaided ..	Vernacular			..	1	27	24
Total ...	English	2	53	13	4	63	50
	Vernacular	.	...		1	27	24
Cuddapah.							
Board	English	2	32	95	2	28	84
Aided	English ...	3	59	94	4	76	223
Unaided ..	English		...		3	20	178
Total .	English	5	91	189	9	124	485
North Arcot.							
Board	English	10	236	451	8	215	230
Aided	English	4	125	110	5	169	195
	Vernacular		. .		2	20	130
Unaided	English	...		.	1	4	7
	Vernacular				1	1	59
Total ...	English	14	361	561	14	388	432
	Vernacular	.			3	21	189
South Arcot							
Board	English	6	166	156	6	158	175
Aided	English	6	169	334	3	150	203
	Vernacular . ..	1	6	48	5	39	82
Unaided	English . .	3	90		2	101	..
	Vernacular			.	1	5	.
Total ..	English	15	425	490	11	409	378
	Vernacular	1	6	48	6	44	82
Total Central Circle	English	93	2,809	5,623	92	2,959	6,032
	Vernacular	8	66	531	27	220	1,124

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92—cont.

Schools.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
			Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Coimbatore.								
Government ...	English		...	...	...	1	45	180
Board	English		1	40	...	1	56	...
Aided	English		9	164	250	6	135	222
Unaided	English		5	65	14	4	96	6
Total ...	English		15	269	264	12	332	408
Nilgiris.								
Government ...	English		1	85	224	1	91	237
Aided	English		8	71	506	5	92	397
Unaided	English		...	...	...	1	7	40
Total ...	English		9	156	730	7	190	674
Salem.								
Board	English		7	75	399	7	121	399
Aided	English		6	56	225	7	88	224
Unaided	English		1	18	23	1	6	5
Total ...	English		14	149	647	15	215	628
Tanjore.								
Government ...	English		...	...	...	1	3	37
Board	English		2	82	...	4	119	107
	Vernacular		4	30	184	...	...	...
Aided	English		27	1,100	552	31	1,219	622
Unaided	English		10	208	...	10	271	5
Total ...	English		39	1,390	552	46	1,612	771
	Vernacular		4	30	184	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.								
Board	English		2	50	18	2	65	142
Aided	English		8	145	250	6	154	201
Unaided	English		4	230	...	3	169	...
Total ...	English		14	425	268	11	388	343
Madura.								
Aided	English		21	663	476	18	624	429
Unaided	English		2	39	...	5	78	84
Total ...	English		23	702	476	23	702	513
Tinnevelly.								
Board	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	28	...
Aided	English		40	1,156	1,069	43	1,380	1,055
	Vernacular		2	69	25	1	60	17
Unaided	English		5	159	25	4	120	108
Total ...	English		45	1,315	1,094	47	1,500	1,163
	Vernacular		2	69	25	2	88	17
Total, Southern Circle.	English		150	4,406	4,031	161	4,939	4,500
	Vernacular		6	99	209	2	88	17

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92—cont.

Schools.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
WESTERN CIRCLE.						
Malabar.						
Government ... English	...	...	...	1	31	49
Board ... ... English	11	349	435	10	403	412
Board ... ... Vernacular	6	23	372	4	13	226
Aided ... ... English	13	398	659	15	395	826
Aided ... ... Vernacular	2	12	85	1	8	36
Unaided ... ... English	2	138	84	2	41	69
Total ... English	26	885	1,178	28	870	1,356
Total ... Vernacular	8	35	457	5	21	262
South Canara.						
Government ... English	...	...	...	1	6	82
Board ... ... English	6	283	310	5	226	218
Board ... ... Vernacular	2	14	36	..		...
Aided ... ... English	9	228	442	5	184	195
Total ... English	15	511	752	11	416	495
Total ... Vernacular	2	14	36			..
Total, Western Circle. English	41	1,396	1,930	39	1,286	1,851
Total, Western Circle. Vernacular	10	49	493	5	21	262
Grand Total ... English	357	10,167	13,439	355	10,851	14,166
Grand Total ... Vernacular	50	325	2,127	80	621	3,729

APPENDIX E.

List of Primary Schools managed by Municipalities during 1891-92.

Districts.	Municipalities.	1890-91. Number of schools.	1890-91. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1890-91. Scholars in Lower Primary department	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Number of schools	1891-92. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1891-92. Total.
Ganjam ...	Chicacole ... U P.	6	108	125	233	5	128	129	257
	Chicacole ... L P.	...	.	.	...	2	..	78	78
	Parlákimedi ... U.P	2	8	123	131	2	11	115	126
	Parlákimedi ... L P.	7	...	265	265	7		277	277
	Berhampore .. U P.	..	...	...		4	17	32	49
Vizagapatam	Vizianagrum U P	2	17	85	102	2	15	90	105
	Vizagapatam. U P.	1	5	37	42	3	15	143	158
	Vizagapatam. L.P.	1	...	40	40	...	..	..	..
	Bimlipatam ... U P	1	16	29	45	1	26	76	102
	Bimlipatam ... L P	1	...	27	27	...	.	..	
	Anakápalle ... U.P	1	21	16	37	1	19	17	36
	Anakápalle ... L P	9	...	191	191	10	...	278	278
Godávari	Cocanada .. U P	7	26	267	293	7	31	300	331
	Cocanada .. L P	1	...	53	53	1	...	60	60
	Ellore .. U.P	1	10	59	69	1	3	39	42
	Ellore .. L P.	1	...	27	27	1	...	32	32
	Rajahmundry. U P	2	14	101	115	4	30	190	220
	Rajahmundry. L P	1		26	26	..	.	...	...
Kistna ...	Masulipatam . U P	1	10	57	67	3	17	109	126
	Guntúr U P	1	1	43	44	1	10	30	40
	Guntúr L P	1	...	10	10	2	...	71	71
	Bezváda ... U P.	1	5	48	53	2	29	78	107
	Bezváda ... L P	1	...	25	25	2	..	69	69
Nellore ..	Nellore ... U P	1	18	64	82	1	24	78	102
	Nellore ... L P	2	...	98	98	2	...	98	98
	Ongole ... L P	1	.	14	14	1	...	20	20
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram . U P.	1	19	71	90	2	18	125	143
	Conjeeveram . L P.	1	...	22	22	1	..	28	28
Bellary ...	Bellary ... U P.	2	19	97	116	1	41	100	141
	Bellary ... L P.	2	.	64	64	2	..	35	35
	Adóni ... U P.	3	18	214	232	3	18	220	238
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ... L.P	...	...	...		1	...	48	48
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah U P	1	20	51	71	2	30	119	149
	Cuddapah L P	1	..	42	42	..		..	..
North Arcot	Vellore .. U.P	4	33	235	268	6	69	390	459
	Vellore .. L P	5	...	210	210	3		89	89
	Wálajápet . U P.	1	30	49	79	1	43	49	92
	Wálajápet . L P	4	...	214	214	4	..	198	198
	Gudiyatam U P	1	8	79	87	2	16	75	91
	Gudiyatam L P					1		55	55
	Tirupati . U P.	1	5	48	53	1	6	55	61
	Tirupati . L P		.	...	..	2		35	35
South Arcot	Cuddalore ... U P	2	6	61	67	3	8	97	105
	Cuddalore ... L P	2	...	47	47	1	...	22	22
Coimbatore	Coimbatore .. U P	3	24	157	181	3	28	159	187
	Coimbatore .. L P	4	. .	155	155	4		129	129
	Karúr . U.P.	1	26	35	61	1	39	109	148
	Erode U.P.	3	45	163	208	3	59	258	317
Nílgiris	Ootacamund ... U P	1	4	27	31	1	5	32	37
	Ootacamund ... L P	..	...		.	1	..	67	67
Salem ..	Salem U P	2	73	253	326	3	83	327	410
	Salem L P.	10	...	395	395	13	...	433	433
	Vániyambádi... L P	1	..	46	46	4	...	199	199
	Tirupatúr .. U.P.	1	2	76	78	1	13	67	80
	Tirupatúr .. L P	2	...	105	105	2	.	96	96
Tanjore ...	Tanjore U P	1	4	36	40	1	5	45	50
	Negapatam ... U P	2	20	126	146	2	33	168	201
	Máyavaram ... U P.	1	81	134	215	2	78	233	311
	Máyavaram ... L P	2	...	140	140	1	...	68	68
	Kumbakónam. U P	1	7	92	99	1	15	85	100
	Kumbakónam. L P	1	...	60	60	1	.	52	52
	Mannargudi ... L P				...	1	...	40	40

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

List of Primary Schools managed by Municipalities during 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1890-91. Number of schools	1890-91. Scholars in Upper Primary department	1890-91. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Number of schools	1891-92. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in Lower Primary department	1891-92. Total.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	U.P	1	25	83	108				...
		L P	...	...	.	.	2	..	74	74
	Srírangam .	U.P.	2	4	46	50	3	7	103	110
		L P	6	...	187	187	4		114	114
Madura ..	Palni .	U.P	1	19	22	41	1	14	27	41
	Dindigul ...	U.P	1	3	48	51	1	6	35	41
Tinnevelly .	Tinnevelly ...	U.P	1	14	7	21	...	...	.	...
Malabar ..	Calicut ...	U P	3	20	95	115	6	29	184	213
		L P	11	..	382	382	12	.	514	514
	Pálghat ...	U P	2	32	80	112	1	41	39	80
		L P.	5		228	228	6		272	272
	Cochin	L P.	1	...	22	22	2		40	40
	Cannanore .	U P	10	78	502	580	13	98	671	769
		L P	1	...	68	68	..		.	
	Tellicherry	U P	8	58	435	493	14	80	560	640
		L P	5	...	231	231	10	.	471	471
South Canara	Mangalore ..	U P		.		.	7	61	295	356
		L P.	3	...	37	37	8		236	236
	Total ..	U P	88	956	4,376	5,332	122	1,318	6,053	7,371
		L P.	93	...	3,431	3,431	114		4,298	4,298
	Grand Total ..		181	956	7,807	8,763	236	1,318	10,351	11,669

APPENDIX F.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
First Division.					
Government.					
Chicacole Training school		35			..
Berhampore do		20	...	4	2
Russellkonda do	11	8		5	8
Vizagapatam do		36			4
Pálkonda do		32	...	...	18
Jeypore do.		12			2
Gunupur do.	7		...		
Board					
Berhampore Local Fund Training school	21	...	...		...
Chicacole do. do.	25		..	.	...
Vizagapatam do do.	13	...		...	...
Pálkonda do. do.	20		..	...	
Total	97	143		9	34
Second Division.					
Government.					
Rajahmundry Training school ...	...	56	12	23	55
Board.					
Rajahmundry Local Fund Training school	61		...	.	.
Total ..	61	56	12	23	55
Third Division					
Government.					
Masulipatam Training school	...	68			38
Nandyál do.	...	24	.	.	24
Board.					
Masulipatam Local Fund Training school	51	.	...	...	.
Nandyál do. do.	26	...	...	...	..
Aided.					
Masulipatam C.M.S Training institution	13	18	...	.	.
Bapatla A B.M. do. .	14	18			12
Total ...	104	123		..	74
Total, Northern Circle ...	262	322	12	32	163
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
Fourth Division.					
Government.					
Nellore Training school	...	23	...	.	..
Ongole do.		32	..		..
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school.	43	58	.	20	21
Madras Hindu Branch do. ..	61	45	..		...
Saidápet Teachers' College	58	34	..	...	31

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892—continued.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary.	Primary	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*					
FOURTH DIVISION—*cont.*					
Board					
Nellore Local Fund Training school	5	...			...
Ongole do. do.	3				
Total ...	170	192	.	20	52
FIFTH DIVISION.					
Government.					
Bellary Training school		23	...	...	11
Anantapur do ...		17			...
Royachóti do. ..	...	21	.		...
Board.					
Kotteri Sessional school ..		13		..	13
Kudiri do.		9	...	.	.
Nandalúr do		12	...	1	
Bellary Local Fund Training school	16			.	
Bellary District Sessional school	16				..
Anantapur Local Fund Training school	20				...
Royachóti do do.	12	...		...	. .
Cuddapah District Sessional schools .	19	...	.	..	.
Total	83	95		1	24
SIXTH DIVISION.					
Government.					
Chittoor Training school .		15			...
Ranipet do. ...		32	.	9	21
Villupuram do. ..		33			19
Board.					
Nagari Sessional school	...	6	..	...	...
Vellore do.		8		.	23
Panruti do. ..		11		.	19
Tindivanam Training School		11		19	
Vriddhachalam do		13	.	...	...
Ranipet Local Fund Training school	16	..			.
Chittoor do. do.	6	.	.		.
Palmanér Sessional School	2	.		..	...
Villupuram Training school	16		...	..	...
Tiruvannámalai do	4	..	..		...
Kallakurchi do. .	5	..	...	...	...
Mannárgudi do.	7	...	..	...	...
Total ...	56	129		28	82
Total, Central Circle .	309	416	...	49	158
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
SEVENTH DIVISION					
Government.					
Coimbatore Training school	..	69		...	32
Salem do.	...	85		...	23

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892—continued.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment
	1891.	1892	Lower Secondary	Primary	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE *cont*					
SEVENTH DIVISION—*cont.*					
Board.					
Coimbatore Local Fund Training school	20				
Erode do do	12				
Salem do do	28				
Aided.					
Kaity B G M. Training school	5	5	...		
Total ..	65	109	..		55
EIGHTH DIVISION					
Government.					
Tanjore Training School		64	...		49
Trichinopoly do.	...	31			38
Board					
Tanjore Local Fund Training school ..	53				
Trichinopoly do. do ...	40				
Patukota Sessional school	...	10			10
Aided					
Poraiyar E L M. Training school ..	15	14	...	7	9
Total	108	119		7	106
NINTH DIVISION.					
Board					
Madura Training school ..	54	66		20	47
Tinnevelly Board Training school	36	52		16	36
Ramnad Sessional school ..	10				...
Tinnevelly do ..	44	...			
Shermadevi do	28	...			
Aided					
Pasumalai American Mission Normal school	32	49	5		21
Palamcottah C M S. Training institution	24	21		12	23
Tuticorin S.P.G Normal school	30	34			5
Total	258	222	5	48	132
Total, Southern Circle	431	450	5	55	293
WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Government					
Nadapuram Training school	..	30	...	9	12
Calicut do		52	4	5	12
Calicut Mappilla do		43		10	4
Mangalore do. ..		83	1	6	27

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31*st March* 1892—concluded.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary	Primary.	
WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*					
Board.					
Mallapuram Preparatory school	12	12		..	...
Tirúr do.	11	12		...	.
Tellichery do.	14	9	..	...	..
Calicut Hindu Training school	42	..	..	..	..
Nadapuram do. ...	13	...	...	...	...
Calicut Mappila do.	41	.	..	.	
Mangalore do.	29	..	...	. .	...
Unaided.					
Nittur German Mission Training institution	10	5	2	..	5
Total, Western Circle ...	172	196	7	30	60
Grand Total ...	1,174	1,384	24	166	674

APPENDIX G.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1892.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1891.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
Aided.															
Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training Institution.	...	...	.	...		..	.	4	.	.	...	...	...	...	2
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
Government.															
Madras Presidency Training school for Mistresses ...	39	23	17	4	3	17	9	38	22	15	15	9	9	8	22
Hobart Muhammadan Training school	13	...	..	1	...	...	...	16	...	.	1	1	...	...	3
Aided.															
Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Normal school . .	18	18	8	10	2	19	7	16	18	9	13	5	7	7	10
Cassimode F.C.M. Normal school	10	5	5	8	1	14	9	17	6	2	13	7	4	4	2
Allapuram American Mission Female Normal school ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	12	..		...	.	7	7	...
Cuddalore R.C. Female Normal school	16	14	2	5	5	7	4	12	6	6	..	...	9	9	8
Total ...	96	60	32	28	11	57	29	111	52	32	42	22	36	35	45
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.															
Government.															
Coimbatore Female Training school	25	..	...	...	...	7	6	20	13	11	1	1	4	4	6
Aided.															
Puttur S.P.G. Female Training school	10	17	3	5	2	11	6	8	7	5	...	...	8	8	5
Madura American Mission Female Normal school . .	16	14	6	7	4	8	3	16	16	10	8	4	...	...	5

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1892—continued.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1891.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*															
Aided—cont.															
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Female Normal school ..	45	...	...	11	6	16	15	24	20	12	11	8	.	...	17
Tuticorin Victoria Female Normal school	5	10	8	5	...	11	6	4	...		...	...	..	...	8
Nazareth St. John's Female Normal school	39	27	13	9	8	16	14	30	13		8	.	...	...	21
Total ...	140	68	30	37	20	69	50	102	69	44	28	13	12	12	62
WESTERN CIRCLE.															
Board.															
Tellicherry Female Normal school	11	11	3	...	...	5	3	12	7	...	1	1	7	7	6
Aided.															
Mangalore St. Ann's Female Normal school	6	...	...	7	5	5	4	14	4	1	10	7	...	.	2
Total ...	17	11	3	7	5	10	7	26	11	1	11	8	7	7	8
Grand Total ...	253	139	65	72	36	136	86	243	132	77	81	43	55	54	117

APPENDIX H.

Particulars of Art and Industrial Schools and Classes for 1891-92.

APPEN

Particulars of Art and Industrial

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1891.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Drawing.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.	Book-binding.	Embroidery.	Braid-making	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Printing.	Gardening.
ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT—*Nil.*																
BOARD																
Industrial school, Masulipatam ..	15	27	..	...	27	...	..	..	..	...		..	...	.	..	.
AIDED.																
Muhammadan Industrial school, Vizagapatam		8	...	.	...	...		2	..	.			(b)4	..	2	
Industrial school for Muhammadan women, Guntúr	13	26	...				...							...		
Total ..	28	61		.	27	..	...	2		...	...	..	(b)4		2	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT.																
Royapettah Hobart Girls' school .	7	4	4	...		.	...			..		4		.	...	...
BOARD																
Municipal Industrial school, Chidambaram	32	...	. .	...		...	..	.	...	.		...	.		.	...
AIDED.																
A.B.M Industrial school, Nellore .	7		..	.		..	...	.	...	..	...		...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	50	12		...	13	11	.	...		...			.	...	.	...
Anjumani Mufidi-Ul-Islam	159	163	50		74	...	...	. .	...	...	57		18	...	...	..
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Madras .		55	32	.		...		43	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	
Adayar St. Patrick's Orphanage	88	114	72	.	20	.	.	20	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	. .
American Mission Industrial school, Arni	41	75	75		32	10		13		.			8		12	...
Total . .	384	453	233	.	139	21		76		...	57	4	26	...	12	. .
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT—*Nil.*																
BOARD.																
Madura Technical Institute	242	159	80	...	4	9	2	..	78	.	...	.		...	...	...
Tinnevelly Municipal Industrial school	21	..	...		.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home Industrial school	46	64	42	.	32	5	7	...	...	...	...		18	2	...	...
Victoria Industrial school, Negapatam	26	54		..	28		10	...	...	.	..	...	..	8	...	...
E.L.M. Industrial school, Erukattanjeri	28	24	12	..	22	2	...	...		. .	...	...	.	...	...	
S.P G Boys' Industrial school, Puttur-Trichinopoly	9	12	...	..	8	.		4		...	...	...	..	...	...	...
S.P G. Girls' Industrial school, Puttur-Trichinopoly	11	18	12	..	...	...		..	...	..	.	.	...	18		
S.P.G. Industrial school, Ramnad ...	28	14	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	4	...		...	.	...	...
Art Industrial school for Girls, Nazareth	47	39	...		.	.					7	.	...	32	...	
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	122	104	24		25	25	..	30		..	...		25	.	...	...
Total ..	580	483	170	.	119	41	19	34	78	4	7	...	43	55	.	...
Grand Total ...	992	997	403	...	285	62	19	112	78	4	64	4	73	55	14	...

DIX H.

Schools and Classes for 1891-92.

Subjects.																		
Boot and shoe making.	Tamboor work or cotton embroidery.	Art—Needle work.	Modelling.	Silversmiths' work.	Surveying and levelling.	Music.	Commercial Correspondence.	Mensuration.	Chemistry.	Hygiene.	Book-keeping.	Tinking.	Banking.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained pupils from the school who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	103	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,926	...
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,226	2,029	.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8,449	8,192	...
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,888	6,026	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,093	3,093	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	272	..
32	14	4	9	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	17,802	17,648	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	16	73	...	66	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18	34	13,369	10,279	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	2,579	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	780	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	90	70	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,349	1,867	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	540	520	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	2,448	2,348	13
18	...	...	12	10	...	...	16	73	..	66	26	...	...	34	82	20,798	18,443	18
50	14	30	21	10	...	60	16	73	...	66	26	...	...	42	82	40,826	38,120	13

APPENDIX

Particulars of Art and Industrial

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1891.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Drawing.	Engraving.	Carpentry	Blacksmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring	Agriculture.	Book-binding	Embroidery.	Braid-making	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet	Lace-making.	Printing.	Gardening.
OTHER SCHOOLS IN WHICH ART INDUSTRY IS TAUGHT.																
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT.																
Rajahmundry College, Carpentry, &c.	78	109	77		32								..		..	...
BOARD.																
Municipal High school, Chicacole	40	40			40											
Do do. Anakapalle.	25															
Do do. Kurnool ..	33	47			47									..	...	...
Board Training school, Rajahmundry	28													..		..
AIDED.																
London Mission High school, Vizagapatam ..	36	12	12	12												
St Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam	.	12			6	3	1						...	...		..
Total ...	240	220	89	12	125	3	1									
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT.																
Madras Hindu Branch Training school ..	..	45	45		45		..						...			
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school		58	58		58											
Reformatory school, Chingleput ..	140	152		...	29	24		43					36			20
Saidápet Teachers' College . ..	189	94	92				..	...	46							...
BOARD.																
Municipal High school, Bellary ...	21	16			16								..			..
Villupuram Board Training school.	16								...				..			..
Tiruvannamalai Board Middle school.		52			52		..						..	..	..	..
Board Middle school, Hospet ...	85	30			30		..				..		..		..	...
													.		...	...
Total .	451	447	195	...	230	24		43	46				36		...	20
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
BOARD.																
Board High school, Namakal .	49	27			27		...	.	..	..	..		...	...	..	...
Board Middle school, Rajapuram	25	.			.	.				..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Total ..	74	27		...	27						...		.		.	...
Grand Total .	765	694	284	12	382	27	1	43	46	.	..	.	36		...	20
Grand Total of Industrial Schools ..	1,757	1,691	687	12	67	89	20	155	124	4	64	4	109	55	14	20

H—*continued.*

Schools and Classes for 1891-92—continued.

Subjects.																		
Boot and shoe making.	Tamboor work or cotton embroidery.	Art—Needle work.	Modelling.	Silversmiths' work.	Surveying and levelling.	Music.	Commercial Correspondence.	Mensuration.	Chemistry.	Hygiene.	Book-keeping.	Tinking.	Banking.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained pupils from the school who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	262	2
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	1,407	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	27	20	18	...	31	...	3	135	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	164	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	27	20	18	...	31	...	3	135	49	2,168	1,571	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	24	...
...	...	...	12	...	9	...	27	20	18	...	31	2	3	135	49	2,208	1,857	58
50	14	30	33	10	9	60	43	93	18	66	57	2	3	177	131	43,134	89,977	71

APPENDIX J.

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91.								1891-92.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.				Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
										Upper Secondary.									
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	ENGLISH.																		
	Aided.																		
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	8	20	15	72	...	...	12	3	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	...	...
	Total —	8	20	15	72	...	...	12	3	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	..	...
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																		
	Aided.																		
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School .	1	...	1	25	...	...	3	3	3	..	...	3	3	37	1	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	2	12	4	65	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	16	10	65	...	...	4	4
	Government.																		
Madras.	Practising Branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses ..	13	23	21	106	...	...	17	9	...	10	6	24	20	116	15	9	9	8
	Aided.																		
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	10	23	14	18	...	...	16	8	2	2	7	26	14	14	12	10	7	7
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	13	42	23	52					3	4	2	41	21	37				
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	52	20	7	47	...	...	29	21	7	12	20	29	10	38	19	17	..	...
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ...	11	35	13	53	...	...	6	3	5	5	12	42	15	54	2	2	...	...
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	7	8	6	28	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	8	2	41	1	1	...	...

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Passed.	1891-92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
Madras —*cont.*	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	Aided—cont.																		
	Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	8	14	6	26	...	...	6	2	...	...	3	14	4	28	...	...	...	...
	Black Town Davidson Street Girls' School	6	14	4	25	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	9	2	20	5	1	...	...
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	11	8	20	1	...	4	4
	Practising Department of the Madras Christian Female Normal School	5	22	10	20	...	...	19	7	3	...	1	23	6	34	13	5	7	7
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School	5	61	50	204	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	41	45	201	5	1	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' School	7	33	17	8	...	...	9	...	...	2	6	38	8	8	1	...	7	7
	Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	6	34	4	24	...	...	10	4	...	5	4	25	4	40	5	...	5	5
	Madras Home Education classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	31	1	...	1	1
	Madras F.C.M. Home Education classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	9	...	...	2	2
	Practising Department of the F.C.M. Boarding Normal School, Cassimode.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	25	44	13	7	...	...
	Rayapuram Medical Mission Girls' School	4	9	8	27	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Madras F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School	4	31	19	44	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Royapet R.C. Girls' School	3	2	8	31	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras C.E.Z.M. Home Education classes	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																		
	Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	9	20	17	106	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total ...	167	404	234	921	...	...	161	82	24	50	80	398	211	637	97	55	53	52

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91.								1891-92.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.				Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
										Upper Secondary.									
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	Aided.																		
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	3	9	6	24	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	12	9	42	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	7	14	6	34	...	...	6	3	...	3	6	17	7	29	6	2	...	...
	Government.																		
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch for Europeans) ...	9	13	23	21	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Aided.																		
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	2	13	3	32	3	2	1	1
	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	4	11	8	41	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	8
Trichinopoly.	*Aided.*																		
	Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
Madura.	*Aided.*																		
	Madura American Mission Practising School	7	60	15	48	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30	107	58	168	...	...	41	20	...	4	10	42	19	103	10	5	28	25
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																		
	Aided.																		
Malabar.	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	6	28	9	99	...	...	7	7	...	5	5	41	9	116	5	4	6	6
	Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart.	3	16	6	67	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	11	7	64	2	1	1	1
	Cochin St. Mary's European Girls' School	7	17	12	98	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91.								1891-92.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.				Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
										Upper Secondary.									
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	Aided.																		
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School	12	43	35	100	...	...	5	4	5	5	2	56	33	100	10	7	...	...
	Total ...	28	104	62	364	...	...	16	15	5	10	11	108	49	280	19	13	7	7
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	233	635	369	1,525	...	...	230	120	29	64	105	568	294	1,292	126	73	88	84
	VERNACULAR.																		
	Government.																		
Godávari.	Rajahmundry Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2
	Total of Vernacular Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	6	5	79	...	..	2	2
	Grand Total ...	233	635	369	1,525	...	...	230	120	29	64	107	574	299	1,371	126	73	90	86
		2,762								2,444									

APPENDIX K.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1891-92.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Government.							
Presidency College	3,580	...	...	...	...	715	4,295
Kumbakónam do.	300	...	...	...	...	334	634
Rajahmundry do.	500	...	...	...	...	407	907
Calicut do.	...	...	...	...	...	358	358
Mangalore do.	150	...	...	...	...	70	220
Total ...	4,030	...	...	..	...	1,884	6,504
Board.							
Salem Municipal College	140	...	...	...	...	...	140
Brennen College, Tellicherry	560	...	...	.	...	358	918
Total ...	700	...	...	...	...	358	1,058
Aided.							
Vizagapatam Hindu College	...	...	...	...	...	42	42
Cocoanada, Pittapur Raja's College	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Masulipatam Noble do.	10	...	...	...	...	90	100
Madras Christian College	1,884 *	...	...	...	656	3,603	6,143
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	248 *	...	...	...	...	680	928
Do. Doveton Protestant College	300	...	...	...	...	700	1,000
Do. Scholarship-payments, Christian College, &c.	6,273	...	...	...	...	...	6,273
Rayapettah Wesleyan Mission College	60 *	...	...	...	...	488	548
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	120 *	...	...	...	...	...	120
	340	...	...	...	...	...	340
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	...	105	105
Coimbatore Native College	173 *	...	...	...	...	252	425
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	90 *	...	...	...	...	223	413
	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	274 *	...	...	...	...	1,757	2,031
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	412 *	...	...	...	...	512	924
Madura Native College	180	...	...	...	...	...	180
Total ...	11,064	...	...	...	674	8,452	20,190
Unaided.							
Berhampore Native College	210	...	...	...	...	119	329
Vizianagrum Maharajah's College	400	...	...	...	...	1,601	2,091
Total ...	700	...	...	...	...	1,720	2,420
Total Arts Colleges ...	17,084	...	...	...	674	12,414	30,172
Professional Colleges.							
Government.							
Law College	...	...	..	...	...	239	239
Law, Presidency College	...	...	..	...	...	440	440
College of Engineering	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
College of Agriculture	3,481	...	...	...	...	...	3,481
Teachers' College, Saidápet	...	...	...	...	...	1,014 †	1,014
Total Professional Colleges ...	4,530	...	...	...	...	1,693	6,223
Schools, General.							
Government.							
Gunupur Middle School (Savara)	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Tekkali Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Berhampore do.	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Anakapalle do.	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Rajahmundry do.	120	...	...	...	...	...	120
Polavaram do.	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ongole do.	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
Nellore Town do.	89	...	...	...	...	...	89
Ranganayakapet do.	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
Stonehousepet do.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mulapet Muhammadan Girls' School	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
Gudur do. do.	54	...	...	...	...	...	54
Nayudupet do. do.	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
Venkatagiri do. do.	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Gudur Hindu Girls' School	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Adoni Girls' School	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Anantapur Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Penukonda do.	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Walajapet do.	147	..	...	...	...	...	147
Vilupuram do.	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Valavanur do.	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
Panruti do.	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cuddalore do.	101	...	...	...	...	...	101
Porto Novo do.	91	...	...	...	...	...	91
Chidambaram do.	96	...	...	...	...	...	96
Vriddhachalam do.	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kallakurchi do.	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tiruvannamalai do.	24	...	...	...	...	...	24

* Scholarship grants. † Victoria Technical Institute stipends.

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1891-92—cont.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—cont.							
Salem Girls' School	126	...	...	...	...	...	126
Krishnagiri do.	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Namakal do.	78	14	...	...	...	...	92
Dharmapuri do.	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Karantattangudi, Tanjore Girls' School	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kumbakonam Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Srirangam do.	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Madura do.	43	...	...	...	...	...	43
Coimbatore Practising School for Mistresses	72	...	...	...	...	...	72
Erode Girls' School	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
Karur do.	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
Pollachi do.	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
Kanathur do.	106	...	...	...	...	...	106
Tellicherry do.	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Peruvemba do.	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lakshmmarayanapuram Girls' School	80	...	...	...	...	...	80
Ramanuja Bhajanakkudam do.	53	...	...	...	...	...	53
Vatakkantara Girls' School	77	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total ...	2,349	14	...	...	...	60	2,423
Board.							
Tellicherry Practising School for Mistresses	...	448	...	...	...	...	448
Aided.							
Parlakimedi Zamindari High School	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
Chatrapur Onslow Institution	...	...	...	...	...	73	73
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	149	90	239
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	...	226	226
Rayapettah Harris' do.	...	...	...	...	...	356	356
St. Thomé Seminary	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	84*	...	...	...	...	168	252
Coimbatore High School	92*	...	...	...	...	172	264
Sivaganga Zamindari High School	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
Madras Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School	99*	...	...	...	...	98	197
Madura American Mission Practising School	144*	...	...	...	...	...	144
Palamcottah Osborne Memorial School	189*	...	...	...	...	...	189
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training Practising School	63*	...	...	...	...	...	63
Calicut B.G.M. Combined System Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	144	144
Balmatta Girls' School	114*	...	...	...	...	234	348
Total ...	785	...	...	...	176	1,677	2,638
Unaided.							
Berhampore College High School (Uriya)	119	...	...	...	...	...	119
Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	...	...	...	...	...	310	310
Maharajah's Girls' Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	189	189
Total ...	119	...	...	...	...	499	618
Total Schools, General ...	3,253	462	...	...	176	2,236	6,127
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.							
Government.							
Madras Medical School	10,859	...	...	...	...	...	10,859
School of Engineering	2,219	...	...	...	...	...	2,219
School of Agriculture	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	1,076
School of Arts	1,460	560	...	...	...	1,090†	3,110
Hobart Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	117	117
Total ...	15,614	560	...	...	...	1,207	17,381
Board.							
Masulipatam Board Industrial School	...	960	...	...	...	...	960
Nellore Medical School	...	504	...	...	...	...	504
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	...	...	...	...	2,304	2,304
Madura Technical Institute	...	1,104	...	...	...	...	1,104
Total ...	...	2,568	...	...	...	2,304	4,872
Aided.							
Madras Anjumani-Muffdi-Ali-Islam	479*	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,680
Madras Victoria Technical Institute	481*	...	...	...	...	...	481
Karur Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	...	115	...	...	...	115
Negapatam Victoria Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	638	638
Nazareth Art Industrial School	4,082*	...	...	...	...	...	4,082
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Female Industrial School	102*	...	...	...	...	...	102
College of Engineering—Victoria Institute Grant	67*	...	...	...	...	...	67
School of Arts do. do.	95*	...	...	...	...	...	95
College of Agriculture do. do.	73*	...	...	...	...	...	73
Teachers' College do. do.	67*	...	...	...	...	...	67
Total ...	5,536	...	115	...	...	1,839	7,490
Total Schools, Special ...	21,150	3,068	115	...	...	5,350	29,683
Grand Total	46,017	3,530	115	...	850	21,693	72,205

* Scholarship grants. Rs.

† { Victoria Technical Institute stipends 665
Mysore State funds 297
Pudukota State funds 120

APPENDIX L.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Paper Club, Chicacole ...	Newspapers reading ...		...	156 0 0	156 0 0	18		.	18	Not registered.	1884.
Teachers' Association, Chicacole .	Mental improvement by giving model lessons.	..	.	10 0 0	10 0 0	16		.	16	Do. .	1891.
Students' Association, Chicacole.	Mutual improvement by giving essays.	.	8 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	...		57	57	Do.	1891.
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers.	...	65 0 0	159 5 0	224 5 0	31		.	31	Do. .	1882.
Utcala Hithesini Sabha, Parlakimedi.	Amelioration of the status of the Uriyas.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	32	..	..	32	Do. . .	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlakimedi.	Promotion of education of Madras Uriyas.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10			10	Do.	1891.
Boys' Library Zamindari High School, Parlakimedi	Mutual improvement	...	...	93 8 0	93 8 0			150	150	Do. .	1888.
Reading Room, Chatrapur	Do.	..	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12		...	12	Do.	1860.
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	Discussion of social, political and other questions.	...	...	185 6 4	185 6 4	36	.	..	36	Do.	1st Aug. 1890.
Utcala Sadvishaya Sadhani Samaj.	..	...	..	.	.	..				...	..
Utcala Manoranjani	Improvement of education	...	...	...	15 0 0	18	.	...	18	Not registered.	3rd Mar. 1892.
Reading Club, Russellkondah.	Literary improvement	Nil.		133 8 0 (from Aug. 1891 to March 1892).	133 8 0	25 (on the average for 8 months ending 31st Mar. 1892.		Nil.	25	Do. ..	1st Aug. 1891.
Saraswati Samaj, Bimlipatam	Mutual improvement ..	...	...	152 12 0	152 12 0	36		.	36	Do.	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	Spread of knowledge ..	...	...	154 10 0	154 10 0	18		.	18	Do. ...	1882.
Janavinodini Club, Gujapatinagaram.	Spread of Muhammadan education.	Temporarily closed.									
Anjumani Islamia, Vizagapatam	Do. ..	..	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	42			42	Do. ..	1886.
Teachers' Association, Vizagapatam.	Mutual improvement of teachers.	..	...	20 7 0	20 7 0	30	.		30	...	10th May 1891.
Teachers' Association, Anakapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	18	..		18	...	16th June 1891
Teachers' Association, Vizianagram.	Do. ...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	22		...	22		22nd May 1891.
Teachers' Association, Pithapur.	Mutual improvement	..	..	...	...	12	.	1	13	Not registered.	27th March 1892
Teachers' Association, Tuni .	Towards the improvement of education in elementary schools and the discussion of educational matters	...	...	...	...	10		...	10	Do. .	13th March 1892
Teachers' Association, Peddapuram.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	18		2	20	Do. ..	March 1892.
Teachers' Association, Tanuku	For the improvement of knowledge and office work.	...	...	10 2 6	10 2 6	55			55	Do. ..	1st Feb. 1892.
The Muhammadan Literary Association, Rajahmundry.	Social and moral improvement of Muhammadans in general.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	26			26	Do.	1st April 1891.
Fairasan Association, Ellore.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	..	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	..	..	15	Do.	1886.
Anjumani Fairasani Islamia, Ellore.	Social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	5 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	19	1	...	20	Do.	Feb. 1886, reorganized in Feb. 1891.
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge, literary, social and moral.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	50	.	...	50	Do.	1877.
Mission Reading Room, Guntur.	Reading newspapers	...	...		...	5	...	4	9		1879.
D P.W. Library, Bezvada	Do.	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	28	.	...	28	Not registered	1857.
Poole Memorial Hall Reading Room, Masulipatam.	To disseminate useful literature among the educated classes of the Masulipatam public.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	30			30	Do.	1887.
Vijayaveda Sabha, Bezvada	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...		360 0 0	360 0 0	107	..	..	107	Do.	15th Aug. 1886.
Vijayavedu Literary Society, Bezvada.	Self-improvement ..	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0		.	22	22	Do. .	1886.
Self-improving and Debating Society, Bezvada.	Do. ..	...	..					18	18	Do. .	1887.
Juvenile Society, Gudivada	Do.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0			30	30	Do	1st March 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	.	...	30 4 0	30 4 0	25		...	25	Do.	12th Jan. 1886

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Guntúr	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Bezváda.	Do. do.	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	14	...	..	14	Do. ...	4th June 1891.
Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	To improve the condition of teachers by imparting instruction in different modes of teaching.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do. ...	28th June 1891.
Social Club, Bezváda ...	Social improvement	...	...	369 2 0	369 2 0	40	4	25	69	...	July 1891.
Kurnool Union Club ...	Promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	12	...	...	12	...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Desabhimana Sabha.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	13	...	...	13	...	1st Feb. 1888.
Madrasai Shameya's Literary Society, Kurnool.	Hindustani education	...	...	219 15 4	219 15 4	53	1	3	57	...	Oct. 1284.
Madrasai Donaya's Literary Society, Kurnool.	For general improvement	..	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	18	...	3	21	...	Feb. 1884.
Kurnool High School Literary Society.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	4		11	15	Not registered.	July 1889.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Production and supply of cheap and useful elementary school books, &c.	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	20	Do.	1820.
City Club	Intellectual and physical.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
New Town Church of England Institute.	To afford healthy literature and amusement to the people.	..	...	178 0 0	178 0 0	45	2	...	47	Do. ...	June 1873.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit	420 0 0	302 14 7	222 12 0	945 10 7	1,401	..	80	1,481	Registered	1850.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	..	4,627 0 9	4,627 0 9	175	7		182	Do. ...	1817.
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin-widows.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	Not registered.	About 12 years ago.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious propagation	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	About 10 years ago.
Tiruvateswaranpeta Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary improvement ...	..	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	80			80	Do. ..	1881.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,254 0 10	1,254 0 10	...	..	...	...	Do. .	1818.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	241 8 0	241 8 0	96	...	...	96	Do. ...	Feb. 1888.
Pachaiyappa's College Literary Society.	Debates and the reading and criticising of essays by members.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	55	.	...	55	Do. ..	1830.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	...	...	153 0 0	153 0 0	...	..	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Tiruvateswaranpet Tamil Sangam.	To promote Tamil literature.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	23	...	..	23	Do. ...	26th Jan. 1890.
Library of the Government Central Museum, Madras.	.....	2,100 0 0	...	...	2,100 0 0	6,296	.		6,296	Do. ...	16th Mar. 1876.
Vanniyakulakshatria Maha Sangam, Komaleswaranpet.	To deal with questions affecting the education, status, &c., of Vanniyas.	...	36 0 0	68 2 0	104 2 0	273	1	...	274	Registered.	1888.
Chintadripet Christian Association.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	229 4 0	229 4 0	61	2	..	63	Not registered	Feb. 1881.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	29 4 0	29 4 0	40	...	.	40	Do. ...	Dec. 1877.
Royapet Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	The mental and moral improvement of the people of Royapet and its neighbourhood.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	..	...	3,200	Do. ...	5th Mar. 1888.
Diocesan Branch of England Temperance Society.	In the spread of temperance and thrift.	...	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	1884.
Juvenile Club, Mailapur	Physical and mental improvement.	...	85 0 0	75 0 0	160 0 0	2	...	29	31	Do. ..	Feb. 1889.
The Theistic Literary Association of the Southern India Brahma Samaj.	For the spread of theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	92	...	...	92	Do. ..	20th Mar. 1884.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of the moral of the children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Do. ..	Nov. 1889.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement and maintenance of poor schools.	...	...	231 11 3	231 11 3	44	..	...	44	Registered.	April 1880.
Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.	Promotion of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture.	4,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	120	...	...	120	Do. ...	15th July 1838.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Teaching morality to the public and the improvement of mental faculties of the members.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	*14 †150	....	25†	*14 †175	Not registered.	Sept. 1887.
Young Men's Hindu Association, Madras.	Literary, social, physical and moral improvement.	...	...	26 8 0	26 8 0	16		.	16	Do.	1st Oct. 1891.
Cosmopolitan Club	...	...	...	5,383 4 0	5,383 4 0	243			243	Do.	Oct. 1873.
Madras School of Music ...		3,120 0 0	...	3,768 0 0	6,888 0 0	66	22		88	Registered.	1891.

* Members † Visitors

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Hindu Excelsior Reading Room.	Returns not received.										
Friends' Club, Madras											
Madras Social Conference											
National Indian Association, Madras Branch.											
The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.											
Central Muhammadan Association.											
Madras Mahajana Sabha											
Temperance Depôt											
Madras Total Abstinence League.											
Madras Congress Committee.											
Madras Theosophical Society.											
School of Arts											
Jubilee Reading Club											
Madras Club											
Bombay Circulating Library, Mount Road.											
Kennet Library											
Mailapore Æthenlam Reading Room, &c.											
Madras Graduates' Association, Prayer and Reading Hall, New Town.											
Bramma Samaj, Thousand Lights.											
Bramma Samaj, Purasavakum											
Madras Native Christian Association.											
Christian Vernacular Education Society.											
Madras Auxiliary Bible Society.											
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	(1) To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching. (2) To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession.	.	...	212 15 9	212 15 9		79		79	Registered.	2nd Nov. 1889.
Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Literary . ..	.	147 8 0	209 12 0	357 4 0	49	..	.	49	Not registered.	1864.
Kávali Reading Room	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	..	..	78 4 0	78 4 0	19			19	Do.	19th Aug. 1820.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent indoor and out door games.	...	...	615 14 0	615 14 0	67		1	68	Do. ..	1st March 1851.
Chingleput Newspaper Club.	To promote a taste for reading.	..	.	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	.	.	10	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
Madurántakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ..	..	...	25 15 4	25 15 4	20		.	20	Do. ...	April 1890.
Literary Society, Madurántakam.	For the improvement of the students connected with it.	...	...	16 6 2	16 6 2	1	..	16	17	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
The Saidápet Reading Room.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ..	25th Jan. 1891.
Literary Society, Rávadrug .	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	30		.	30	Do. ..	March 1892.
People's Association, Rávadrug.	Do. ..	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12			12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Literary Society, Sirugúppa.	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	8		.	8	Do. ...	June 1891.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to Municipal High School, Bellary.	Do. .	..?	...	36 0 0	36 0 0			50	50	Do. ..	March 1886.
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary	Do. ..	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	100	15	25	140	Do.	6th April 1890.
Reading Room attached to the Sarasavinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	50		10	60	Do. .	April 1886.
Dramatic Society attached to Sarasavinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ..	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	50		10	60	Do. .	April 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. .	.	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50		.	50	Do. ...	March 1883.
Native Club, Bellary	Do. .	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	30			30	Do. ...	April 1886.
Progressive Union, Bellary	Do. .	..	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	30			30	Do.	Jan. 1889.
Debating Club, Bellary	Do. .	..	..	80 0 0	80 0 0	20			20	Do. .	Jan. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Rávadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	..	.	6			6	Do. .	Dec. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Alúr	Do. ..	...	...	.		7	..		7	Do. ..	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Némakal.	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	6	.		6	Do. .	Do.
Teachers' Association, Adóni	Do. ..	...	...	.	...	7		.	7	Do. ..	Do.
Teachers' Association, Kosgi	Do.	.			.	7			7	Do. .	16th Feb. 1892.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Yemmiganur.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	..	..	...	7			7	Not registered.	3rd Sept 1891.
Teachers' Association, Kudatani.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	.	...	5	Do. .	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Sirigeri	Do.	...	...	...	...	3		...	3	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Moka.	Do. ...	...	...	...	.	4	..		4	Do. ..	Feb 1891.
Teachers' Association, Tekkalakota.	Do. ..	...	...	..	...	16	.	...	16	Do. ..	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Sirugappa	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	20		...	20	Do. ..	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Brucepet, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	16		...	16	Do.	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Kaul Bazaar.	Do. ...	...	...	...	..	5			5	Do. ...	Do.
Reading Room, Hospet .	Do. ...	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	16	.	...	16	Do. ...	1884.
Reading Room, Harpanahalli.	Do. ...	...	..	70 0 0	70 0 0	15		...	15	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Penukonda	Do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Penukonda.	Do. ...	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	15			15	Do. ...	6th Feb. 1890.
Reading Room, Anantapur ..	Do. ..	...	...	194 12 0	194 12 0	Not known.				Do. ..	1885.
Reading Room, Tadpatri .	Do. ...	..	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	.	...	10	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Tadpatri.	Do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	11	...	.	11	Do. ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Uravakonda.	Do. ...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	16	...	..	16	Do. ...	1890.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. ...	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	7	..	...	7	Do. ..	1881.
Jubilee Reading Club, Proddutur	Do. ..	...	22 8 0	119 4 0	141 12 0	22	.	...	22	Do. ..	1st Jan. 1885.
Literary Society, Sidhout	Do. ...	...	...	93 8 0	93 8 0	14	..	...	14	Do. ..	1889.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. ..	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	15th July 1892.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	168 7 11	168 7 11	12,965	...	...	12,965	Do. ...	1872.
American Mission Reading Room Vayalpad.	Do. ...	...	...	136 10 8	136 10 8	1,485	..	...	1,485	Do. ..	1886.
Hindu Society, Vayalpad ...	Do. ...	...		180 0 0	180 0 0	60	..	...	60	Registered.	27th July 1890.
Reading Room, Rayachoti	Do. .			96 0 0	96 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	9th Jan. 1893.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	23			23	Do. ..	Sept. 1887.
The Vellore Club	For the benefit of Europeans.	...	...	960 0 0	960 0 0	1,800	2000	720	4,520	Do. ..	March 1890.
The Military Reading Room, Vellore.	For the benefit of pensioned soldiers	...		156 0 0	156 0 0	1,080	.	...	1,080	Do. ..	Aug. 1862.
The Vellore Reading Room	For the benefit of Pleaders	..	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	7,920			7,920	Do. .	1st Jan. 1892.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For public good	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	5,400	480	9.000	14,880	Do. .	1875.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room, Chittoor.	For the benefit of the public.	...	...	143 0 5	143 0 5	1,587	46	...	1,633	Do. ...	1857.
Reading Room, Piniganur	Do. ..	.	...	130 7 0	130 7 0	3,987	...	.	3,987	Do.	1890.
Chittoor Board High School Literary Association.	Mutual improvement	... .	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	28		11	39	Do.	1888.
H L.G Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Mental, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	1,627		5,075	6,902	Do.	1867.
The Mission High School Union Reading Room.	Do. ...	.	..	20 0 0	20 0 0						1889.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Literary Society, Tirupati.	Mental, moral, social and physical improvement.	..	...	4 9 0	4 9 0	12		.	12	Do.	1892.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Telugu Gnanabhi Vardhani Sabha, Tirupati.	Do. ...	.	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	9		..	9	Do. ..	1891.
Arkonam Reading Room ..	For the mental culture of its members by reading newspapers, periodicals, literary scientific and other publications.	.	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	20			20	Do.	1869.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	For the benefit of the people at Walajanagar.	...	106 2 7.	26 0 0	132 2 7	2,343		1,171	3,514	Do.	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room and Lawn-Tennis Club, Raulpet.	To improve the intellectual, physical, moral and general advancement.	..	..	236 10 3	236 10 3	1,863	..	...	1,863	Do. ..	1887.
Kaveripak Sri Akila Jana Manoramya Sabha.	For educational improvement and for public good.	..	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	36			36	Do. .	1886.
Literary Society, Tirutani	For mental, moral, social and physical improvement.	...	18 8 0	37 9 0	56 1 0	23		..	23	Do. ...	1891.
Anjumani-Islam's Reading Room, Melvisharam.	To improve Muhammadan education in the town of Melvisharam.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	8	...	23	Do ..	1st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ..	Social, intellectual and physical advancement.	...	...	1,243 5 11	1,243 5 11	43			43	Do. ...	May 1884.
Literary Society, Tirukoilur	Literary improvement and reading newspapers	...	...	90 8 0	90 8 0	16	..		16	Do. ..	16th Sept. 1883.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Study of newspapers ...	...	...	133 14 0	133 14 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	11th Dec. 1889
Vriddhâchalam Union Club.	Literary improvement by subscribing for newspapers, journals, &c.	...	...	* 107 0 0 † 167 8 0	274 8 0	‡ 23	...	...	‡ 23	Do.	1st April 1891.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Institutions.	The public intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement of its members.	96 0 0	...	421 1 0	517 1 0	112	...	...	112	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mental, physical and general advancement.	60 0 0	...	206 12 0	266 12 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Dharapuram Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1890.
Karur Jubilee Literary Association.	Physical, social and literary advancement of general community.	...	...	155 6 0	155 6 0	73		40	113	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	290 8 0	290 8 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ..	Jan. 1891.
Udamalpet Ripon's Memorial Association.	Reading newspaper, magazine, &c., and physical exercises.	...	...	178 4 0	178 4 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	April 1884.
Coimbatore Literary Institute.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	14		...	14	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Dharma Rakshani Sabha.	Social improvement ...	...	...	40 14 0	40 14 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	11thNov. 1883.
Coimbatore London Mission Reading Room and Library.	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	253 0 0	253 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	...
The Amravati Students' Literary Association, Karutholuvn.				Closed.							
Erode Students' Union ...											
Salem Literary Society ..	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	123 1 9	...	988 0 0	1,111 1 9	82	...	8	90	Registered.	1852.
Tirupatûr Reading Room .	Reading of newspapers ..	...	12 2 9	204 9 0	216 11 9	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	Oct. 1877.
Nâmakal Literary Institute..	Do. ..	...	...	118 2 6	118 2 6	25	...	...	25	Do. .	1887.
Sankaridrug Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	104 4 0	104 4 0	24	...	...	24	Do. .	1888.
Tiruchengód Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	250	...	...	250	Do. ...	1881.
Salem London Mission Reading Room.				Return not received.							
Hosur S.P.G. Mission Reading Room.	For the propagation of religious knowledge.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	330	...	432	1,245	Not registered.	May 1886.
Hosur London Mission Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,040	...	682	2,722	Do. ...	1884.
Ootacamund Reading Room.	The maintenance of a library reading and lecture room and writing room and museum.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	..	...	40	Do. .	1st April 1889.
The Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvâdi.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	20 0 0	42 0 0	62 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ..	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvâdi.	Do. ...	...	12 0 0	37 12 0	49 12 0	16	.	.	16	Do.	1889.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	Do. ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	81	...	...	81	Do.	8th Oct. 1886.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkattupalli.	Do. ...	...	...	11 4 0	11 4 0	30		...	30	Do.	28th Sept. 1887.
Teachers' Association, Vallam	General improvement ...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	16		...	16	Do. .	1st June 1891.
Reading Room, Patukóta .	Do. ..	...	...	111 8 0	111 8 0	18			18	Do.	1st Feb. 1887.
The Sarasvati Vilasa Library, Mâyavaram.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	28 0 0	23 0 0	51 0 0	32	8	4	44	Do.	7th Jan. 1888.
Reading Room, Shiyâli .	Do. ...	.	...	154 0 0	154 0 0	25	...		25	Do.	25th April 1891.
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.	Do. ...	5 4 0	...	170 8 0	175 12 0	17		1	18	Registered.	1870.
Reading Room, Mâyavaram	Do. ...	...	...	130 12 0	130 12 0	26			26	Not registered.	1st Jan. 1891.
Sri Ganesa Vidhyasala Reading Room, Ganapati Agraharam.	Do. ...	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	11			11	Do.	1890.
Reading Room, Tiruvalûr ...	Reading of newspapers and books.	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	15		.	15	Do.	1863.
Do. Negapatam	Do.			Return not received.							
Board Reading Room, Kulittalai.	To diffuse education to the public.	147 1 11	...	291 10 0	438 11 11	73	..	.	73	Registered	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	86 12 0	86 12 0	38	..		38	Not registered.	Dec. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.		...	...	...	...	25	..		25	Do. .	July 1889.
Teachers' Association—											
Mannachanallur .		...	...	0 2 2	0 2 2	6	.		6	Do. .	Nov. 1889.
Anbil		..	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Do. .	Do.
Thalakkudi		..	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	8	...	..	8	Do.	Do.
Vengur		...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	12	..	.	12	Do.	Dec. 1889.
Illuppur		...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	7		..	7	Do.	Nov. 1889.
Somarasampettai		...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	10		.	10	Do.	Do.
Thirumandurai		...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	9	..	..	9	Do.	Do.
Kulitsli		...	...	...	...	12		..	12	Do.	Oct. 1891.
Lalapettai		...	...	...	...	12	..	..	12	Do.	Do.
Manaparai		...	...	...	...	13		.	13	Do.	Do.

* Donations. Subscriptions. ‡ Average.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Madura Town High School Public Reading Room.	Mental improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	250 0 0	450 0 0	*45	...	†55	100	Not Registered.	Jan. 1870.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Improvement of education.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20		...	20	Do. ...	1887.
The Tinnevelly Club ..	The development of social intercourse, the advancement of sound knowledge and the improvement of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	76	..	...	76	Do. ...	14thMarch 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	600	.	..	600	Do. ...	June 1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	For the general education and the mutual literary improvement of the public.	...	...	257 1 7	257 1 7	344	...	174	518	Do. ...	April 1887.
Brennen College Reading Room and Debating Club.	For the improvement of students.	...	2 0 0	62 0 0	64 0 0	49	...	...	49	Do. ...	1st April 1891.
Calicut Union Club	For improvement ...	...	...	351 0 0	351 0 0	47	1	..	48	Do. ..	1890.
Talli Union Reading Club	Do. ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	...	..	30	Do. ...	1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Town Hall, Calicut.	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	28		..	28	Do. ..	1891.
Pálghat Bazaar Library ..	Do, ..	...	...	615 0 0	615 0 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	1st July 1890.
Kalpati Literary Association, Pálghat.	For literary, social and political culture.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1883.
Cochin Library and Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1887.
Hindu Matabhimana Samaj, Cochin.	For religious improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	*14th Nov. 1883.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	For improvement ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1890.
Vidyámalini	.....	...	20 0 0	36 0 0	56 0 0	26	...	5	31	Do. ...	1886.
Newspaper Club	.....	...	25 0 0	40 0 0	65 0 0	25	...	8	33	...	1886.
Catholic Club .	.....	...	150 0 0.	160 0 0	310 0 0	50	...	19	69	...	1885.
Kasergod Newspaper Club	.....	...	.	50 0 0	50 0 0	15	...	...	15	...	1883.
Do. Lawn-Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	...	1885.
Howdrug Newspaper Club	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	6	..	...	6	...	Do.
Do. Lawn-Tennis Club.	.....	..	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	6	...	...	6	...	1887.
Karkala Reading Room Association.	.....	...	...	97 0 0	97 0 0	13	..	...	13	...	1886.
Udipi Teachers'Association.	.....	...	...		...	20	...	...	20	...	1891.
Puttur Newspaper Club .	.....	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	8	...	...	8	...	1889.

* Members, besides a large number of visitors. † Students.

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1891-92.

Municipality.	Population as per final census figure.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1891-92.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	38	1,099	213	59·1	10·7
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	21	961	154	75·6	10·5
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	22	818	206	70·6	15·8
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	47	2,061	742	82·3	27·8
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	380	81	53·8	10·5
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	15	409	110	32·1	8·6
Vizianagrum	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	40	1,977	296	88·6	12·3
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	42	1,487	426	45·5	14·0
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	42	1,367	395	63·8	17·4
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	42	1,668	412	79·8	19·0
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	82	2,767	713	99·2	23·5
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	45	1,477	531	83·8	30·5
Bezváda	11,404	9,837	1,711	1,401	20	660	73	38·6	5·2
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	27	1,200	175	68·5	9·1
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	41	1,569	401	73·2	17·8
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	21	965	212	118 3	26·0
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	570	27,942	9,488	82·5	27·9
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	48	2,108	321	68·2	9·8
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	71	2,547	629	56·1	14·4
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	33	1,238	78	62·2	4·0
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	8	359	92	68·8	17·5
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	25	924	159	70·9	12·2
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	79	3,017	597	94·5	16·8
Gudiyátam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	18	623	55	44·3	3·9
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	18	833	86	80·8	7·8
Wálajánagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	16	605	173	81·6	20·8
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	67	2,364	614	67·9	16·9
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	18	1,012	86	74·3	6·0
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	56	2,818	687	84·5	19·0
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	12	666	114	72·5	12 2
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	17	725	272	93·7	32·5
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	21	1,044	404	87·9	37·7
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	9	438	182	90·1	42·7
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	59	2,250	694	45·6	13·3
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	15	1,034	30	98·7	2·3
Tirupatur	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	25	965	79	83·1	6·0
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	98	4,012	886	103·1	20·8
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	70	3,407	630	85·8	15·1
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	33	1,196	217	82·1	13·5
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	72	2,957	871	72·9	18·0
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	52	1,805	352	104·3	19·2
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	112	6,164	1,608	93·2	23·0
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	24	872	220	56·7	12·9
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	88	5,022	915	76·3	14·0
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	27	1,288	124	85·6	8·1
Pálni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	14	590	38	50·9	2·9
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	14	565	73	46·6	5·6
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	39	1,602	296	90·8	15·2
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	31	1.284	808	96·8	54·8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	36	1,475	543	71·7	31·8
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	56	2,537	719	49·1	15·2
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	18	808	351	57·4	28·5
Pálghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	40	1,912	508	66·6	16·6
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	43	1,780	567	88·6	27·4
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	21	1,139	240	57·2	11·3
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	42	2,290	733	71·5	25·0
Grand Total ...	1,034,122	1,066,845	155,118	160,027	2,671	117,082	30,679	75·5	19·2

APPENDIX N.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Ganjam	Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	..	34	43	..	77	..	830	76	...	906
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandasa	..	.	16	23	.	39	.	31	..	.	31
	Total	..	.	50	66	...	116	...	861	76	...	937
Vizagapatam	Hindu College, Vizagapatam	48	66	85	...	...	199	1,221	557	...	...	1,778
	St. Aloysius' Middle School, Vizagapatam	...	...	60	66	...	126	..	840	227	...	1,067
	London Mission High School do.	...	76	165	..	...	241	...	1,690	...	100	1,790
	Zemindari School, Bissomkattack	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	90	...	90
	Total	48	142	310	60	.	500	1,221	3,077	317	100	4,715
Godávari	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	32	106	126	...	...	264	235	247	...	...	482
	Taylor High School, Narsápur	...	55	91	...	...	146	...	731	...	...	731
	Samasthanam High School, Pithápuram	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	4	...	..	4
	Rajahmundry High School	...	146	92	86	...	324	...	164	...	...	164
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	48	82	...	...	130	...	2,355	...	...	2,355
	E. and A.I. Vernacular Night School, Rajahmundry	...	..	...	16	...	16	...	...	20	...	20
	Total	32	355	301	102	...	880	235	3,501	20	...	3,756
Kistna	A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	27	...	95	...	...	122	..	...	...	...	...
	Noble College, Masulipatam	58	68	94	...	...	220	2,118	706	...	...	2,824
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	83	160	...	...	243	...	1,011	...	...	1,011
	C.M.S. High School, Bezvada	..	29	70	65	...	157	...	641	..	...	641
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	40	67	...	...	113	...	604	...	...	604
	Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	...	20	...	.	20	..	80	...	...	80
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Narsarnopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22
	A.B.M Primary Schools, Palnád, Vinukonda Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	30	.	30
	C.M.S. Preparandi Institution, Masulipatam.	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	363	363
	A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	690	690
	Total	85	219	506	65	31	906	2,118	3,064	30	1,053	6,265
Kurnool	S.P.G. High School, Nandyál	...	12	51	25	...	88	...	727	77	...	804
Nellore	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	64	122	22	...	208	...	835	10	...	845
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	...	48	88	27	...	163	...	770	...	...	770
	V.P.B. Nilayam Sanskrit School, Venkatagiri	...	12	12	..	...	24	...	120	...	...	120
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Darsi and Podili Divisions	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	..	55
	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	..	78	94	66	...	238	...	775	...		775
	Total	.	202	316	115	...	633	...	2,500	125	...	2,634
Madras	Madras Christian College	767	320	319	258	..	1,664	23,055	..	...	...	23,055
	Pachaiyappa's College	195	201	.	...	...	396	7,742	..	...	...	7,742
	Doveton Protestant College	23	31	82	52	...	188	2,310	2,597	430	200	5,537
	Wesleyan Mission College	30	69	135	108	...	351	1,988	1,398	173	..	3,557
	Church of Scotland Mission College	92	180	183	119	...	583	1,757	760	55	...	2,572
	St. Mary's College	28	81	139	80	..	328	224	96	...	...	320
	Govinda Naicker's Middle School	...	...	391	163	...	554	...	936	206	...	1,142
	London Mission Institution	.	40	62	72	...	174	...	2,195	171	..	2,366
	Harris High School, Royapetah	...	36	56	65	...	157	...	2,165	427	...	2,592
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	..	55	93	69	27	244	...	2,128	568	88	2,784
	St. Anthony's Boys' School, Pudupet	...	...	11	125	...	136	...	210	420	...	630
	Chenaivaraya Naicker's Commercial School	...	...	...	..	123	123	...	1,340	...	682	2,022
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	64	...	64
	Civil Male Orphan Asylum	..	...	29	59	...	88	...	563	1,124	...	1,687
	Hindu Middle School, Pudupet	...	...	56	122	..	178	...	13	27	...	40
	New Town Catholic Boys' School	...	...	19	56	...	75	...	198	215	...	408
	St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School	...	...	53	67	...	120	..	475	155	...	630
	Rajacopal Poor Boys' School	...	...	87	145	..	232	...	40	20	...	60
	S.P.G. High School, Vepery	..	28	101	111	...	240	...	408	94	...	502
	St. Matthias' Boys' School, Vepery	...	..	9	62	...	71	...	68	57	...	125
	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	302	...	..	302
	Peddunaickspettah Middle School	...	...	105	173	..	278	...	93	90	...	183
	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	.	147	406	...	553	...	130	...	..	130
	Rent Grant to Primary Schools	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
	Madras Industrial School	..	...	3	40	42	85	..	...	...	1,364	1,364
	Anjumani Mafeedi Ali Islam's School	.	..	14	140	163	317	..	.	...	1,730	1,730
	Total	1,144	1,080	2,074	2,512	355	7,135	37,076	16,108	4,406	4,054	61,644
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	..	63	25	.	88	...	456	96	...	552
	Do. High School, Madurántakam.	...	17	33	30	...	80	...	471	68	...	539
	Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	12	...	12
	St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	...	5	41	...	46	..	...	240	...	240
	Railway School, Perambúr	..	...	17	83	...	100	..	122	183	...	305
	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	18	47	124	114	303	...	1,792	1,792	841	4,425
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	40	105	59	...	204	...	952	..	...	952
	Wesleyan Mission do. Tiruvallúr	..	21	33	44	..	98	...	440	31	...	469
	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	34	70	15	..	128	...	200	...	...	200
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	29	46	85	...	160	...	620	46	...	666
	Do. Middle School, Walajabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
	Do. Primary School do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total	..	159	430	504	114	1,207	...	5,858	2,531	841	9,730

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Bellary ...	Wardlaw College, Bellary	34	73	135	91	...	333	1,026	665	...	...	1,691
	Sanskrit Basha Manjari Patasala	...	31	..	...	...	31	...	121	...	...	121
	Total ...	34	104	135	137	...	364	1,026	786	...	..	1,812
Cuddapah ...	American Mission Middle School, Madanapalle	...	...	24	39	...	63	...	911	173	...	1,084
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...											
	School, Vayalpad	...	...	12	62	...	74	...	18	..	...	18
	Total ...	...	...	36	101	...	137	..	929	173	...	1,102
North Arcot.	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	77	123	132	...	332	...	749	...	...	749
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School Arkónam	...	...	55	25	...	80	...	537	...	...	537
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur	...	...	40	22	...	62	...	306	88	...	394
	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	19	57	64	...	140	...	432	...	225	657
	American Mission High School, Ranipet ...	...	25	27	...	...	52	...	1,404	...	...	1,404
	Do. do. Punganur ...	...	23	33	18	...	74	...	642	14	...	656
	American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	337	337
	Rent grants to Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	29
	Total ...	...	144	335	261	75	815	...	4,070	131	562	4,763
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	77	146	101	85	...	409	2,359	702	..	...	3,151
	Town College, Cuddalore	28	55	61	...	...	154	550	245	..	...	795
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	66	69	74	...	209	...	488	..	...	488
	Total ...	105	277	231	159	...	772	2,909	1,525	..	..	4,434
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College	59	105	106	86	...	416	3,389	1,766	...	...	5,155
	St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	13	60	80	147	...	300	...	603	...	...	603
	Virapandi Committee's Middle School, Gopichettipalaiyam	...	...	51	25	...	76	...	336	74	...	410
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur ..	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	1,946	1,946
	Total ...	72	165	303	258	64	862	3,389	2,705	74	1,946	8,114
Nilgiris ...	St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Wellington	...	...	19	42	...	61	...	750	980	...	1,730
	B.G.M. School, Kartery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wellington	...	...	...	A.	..	...	...	...	49	...	49
	B.G.M. Normal School, Kaity	...	...	9	40	5	63	...	...	...	238	238
	Total ..	...	...	28	91	5	124	...	750	1,071	238	2,059
Salem	Remount Depôt English School, Matigiri ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250
Tanjore ...	S.P.G. College, Tanjore	118	...	..	...	..	118	2,400	...	...	...	2,400
	Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam ...	26	53	148	...	...	227	1,891	993	...	...	2,884
	Native High School, Kumbakonam	...	93	113	...	...	206	...	1,679	...	...	1,679
	Town do. do.	...	201	214	...	...	415	...	2,020	...	...	2,020
	Lutheran Mission High School, Tranquebar ...	...	45	67	...	...	112	...	886	...	...	886
	Pennington's High School, Shiyali	...	55	55	...	...	110	...	686	...	...	686
	St. Anthony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	59	125	12	...	196	...	164	...	...	164
	Aided Middle School, Kapistalam	...	...	28	12	..	40	...	28	15	..	43
	H. B. Grigg's Middle School, Tiruvádi ...	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	88	...	...	88
	Aryan Middle School, Tiruvadamarudur ...	...	..	50	...	...	50	...	260	...	...	260
	Central Primary School, Tiruvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Sri Vidya Vilasini Sanskrit School, Koneri-Rajapuram	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	150	...	...	150
	Anathandavapuram Advanced Sanskrit School, Mayavaram	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	50	...	...	50
	Wesleyan Mission Primary Schools, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
	Mahajana Sabha Middle School, Nannilam ...	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	87	...	..	87
	Balasamvarthini Sanskrit School, Inchikollai.	...	...	56	...	...	56	...	110	...	...	110
	Sri Ganesa Vidyasala Ganapati Agraharam ...	...	...	28	52	...	80	...	5	2	...	7
	Sanskrit School, Therumisanallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	74
	R.L.M. Normal School, Poraiyar	..	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	355	355
	Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	..	...	333	333
	Total ...	144	506	1,033	76	68	1,827	4,291	7,230	108	688	12,317
Trichinopoly.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	389	282	380	199	...	1,250	10,343	...	..	...	10,343
	S.P.G. College, do.	212	..	...	...	...	212	5,251	...	...	...	5,251
	S.P.G. Secondary School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	331
	St. Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120
	Do. European Boarding School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	330	...	...	330
	Vestry School, Trichinopoly	...	...	27	123	...	150	...	360	437	...	797
	Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly (Schwartz grants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
	Wesleyan Mission Schools, Supervisor	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	S.P.G. Middle School, Musiri	...	...	20	19	...	48	...	36	36	...	72
	Total ...	601	282	445	352	...	1,660	15,594	1,777	494	...	17,865
Madura ...	Native College, Madura	75	139	160	108	..	491	529	1,428	...	..	1,957
	American Mission High School, Madura ..	...	40	103	88	...	231	...	224	...	...	224
	S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	30	46	21	...	97	..	1,753	30	...	1,783
	Hindu Middle School, Paramakudi	...	...	22	37	...	59	...	90	...	...	90
	S.P.G. Schools, Ramnad (Schwartz grant) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	720
	American Mission Schools, Pasumalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	..	97
	Do. Normal School, Pasumalai ...	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...	11	674	685
	S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	338	338
	Total ...	75	209	340	254	63	941	529	4,215	138	1,232	6,114

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

[*Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for* 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Tinnevelly.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	37	89	96	97	...	319	2,238	...	...	72	2,310
	Caldwell College, Tuticorin	32	53	...	...	...	85	3,132	...	...	...	3,132
	Hindu College, Tinnevelly	83	174	97	17	...	371	956	1,935	...	..	2,891
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	36	92	35	.	163	...	474	...	...	474
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	54	74	...	...	128	...	487	...	...	487
	Hindu Middle School, Srivilliputur	...	...	63	...	...	63	..	80	...	...	80
	S.P.G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram	...	...	133	..	...	133	...	570	...	...	570
	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pattamadai .	...	...	43	16	...	59	..	120	...	...	120
	S.P.G. Middle School, Otapidaram	...	...	30	14	...	44	...	...	27	...	27
	C.M.S. Middle School, Srivilliputur .. .	...	...	33	30	..	63	...	98	...	..	98
	S.P.G. Normal School, Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	1,372	1,372
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	718	718
	Art and Industrial School, Nazareth .. .	...	..	...	...	143	143	...	...	...	1,138	1,138
	Total ...	152	406	661	209	198	1,626	6,326	3,764	27	3,300	13,417
Malabar ...	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	58	78	...	...	136	...	625	...	...	625
	Do. do. Tellicherry	...	60	72	45	...	177	...	622	...	...	622
	St. Joseph's High School, Cochin	...	34	51	71	..	156	...	330	81	...	411
	Rajah's High School, Kollangod	...	16	44	...	...	60	...	417	...	...	417
	Basel Mission Christian High School, Nittur ..	...	16	49	57	...	122	...	526	95	...	621
	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	...	37	144	...	181	...	483	291	...	774
	Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	50	62	67	...	179	...	796	130	...	926
	Total ...	...	234	393	384	..	1 011	...	3,799	597	...	4,396
South Canara	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	77	157	196	...	...	430	4,836	...	...	...	4,836
	German Mission Town School, Mangalore ...	...	82	93	56	...	231	...	612	11	...	623
	Total ...	77	239	289	56	...	661	4,836	612	11	...	5,459
	Total for Boys ...	2,520	4,705	8,357	5,727	973	22,331	79,550	67,367	10,656	14,014	1,71,587
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Vizagapatam.	English Girls' School, Bimlipatam	...	...	1	12	...	13	...	94	155	...	249
	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam ...	...	4	20	87	...	111	...	946	324	...	1,270
	Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	...	8	56	...	64	...	50	118	...	177
	L.M. Caste Girls' School, Chengalrowpeta ...	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	157	...	157
	Do. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta .	..	...	5	64	..	69	...	76	155	...	231
	Total ...	..	4	34	295	..	333	...	1,175	909	...	2,084
Godávari ...	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	168	...	168
	Eurasian Girls' School, Dowlaishweram ...	...	...	..	7	...	7	...	...	90	...	90
	St. Joseph's Convent, Cocanada	...	...	20	37	...	57	...	633	...	...	633
	Artman Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	72	...	72
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ellore ..	...	...	5	122	...	127	...	50	...	...	50
	Total ...	..	...	25	216	...	241	...	683	350	...	1,033
Kistna ...	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Guntúr	...	...	10	52	...	62	...	237	1,225	...	1,462
	Home Education Classes, Guntúr	...	...	2	10	...	12	...	22	118	...	140
	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	...	4	61	4	69	...	19	76	413	508
	A.E.L.M. Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Narsaraopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	..	26	26	...	...	...	420	420
	Total ...	...	..	16	123	30	169	...	278	1,616	833	2,727
Nellore ...	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	..	3	3	40	...	46	..	200	139	...	339
Cuddapah ...	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Vayalpád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Madanapalle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total ...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	29	...	29
Madras ...	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	2	11	28	...	41	...	312	632	...	944
	F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Madras ...	...	1	37	69	17	124	...	858	1,064	...	1,922
	Do. Girls' Day School, Black Town ...	...	13	41	246	...	300	...	646	689	...	1,335
	Do. Balika Patasala	...	...	12	188	...	200	...	185	619	...	804
	Do. Chetty Girls' School	...	...	4	102	...	106	...	248	587	...	835
	Do. Girls' Schools, Black Town	...	...	16	124	..	140	...	211	928	...	1139
	Do, do. Royapuram	...	...	5	156	...	161	...	204	578	...	782
	Do, do. Mint Street	...	...	8	208	.	216	...	248	959	...	1,253
	Do. do. Washermanpet	...	..	3	150	.	153	...	...	30	...	30
	Do. do. Muthialpet	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Do. Medical Mission Girls' Day School, Royapuram	...	..	9	35	...	44	...	165	12	...	177
	Do. Home Education Classes	...	1	11	20	..	32	...	105	105	..	210
	St. Mary's Orphanage	...	9	41	58	...	108	...	120	120	...	240
	Presentation Convent Special or Free School, Vepery	...	39	29	48	...	116	...	380	380	...	956
	Presentation Convent Second School, Vepery.	...	...	22	126	...	148	...	1,553	...	...	1,553
	Presentation Convent School, Black Town ..	...	11	26	28	...	65	...	2,523	...	550	3,073

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FRO PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madras—*cont.*	Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School, Popham's Broadway	...	3	14	32	...	49	...	790	286	...	1,076
	Do. Girls' Boarding School, Royapetah	...	9		44	...	78	...	981	224	...	1,205
	Do. Caste Girls' School, do.	..	...	25	85	..	92	...	271	143	...	414
	Do. do. Triuvateesvaranpet	...	...	7	93	...	97	...	237	191	..	428
	Do. do. Mursahibpet	...	...	4	66	...	70	...	222	139	...	361
	Do. do. Mylapore	...	...	4	69	..	69	...	..	373	...	373
	Do. do. Egmore	...	...	...	54	..	56	.	207	117	...	324
	H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	2	86	...	88	...	48	506	...	554
	Do. do. Chintadripet	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	301
	Do. do. Black Town	...	...	...	100	...	123	...	108	496	...	604
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	14	98	...	98	...	...	450	...	450
	Do. do Muthialpet	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	..	547	...	547
	Do. Kindergarten school	...	...	...	110	...	110	..	...	231	...	231
	Home Education Classes of the National Indian Association	...	1	...	34	...	35	...	272	1,173	...	1,445
	S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Vepery	...	8	...	16	...	62	..	842	507	...	1,349
	Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School	...	...	38	581	...	601	...	203	757	...	1,050
	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	22	20	60	52	185	...	1,824	923	600	3,347
	Davidson Street Girls' School	...	4	42	22	...	35	...	240		...	240
	Union School, John Pereira's	...	...	9	52	...	55	...	140	137	...	277
	Emmanuel Church Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	3	46	..	64	...	270	200	...	470
	Baptist Girls' Day School, Vepery (closed)	...	...	18	...	...	..	.	59	...	...	59
	English Girls' School, Purasavakum	..	..	...	70	...	71	...	158	101	...	259
	Sreenivasa Pillai's Girls' School (closed)	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	318	...	318
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	...	75	..	82	...	311	321	...	632
	St. Ann's do. do.	...	...	7	116	...	127	...	55	37	...	92
	St. Matthias' Girls' School, New Town	...	...	11	81	...	85	...	200	250	...	450
	St. George's Cathedral Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	4	58	...	60	...	9	271	...	280
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	307	...	307
	St. Francis Xavier's English Girls' School	.	..	...	142	..	162	...	400	360	...	760
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery	...	...	20	35	...	52	...	174	107	...	281
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street.	...	...	17	103	...	103	...	...	244	...	244
	Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	..	233	...	233
	Do. do. Vepery	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
	Do. do. Purasavakum	...	...	...	187	...	187	...	...	231	...	231
	Do. do. Chulai	...	...	...	201	...	201	...	...	533	...	533
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	..	...	93	...	95	...	70	228	...	298
	Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	...	2	68	...	70	...	65	165	...	230
	Do. do. Rayapetah	...	..	2	57	...	58	..	60	507	...	567
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	1	83	...	89	...	48	128	...	176
	Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	6	15	...	18	...	15	187	...	202
	Lutheran Mission Girls' Boarding School, Purasavakum	...	...	3	83	...	100	...	44	...	...	44
	European Convent, Mylapore	...	5	17	43	...	58	...	244	...	...	244
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	...	8	261	...	297	..	34	20	...	54
	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	241
	Madras School of Music	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	410	410
	Rent grants to Result Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	F.C.M. Female Normal School	...	4	23	40	16	83	...	...	...	784	784
	Total ...	...	132	637	5,245	97	6,111	..	17,327	18,033	2,344	38,604
Chingleput ..	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	..	...	1	106	...	107	...	...	93	...	93
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurantakam	...	...	...	41	..	41	...	...	140	...	140
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	621	...	621
	Do. do. Peryanatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallur	..	...	...	95	...	95	...	...	250	...	250
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Central Conjeeveram	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	..	236	...	236
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	..	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	406	...	406
	Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	219	...	219
	Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total ...	...	..	1	567	...	568	...	.	1,995	...	1,995
Bellary ...	St. Philomena's Girls' School	...	3	16	75	...	94	...	914	...	...	914
	London Mission Telugu Girls' School,	...	..	...	67	...	67	...	...	144	...	144
	Do. Canarese do.	...	...	...	82	...	82	...	.	200	...	200
	Total ...	...	3	16	224	...	243	..	914	344	...	1,258
North Arcot.	Fort Girls' School, Vellore	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	87	...	87
	Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	142	...	142
	Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	...	201	...	201
	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Wallajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Do. do. Kaveripak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Do. do. Chittoor	...	...	4	134	...	143	...	...	30	...	35
	Do. do. Ranipet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	American Mission Caste Girls' School, Sircar Mundy Street, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. Arsamaram Street, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Arcot American Mission Female Normal School, Allapuram	...	...	29	38	12	79	...	..	...	181	181
	Total ...	...	...	33	288	12	333	...	...	517	181	698

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
South Arcot.	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	...	186	...	186
	Hindu do. do. Manjakuppam ..	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	131	...	131
	Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore ...	...	...	5	37	...	42	..	45	135	...	180
	Home Education Classes, Cuddalore ...	...	...	5	18	...	23	...	33	147	...	180
	American Mission Girls' School, Tindivanam.	...	...	4	71	...	75	...	6	15	...	21
	R.C. Female Normal School, Cuddalore ..	...	...	..	...	12	12	.	...	...	488	488
	Total ...	...	..	14	241	12	267	...	84	614	488	1,186
Coimbatore.	Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	2	17	36	...	62	...	559	319	...	878
	European Convent Girls' Boarding School ...	...	2	12	51	...	65	...	349	...	...	349
	All Souls School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	15	..	15	...	...	162	...	162
	Total ...	..	11	29	102	..	142	...	908	621	.	1,529
Nilgiris ...	Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	..	3	13	35	...	51	...	480	353	..	833
	St. Stephen's Girls' School, Ootacamund ...	...	...	3	17	...	20	...	194	66	...	260
	Stanes' Poor European Day School, Coonoor ...	...	...	14	47	...	61	...	313	627	...	940
	R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	..	60	...	60	...	...	259	...	259
	Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	..	5	47	.	52	...	80	420	...	500
	Total ...	...	3	35	208	..	244	...	1,067	1,725	...	2,792
Salem ...	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	2	132	...	134	...	...	26	...	26
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	..	...	8	..	8	...	...	145	...	145
	Total ...	..	...	2	140	..	142	...	...	171	..	171
Tanjore ...	Hindu Girls' School, Tiruvidamarudur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	6
	Do. Middle School, North Main Street	...	...	7	80	...	87	...	1	7	...	8
	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	8	77	...	85	...	5	109	...	114
	R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	English Girls' School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Hindu do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	..	95
	S.P.G. Dubirkulam Street School	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	.	9
	Total ...	..	...	15	157	...	172	...	6	271	...	277
Trichinopoly	Supervisor of Wesleyan Mission Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	266
	S.P.G. Girls' Schools, Andar Street, Tennore and Arnalore .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Worriore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	...	10
	S.P.G. Gujili Street Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Wesleyan Mission Lady Hobart Girls' School	...	...	4	79	...	83	...	2	25	...	27
	East Indian Poor Girls' School	...	..	6	34	..	40	...	22	113	...	135
	Result Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Hindu Girls' School, Varagaaery .. .	...	...	4	150	...	154	...	2	20	...	22
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Beemanaickunpalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	S.P.G. Female Training Institution	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	311	311
	Do. do. Industrial School	...		...	...	13	13	...	...	...	48	48
	Total ..	.	..	14	293	21	298	...	26	511	359	896
Madura ...	S.P.G. Schools, Ramnad (Schwartz grant) ..	...	..	4	46	...	50	...	85	395	...	480
	East Indian Girls' School, Madura	...	...	7	32	...	39	...	90	109	...	199
	West Gate Hindu Girls' School, Madura ...	...	...	4	54	..	88	...	2	3	...	5
	American Mission Female Normal School ...	...	...	72	63	16	151	...	...	...	436	436
	Total ...	...	.	87	225	16	328	...	177	507	436	1,120
Tinnevelly...	Central Girls' School, Palamcottah (Rent grant)	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58
	Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution.	...	...	80	102	24	206	...	40	...	620	660
	St. John's Female Normal School, Nazareth ..	...	...	45	92	30	167	...	...	...	923	923
	Victoria Female Normal School, Tuticorin ...	...	.	44	29	4	77	...	...	...	1,015	1,015
	Total .	...	.	169	223	58	450	...	40	58	2,558	2,656
Malabar ...	St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' School, Calicut	..	10	41	125	..	176	...	1,319	263	...	1,582
	Do. Native Girls' School, Calicut	..	...	..	47	..	47	...	..	332	...	332
	St. Teresa's Convent, Cannanore .. .	...	...	10	90		100	.	540	490	..	1,030
	Sacred Heart Girls' School, Tellicherry ...	..	4	11	71	..	86	...	520	535	...	1,055
	St. Sebastian Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	..	10
	B.G.M. Combined Girls' School, Chumbala ..	..	..	20	101		121	.	90	108	...	198
	Total ...	..	14	82	434	...	530	...	2,469	1,738	...	4,207
S. Canara ...	St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	..	12	58	133	14	215	...	1,468	585	900	2,953
	Victoria do. do.	...	...	12	102	.	114	...	660	583	...	1,243
	Muhammadan do. do.	...	..	...	87	...	87	...	...	12	...	12
	Total ...	...	12	68	272	14	366	...	2,128	1,180	900	4,208
	Total for Girls ...	...	182	1,285	9,261	260	10,988	...	27,482	32,228	8,090	67,800
	Total for Boys and Girls ...	2,569	4,887	9,642	14,988	1,233	33,319	79,550	94,849	42,884	22,113	*2,39,396

* Includes Rs. 1,248 grants to Private and Sassmond and Whitefield schools.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											
Ganjam	Board Normal School, Berhampore	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	206	206
	Do. do. Chicacole	.	..	...	..	.	..		.	..	186	186
	Total ..	..	...	..	..	...		..	...	.	392	392
Vizagapatam	Board Middle School, Parvatipur	.	..	40	38	..	78	...	11	...	...	11
	Board High School, Yellamanchili	..	13	30	...	...	52	...	226	..	...	226
	Board Normal School, Palkonda	...	...	..	...	..	..		...	...	287	287
	Do. do. Vizagapatam	...	...	.	.		...	..	...	.	277	277
	Board Middle School, Palkonda	..	...	36	...	...	36		320	.	...	320
	Do. do. Kasimkota	...	..	26	...	..	26	..	325	..	...	325
	Board Girls' School, Razam	...	..	..		..	..	.	21	...	..	21
	Total ...	..	13	141	38	...	192	...	903	.	504	1,407
Godavari	Board High School, Amalapuram	..	...	32	97	53		182	..	150	...	...	150
	Board Middle School, Viravasaram	...	..		34	9	...	43	...	312	.		312
	Board Normal School, Rajahmundry	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	760	760
	Total ...	.	32	131	62	...	225	..	462	...	760	1,291
Kistna	Board Lower Secondary School, Kollur	...	..	...	32	...	...	32	...	7	..	..	7
	Board Middle School, Tenali	..	...	...	32	8	...	40	...	79	40	...	119
	Do. do. Gudivada	...	..	..	38	26	...	64	...	202	54	...	316
	Board Normal School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	792	792
	Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	..	.	..	..	27	27	...	.	...	100	100
	Total ...	..	...	102	34	27	163	..	348	94	892	1,334
Kurnool	Board Middle School, Nandyal	...	.	...	35	26	...	61	...	168	60	..	228
Cuddapah	Board Middle School, Proddatur	...	...	.	20	51	...	71	...	255	..	..	255
	Do. do. Badvel	..	...	...	8	33	...	41	...	131	36	..	167
	Board Normal School, Royachoti	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...		225	225
	Total ...	...	...	28	84	..	112	.	386	36	225	647
Anantapur	Board Normal School, Anantapur	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	367	367
	Board Primary Schools	...	...	.	.	...		...	.	...	20	...	29
	Total ..	..				...	..			.	20	367	396
Bellary	Board High School, Harpanahalli	.	..	27	52	...	...	79	..	663	.		663
	Board Middle School, Rayadrug	.	..	.	16	65	..	81	...	145	...	...	145
	Do. do. Hospet	...	...	...	39	...	.	39	.	351	...	..	351
	Do. do. Harpanahalli	...		..	...	...	...		..	177	...	.	177
	Board Primary School, Hospet	..	...		...	..	...	...	.	...	83	..	83
	Do. do. Ko'tur	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	73	...	73
	Do. do. Narranikeri	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	192	...	192
	Do. do. Hadagali	...	..	..	...	.	.	..	...	..	100	...	100
	Board Normal School, Bellary	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	60	60
	Total ..		27	107	65	..	199	..	1,336	448	60	1,844
Nellore	Board Middle School, Venkatagiri	.	...	...	16	42	...	58	...	180	60	...	240
	Board Normal School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	444	444
	Board Middle School, Kavali	...	..	.	18	57	...	75	...	244	122	..	366
	Total ...	..	...	34	99	...	133	...	424	182	444	1,050
Chingleput	Board Normal School, Chingleput	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	57	57
	Board Upper Primary School, Saidapet	..	.	...		..	..	.	...	..	72	...	72
	Total	..			...	..		...	...	..	72	57	129
North Arcot	Yeomiah School, Arcot	...	..	...	.		..	.	...	.	1,200	...	1,200
	Board High School, Chittur	...	..	...	48	107	17	.	172	...	1,848	.	...	1,848
	Board Middle School, Karvetnagar	..	...	...	...	14	11	.	25	...	8	...	..	8
	Do. do. Arni	...	...	...	..	59	57	.	116	..	432	78	...	510
	Do. do. Kuppam	..		..	19	56	..	75	...	41	21	..	62
	Board Normal School, Ranipet	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	83	230	313
	Total ...	.	48	199	141		388	..	2,327	1,382	230	3,939
South Arcot	Board Middle School, Panruti	...	...	.	..	23	71	..	94	...	186	62	...	248
	Do. do. Porto Novo	...	...	.	...	19	13	.	32	..	105	83	...	248
	Do. do Tirukollur	.	...	..	...	35	29	...	64	..	382	47	...	429
	Do. do. Kallakurchi	.	.	..	..	20	20	.	40	..	305	76	...	381
	Do. do. Vriddhachalam	...	.	..	..	28	23		51	...	367	77	...	444
	Do. do. Tiruvannamalai	..	..	..	..	33	19	...	52	...	266	80	...	346
	Board Normal School, Villupuram	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	552
	Do. do. Kallakurchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	150	150
	Elementary Normal School, Mannargudi	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	100	100
	Total ...	...	..	158	175	...	333	...	1,671	425	802	2,898
Coimbatore	Board High School, Udumalpet	...	...	34	58	...	...	92	...	565	...	...	565
	Do. do. Dharapuram	...	...	14	45	...	...	59	...	320	..	...	320
	Board Middle School, Pollachi	...	...	...	56	...	...	56	...	155	...	...	155
	Board Primary School, Udumalpet	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Do. do. Pollachi	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108
	Board Normal School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,074
	Do. do. Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	514
	Total ...	...	48	159	...	...	207	...	1,240	188	1,588	3,016

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department	Special department	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*											
Salem	Board High School, Namakal		40	71	91		202		941	95		1,036
	Board Middle School, Hosur		13	26	26		65		287			287
	Do do Dharmapuri			29	32		61		505			505
	Do. do Sankaridrug								230			230
	Do do. Tiruchengod			16	74		90		100			100
	Board Normal School, Salem										351	351
	Total		53	142	223		418		2,063	95	351	2,509
Tanjore	Board High School, Tiruvallur		36	128			164		1,111			1,111
	Board Normal School, Tanjore										540	540
	Total		36	128			164		1,111		540	1,651
Trichinopoly	Board Normal School, Trichinopoly										350	350
	Board High School, Kulitalai		13	57			70		609			609
	Do. Middle School Lalgudi			50	29		79		280	102		382
	Do. do. Perambalur (closed)								93			93
	Total		13	107	29		149		1,072	102	350	1,524
Madura	Madura Technical Institute					66	66				1,919	1,919
Tinnevelly	Alwartirunagari Govindappayya's Chatram Sanskrit school			28			28		60			60
	Board Normal School, Tinnevelly					52	52				427	427
	Total			28		52	80		60		427	487
Malabar	Board Middle School, Angadipuram			20	49		69		160	43		203
	Do. do Betatnad			38	28		66		333			333
	Do do. Manjeri			42	38		80		389			389
	Do do. Cherpalcheri			30	32		62		216	77		293
	Do. do Kottayi			30	37		67		357	75		432
	Do. do. Koduvayur			43	74		117		376	110		486
	Do do. Badagara			29	40		69		308	50		358
	Do do Alatur			79	42		121		351	71		422
	Board Mappilla Normal School, Tellicherry					9	9				10	10
	Do do. Tirur					12	12				90	90
	Do do. Calicut										518	518
	Board Hindu do do.										725	725
	Do do. Nadapuram										475	475
	Board Middle School, Chavakad			41	32		73		290	88		378
	Board Preparatory Normal School, Malapuram					12	12				120	120
	Board Female Normal School, Tellicherry					12	12		120		720	840
	Total			352	372	45	769		2,900	514	2,658	6,072
South Canara	Board Middle School, Kasaragod			54	23		77		7			7
	Do do Puttur			37	51		88		58	21		79
	Do do. Kundapur		28	60	60		154		501	336		837
	Board Normal School, Mangalore										660	660
	Total		28	157	134		319		566	357	660	1,583
	Total Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Local Funds		298	2,006	1,482	190	3,978		17,037	3,984	13 295	34,316
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.											
Ganjam	Municipal High School, Chicacole		80	39			119		859			859
Vizagapatam	Municipal Middle School, Bimlipatam			67			67		10			10
Kurnool	Municipal High School, Kurnool (Net cost)		20	82	63		165		1,559			1,559
Bellary	Municipal High School, Bellary		51	75			126		1,476		43	1,519
Anantapur	Municipal High School, Anantapur		23	47	21		90		627			627
Cuddapah	Municipal High School, Cuddapah (Net cost)		34	70			104		2,752			2,752
Nellore	Result Schools in the Ongole Municipality									5		5
North Arcot	Municipal Middle School, Walajapet			60			60		20			20
Chingleput	Municipal Salary Result Schools, Conjeeveram									9		9
Coimbatore	Municipal High School, Karur		14	54			68		385			385
Nilgiris	Brooks Memorial School, Ootacamund		12	14	32		58		1,793	639		2,432
Salem	Municipal College, Salem	27	54	94			175	1,206	1,533			2,829
	Do High School, Tirupatur		14	65	18		97		156			156
	Total	27	68	159	18		272	1,206	1,689			2,985
Tanjore	Municipal High School, Mayavaram		86	179			265		749			749
	Primary Schools, Kumbakonam Municipality									10		10
	Municipal Girls' School, Mayavaram			7	89		96		6	40		46
	Do Primary Schools, Kumbakonam									100		100
	Primary Schools (Gymnastic Instructor)									90		90
	Secondary and Primary Schools, Tanjore Municipality								38	90		128
	Total		86	186	89		361		793	330		1,123

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

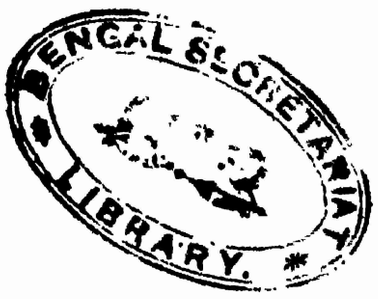
District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*											
Trichinopoly	Mrs. Pennington Girls' School, Srirangam	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	12	.	12
	Municipal Girls' School, Tiruvanaikaval			..	.		. ..	.	.	2	.	2
	Total ...	..		...	..		.			14		14
Madura ..	Municipal Industrial School, Madura	..	...	...		159	159	.	.		127	127
	Result School, Periakulam Municipality ..	.	..							44		44
	Total .	.	...	..	.	159	159			44	127	171
Tinnevelly	Result Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality (Gymnastic Instructor) ...	..	...	...	...	.	.			28		28
	Pyal Schools, Palamcottah Municipality (Gymnastic Instructor)	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		30	...	30
	Municipal Industrial School, Tinnevelly ...	.	..	...	...	..		..			61	61
	Total ...	...	.		..		.	.		58	61	119
Malabar ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry	62	75	61	..	...	198	1,420	320	...		1,749
	Victoria College, Palghat	124	213	85	...	...	422	1,803	1,370	..	.	*3,173
	Municipal High School, Cannanore	...	29	61	..	.	90		773			773
	Municipal Primary Schools	...		.	.	..	.	...	.	81	.	81
	Total ,.	186	317	207			710	3,232	2,463	81		5,776
South Canara	Primary Schools, Mangalore	...		..			.		.	27		27
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants to Municipal Funds	218	704	1,060	223	159	2,359	4,528	14,420	1,207	231	20,392
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds	2,782	5,889	12,707	16,681	1,582	39,641	84,078	1,26,312	48,075	35,630	2,94,104
	II.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.											
Godavari ..	Lower Primary Schools paid by the Ellore Taluk Board		...	. .	...	.	...	..	.	69		69
Kurnool .	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..		40		40
Chingleput	F.C.M. High School, Tiruvallur	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	68		68
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	91		91
	Wesleyan Mission School, Alandur	...		..	. .	...	...	...		*211	...	211
	Total	.	.	.	...	...	. .	...	. .	370		370
Cuddapah	Mission Boarding Primary School, Madanapalli		...			...	...	...		10	.	10
Nilgiris ...	St. Lewis School, Gudalur ...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	150		150
	A.V. Combined System School, Wellington ..	..	...	.	...	...	...	. .	. .	107	...	107
	Twenty-two Primary Schools		.	...	...	. .		..	.	1,872		1,872
	Total ...		. .	..	.		.	.		2,129		2,129
Tanjore .	Pennington High School, Shiyali	. .	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	9		9
	Middle School, Kapistalam	...	...	...	...		...	. .		7	.	7
	Total		. .	..	...	. .	.	...	.	16	..	16
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Local Funds	.	...		...	...	..	. .	.	2,634	.	2,634
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.											
Vizagapatam.	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam Hindu High School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	816	..	...	816
Godavari ...	Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada .	...	...	...	...	. .	.		496	. .	..	496
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	.	..	...	. .		...	689	.	.	689
	Union High School, Rajahmundry ...	...	.	. .	...		.	...	171	80		251
	Total ..	.	..	...	.	...	.	. .	1,356	80	.	1,436
Kistna ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam	...	...	..	...	. .	...	.	438		.	438
	Hindu do. do.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	.	370		.	370
	C.M.S. do. Bezvada	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	300	170		470
	Sanskrit do. Guntur	...	...	.	. .	...	.	...	244			244
	A.E.L.M. Middle School, Guntur . . .	...	..		..	...	...		213			213
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,565	170	.	1,735
Nellore ...	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	.	...	569
	Venkatasmi Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	.	.	405
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	v	...		...	...	...		248	9	. .	257
	Total v	...	...	.	. .		...	.	1,222	9		1,231
Chingleput...	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	.	...	322
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...		...	...		.	...	..	504	...		505
	Total ..	..	...	. .	.	.	...	...	826	..	...	826

* Includes Rs. 807 net cost.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	31	...	436
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	S.P.G. Middle School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	159
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	410
	Town Middle School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	197	...	476
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	384	...	1,073
North Arcot.	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	339	...	1,089
	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	183	...	294
	Salary Grant Schools, Walajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	576
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	522	...	1,959
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	257	...	898
	R. C. High School, Combatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	...	...	305
	Upper Primary School for Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	240
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	497	...	1,443
Nilgiris	St. Joseph's School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	402	...	752
	Upper Primary Schools, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	115
	St. Antony's School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	240	...	590
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	757	...	1,457
Salem	London Mission School, Vaniyambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	200	...	433
Tanjore	Tanjore St. Joseph's Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	81
	Do. St. Antony's do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	88	...	194
	Do. G.L.M. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	181
	Do. Vedavalliammal's School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
	Do. Central School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	228
	Do. Hindu Chinmaya Pillai's School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
	Do. S.P.G. Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	335
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	267
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	41	...	374
	St. Mary's Middle School, Velipalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	129	...	2,533
Madura	Native College, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	295	...	1,070
	A.M. High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	94	...	565
	Town do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	534
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	389	...	2,169
Tinnevelly	C.M.S. College High School, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	153	...	591
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	292	...	539
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132
	Muhammadan Lower Primary Schools, Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	632	...	1,317
Malabar	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	...	...	585
	Church of England Middle School, Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	72	...	188
	St. Joseph's High School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	70	...	218
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	142	...	991
South Canara	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	139	...	359
	Rozario's Middle School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	220
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	139	...	579
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,355	4,081	...	20,436



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th October 1892, No. 13907.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copies of the Public Instruction Report for 1891–92.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd November 1892, No. 14603.
" " " " 17th " " " 15221.

ORDER—dated 13th January 1893, No. 16, Educational.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction is concise and clear and is free from the defects pointed out in the review upon the report for the preceding year. The year 1891–92 witnessed considerable changes; among these the most important were the transfer of almost all the Training schools maintained from public funds to departmental management, the publication of additional sections of the Educational rules, the issue of a new School-fee notification, the transfer to Government of a large number of girls' schools, the holding of the Lower Secondary examination for the first time, the application of the new Public Service notification to certain superior appointments with effect from the 1st April 1891, and the amendment of the University bye-laws in respect of the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examinations. The effect of the Educational rules which came into force early in 1891 is already noticeable and they will doubtless have considerable influence upon the course of education in the future. A beginning has been made in the enforcement of the recognition system, which, having been happily accepted by the University, will put an end to speculative, ill-equipped and inefficient schools at one time threatening to become numerous, and will greatly strengthen the department in controlling secondary instruction. The report contains but little information as to the working of this system and as to the degree of strictness with which it has been applied. The Director will now submit a special report on this subject. The new School-fee notification was not introduced until the 1st January 1892 and, therefore, did not greatly affect the statistics for the year under review, but its operation, combined with the Primary School examination notification, is certain to result in a very great extension of primary education. The Primary School examination has already had a most stimulating effect, as will be seen later on. The results of the transfer to departmental control of the Board Training schools cannot yet be ascertained, but they will doubtless prove to be highly beneficial.

2. *General Statistics.*—It was remarked in the review of the report for 1890–91 that the statistics relating to public institutions would have been more satisfactory if they had shown more marked signs of increasing concentration; it is gratifying to observe that the pupils in public institutions in 1891–92 increased, as compared with 1890–91, by 7·9 per cent., while the corresponding advance in the number of such institutions was only 5·1 per cent. This concentration is attributed by the Director

of Public Instruction to the influence of the new Educational rules. The figures relating to attendance for a series of years are compared below:—

Year.	Number of public institutions.	Number of institutions of all classes.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	
			In public institutions.	In all classes of institutions.
1887-88	14,813	17,355	464,654	505,658
1888-89	15,379	18,931	492,514	552,152
1889-90	16,226	20,512	517,055	600,551
1890-91	18,839	22,028	583,137	644,164
1891-92	19,801	23,204	629,512	693,985

Further details relating to public institutions are given in the following statement:—

—	Colleges.			Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.			Special Schools.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of public institutions ..	37	40	40	770	815	813	15,325	17,885	18,855	94	99	93
Number of pupils in public institutions.	3,526	3,723	4,450	33,302	32,507	33,556	476,819	543,288	587,558	3,408	3,619	3,948
Rate per cent. of advance or decline in number of pupils as compared with preceding year ..	1·2	5·6	19·5	— 1·3	— 2·4	3·2	5·4	13·9	8·1	13·9	6·2	9·1

The most noticeable points in this table are (1) the large advance in the attendance at colleges and (2) the cessation of the decline in the attendance at Secondary schools. Taking all classes of schools into consideration, only one district (Chingleput) showed a decrease, as compared with 1890–91, in the number of pupils, though five showed a decline (large in the case of Trichinopoly) in the number of institutions; it is probable, therefore, that the abolition of schools in some districts has been advantageous to the cause of education. It is noticeable that in spite of agricultural distress, the number of schools and scholars increased in the Ceded Districts.

3. The proportion of pupils to population rose from 1 in 55 in 1890–91 to 1 in 51, and 22·5 per cent. of the boys of school-going age were under instruction as against 21·1 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of girls under instruction advanced by 12·3 per cent. The relative advance made by Hindus, Native Christians and Muhammadans since 1880–81 appears from the following figures:—

—	Proportion of pupils to population.		
	1880-81.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Hindus	1 in 101	1 in 62	1 in 58
Native Christians	1 in 23	1 in 17	1 in 16
Muhammadans	1 in 87	1 in 29	1 in 27

The progress in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans which these figures denote is remarkable. If, however, the stages of education reached by the various sections of the community be taken into consideration, it will be found that the apparent superiority of the Muhammadans is limited to primary education as the following statement shows:—

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Arts Colleges	0·6	0·5	0·1	3·0	0·2	0·0
Professional Colleges	0·8	0·1	0·0	0·4	0·0	0·0
Upper Secondary Schools	5·2	1·6	0·4	5·3	0·6	0·1
Lower ,, ,, ...	21·0	8·0	1·5	10·2	2·2	1·4
Primary Schools	67·2	88·0	97·3	80·2	96·6	98·3
Training and Special Schools ..	5·2	1 8	0·7	0·9	0·4	0·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It appears from the above figures that the Brahman community contributes the largest proportion of its numbers to Arts colleges and Upper Secondary schools, and the Europeans and Eurasians to Professional colleges, Lower Secondary schools and Training and Special schools, while nearly all the Muhammadans, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Paraiyas and kindred classes are at Primary schools. So far as higher education is concerned, the Muhammadans are very little more advanced than the Paraiyas and such-like classes.

4. The very large increase in the number of pupils reading English in 1891–92 is satisfactory, and it is also gratifying to observe that the statistics show a considerable extension of education among the Uriyas; the figures relating to these two languages appear below:—

—	Number under instruction in English and Uriya.					Percentage of increase in four years.
	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	
English	78,687	84,101	84,561	85,877	100,350	27·5
Uriya	19,795	22,090	23,926	27,629	30,679	54·9

These figures are particularly favorable in respect of Uriya, for, while the pupils reading that language have advanced by 54·9 per cent., the attendance at all classes of institutions has increased by only 37 per cent. Inasmuch as the extension of education is mainly downwards, the number of pupils learning English cannot be expected to progress at the same pace as the attendance at all classes of schools. The sudden advance in the number of pupils learning English which occurred in the year under review has not been explained by the Director. It is observed that only 187 pupils were reading Tulu, though that language is spoken by about half the inhabitants of South Canara. The statistics relating to Vaccination are not altogether satisfactory, for the proportion of unvaccinated girls was 11·7 per cent., while in 1887–88 the corresponding figure was only 9·1 per cent.; the percentage of unprotected boys has, however, fallen during the same period from 13·1 to 9·6.

5. *Finance.*—The subject of finance has been dealt with carefully by Dr. Duncan. It appears that the total expenditure upon public institutions in 1891–92 was Rupees 57,44,342 against Rs. 53,85,774 in the preceding year. Meanwhile, the attendance at these institutions rose from 583,137 to 629,512, so that the average cost of each pupil fell from Rs. 9·2 in 1890–91 to Rs. 9·1; in 1887–88 the cost of each pupil was Rs. 10·2.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 57,44,342, the sum of Rs. 46,73,097 was expended upon University and School education and the rest on objects of general expenditure. The said sum of Rs. 46,73,097 was distributed in the following proportions:—

—	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	Total.
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100·0
Compare 1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100·0

The proportionate expenditure upon Secondary education has continued to decline, while that on Primary education has advanced; this is the natural consequence of the downward extension of education.

The sum of Rs. 57,44,342 expended upon public institutions was derived from the following sources in the proportions shown below :—

Year.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, &c.	Total.
1887–88	29·0	11·0	3 3	33 2	23·5	100·0
1888–89	25 2	11 8	3 5	33 9	25·6	100 0
1889–90	28·5	12·1	3 7	33 2	22·2	100 0
1890–91	29 6	13·2	3 4	31 1	22 7	100 0
1891–92	30·4	14·3	3 8	30·2	21 3	100 0

The steady increase in the proportion met by Local and Municipal funds is noticeable, but, on the other hand, there has been a continuous decline in the proportion met from fee-revenue, and in consequence of the decrease under this head and also under the head "Subscriptions, &c.," as well as of the increase in the Provincial grant for education, the proportionate share borne by Provincial funds shows a tendency to increase. What effect the new School-fee notification will have on the fee-revenue cannot yet be calculated, but it is possible that there will be for a time a further fall in the collections under this head which can only be counteracted by a strict enforcement of the requirements of the Educational rules. The distribution of the expenditure is shown in more detail in the following table :—

Objects of expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure on the objects specified in the first column which was met from the following funds :—					
	Provincial.	Local	Municipal	Fee receipts	Other sources.	Total.
University education. { 1890–91	51 6	..	0 2	31 2	17 0	100·0
{ 1891 92	18 7	..	..	33 4	17 9	100 0
Secondary education { 1890 91 ..	21 2	2·1	2 9	43 6	30 2	100 0
{ 1891–92 .. .	20 9	3 1	3 1	42 4	30 5	100 0
Primary education. { 1890 91	10 1	28·7	6·1	34 7	20 4	100 0
{ 1891 92	11 5	29 8	6 3	33·7	18·7	100·0
Special education. { 1890–91	55 1	15 8	2 4	5·3	21 2	100 0
{ 1891 92	57 4	11·0	1 8	3 2	26 6	100 0

Fees contributed a larger proportion than in 1890–91 in the case of University education only. Provincial funds contributed more largely to Primary education and Special schools in consequence, no doubt, of the opening of new Government Primary schools and the transfer of Training schools to departmental management. For a similar reason, probably, Local Funds contributed less to Special education and more to Primary education than in 1890–91.

From the table appearing in paragraph 22 of the report, it seems that, while attendance in all institutions rose by 7·7 per cent. as compared with 1890–91, the fee income advanced by only 2·7 per cent. If, however, the year under review be compared with 1882–83, it will be found that the receipts from fees have advanced by 59·9 per cent., while the attendance has increased by only 55·5 per cent. The average fee continues to decline, and in the case of Professional colleges there was a very large decrease as compared with 1890–91, which has not been explained. Direct expenditure has not advanced since 1882–83 at the same rate as attendance, but the rates of advance have been closer than might have been anticipated.

6. Grants-in-aid declined in amount as compared with 1890–91, the total sum paid out being Rs. 9,53,788 against Rs. 9,58,051; the decrease has been adequately explained. It is satisfactory to observe that in the case of results grants from Provincial funds the revised estimate for 1891–92 was exceeded; grants amounting

to no less than Rs. 43,620 remained, however, unpaid at the end of the year. The discrepancy referred to in paragraph 24 (ii), page 24, of the report, in connection with grants-in-aid from Local Funds, will be explained by the Accountant-General. The expenditure from Local Funds upon grants-in-aid was in excess of the budget, except under Combined and Building grants; the expenditure under Building grants was particularly meagre. At the end of the year, outstanding result-grants payable from Local Funds are reported to have amounted to Rs. 23,536. With regard to grants from Municipal Funds, the Director of Public Instruction notes a discrepancy in the figures. It is observed that in several Municipalities the estimates for results-grants were not worked up to. Only 63 per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female pupils registered were actually examined for grants, as against 65 per cent. and 47 per cent., respectively, in 1890–91; this is much to be regretted. The great difference between the numbers registered and presented for results grant examinations which is noticeable every year is ascribed by the Director to the estimate system, and if in revising chapter III of the Code Dr. Duncan can see his way to the abolition of the system, the Government will be glad. The average grant earned by each pupil was less than in 1890–91; on the other hand, more than 50 per cent. of the amount earned took the form of merit grants.

7. *University Education.*—The most noticeable features in connection with University education were the foundation of the Law College as a separate institution and the various changes in the University by-laws which are summarized in para. 36 of the report. There was a large increase in the attendance at both Arts and Professional colleges, but the number examined (excluding candidates for the Matriculation examination) fell from 3,361 to 3,302, as shown in the following statement:—

	Number examined			Percentage passed.		
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
M.A	10	10	16	30	60	37
B.A	930	1,046	946	52	59	58
F.A	2,013	2,052	2,016	18	33	37
M.L	..	2	3	..	50	..
B.L.	120	128	151	29	30	32
M B and C.M	4	6	6	50	33	50
Preliminary Scientific	4	4	7	25	50	14
L.M S.	74	84	109	24	21	26
B.C.E	13	10	14	31	10	43
L.T	9	19	* 35	56	37	* 66
Total ..	3,177	3,361	3,303	29	40	42

* Includes candidates for both the written and the practical examinations.

These figures are fairly satisfactory. It is noticeable that all the candidates who passed for the M.A. Degree were Brahmans, and that 67·8 per cent. of the successful candidates for the B.A., Language Branch, 70·6 per cent. of those for the B.A., Optional branch, and 72·0 per cent. of those for the F.A. examination, were of the same class. Native Christians also did well in these examinations. The attendance at Arts colleges as compared with the preceding year rose by no less than 19 per cent.; the Director of Public Instruction attributes the increase mainly to the effects of the new School fee notification. There were 12 First-grade colleges, of which 3 were under departmental management and 1 was unaided. The Madras Christian College had by far the largest attendance. The various Professional colleges are reviewed separately by Government and call for no particular notice here.

8. *Secondary Education for Boys.*—The Government has already dealt with most of the examinations which form the tests of Secondary and Primary education in connection with the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and few remarks on this subject are therefore called for. Not a single candidate passed the complete test of the Upper Secondary examination. The figures relating to the Matriculation examination for a period of 5 years are given below.

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of examinees	6,582	7,327	7,104	7,002	7,907
Percentage of success	29·8	25·3	22·7	23·5	30·1

The Director of Public Instruction has suggested in paragraph 54 of the report a probable reason for the great increase in the number of candidates in the year under review. The best results in this examination were obtained by Board schools and the worst by private pupils; Muhammadan candidates obtained a very low percentage of success.

Upper Secondary education shows few signs of growth. The considerable decline in 1891-92 in the number of Upper Secondary schools is not indeed an unfavorable feature, inasmuch as the number of scholars in the remaining schools increased, but this increase is probably altogether due to the existence of a third form in the Upper Secondary departments of schools for the first time in the year under review. The strength of the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of Upper Secondary schools declined. The Lower Secondary examination was held for the first time in the year under review; 3,134 candidates appeared and 1,273 secured complete certificates; the results obtained by candidates belonging to the class "Teachers" were very poor. Muhammadans contributed only 141 candidates to this examination against 1,524 Brahmins, and only 31 per cent. of the former passed as compared with 41 per cent. of the latter. Taking into consideration the Lower Secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, the attendance in boys' schools in the Lower Secondary stage amounted to 22,328 against 21,878 in 1890-91; the advance was very small and the figure is still below that reached in 1889-90; causes for this unsatisfactory state of affairs were suggested in paragraph 2 (2) of the last review. It would be more gratifying to find signs of increasing concentration in Lower Secondary schools; during the year the number of these schools advanced by 37—a figure greatly out of proportion to the increase in attendance. In the Lower Secondary departments of Vernacular schools for boys, the attendance averaged only 7; doubtless in many cases the abolition of the Lower Secondary department would be a gain to the school.

Particulars regarding the Secondary standards, so far as concerns boys, appear below:—

Years.	Number of boys presented in Secondary standards.				Percentage passed.			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
1887-88	1,692	1,023	860	3,575	71·6	56·1	35·1	58·4
1888-89	1,596	1,060	969	3,625	69·2	63·0	33·4	57·8
1889-90	1,551	1,060	901	3,512	68·5	64·9	31·7	58 0
1890-91	1,667	1,147	887	3,701	72·0	70·4	43·2	64·6
1891-92	1,661	1,079	472	3,212	70·7	74·1	68·4	71·5

The large decrease in the number presented for the VII Standard in the year under review has been explained.

9. *Primary Education for Boys.*—It is abundantly clear that the institution of the Primary School examination has given an extraordinary impetus to Primary education; in the three years during which this examination has been held, the number of Upper Primary schools for boys has increased by more than 38 per cent. and the number of pupils therein by more than 42 per cent. The impetus thus given must obviously be communicated to lower primary education also and must in time produce a corresponding increase therein. The results of the Primary School examination in 1891-92 have already been discussed in connection with the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations and it need not be further referred to here beyond mentioning that the candidates for the examination increased by more than 41 per cent. over the number registered in 1890-91. Another effect of this

examination has been to raise the proportion of pupils in the Upper Primary stage to 32 per cent. of the total number of Primary pupils; in 1890–91 the proportion was 29 per cent. and, in 1889–90, 28 per cent. The percentage of boys under Primary instruction in Public schools to the total male population of school-going age was 18·8 and varied from 50·3 in Madras to 10·5 in Vizagapatam. It is observed that the shading in the map attached to paragraph 75 of the report is wrong in the case of no less than six districts.

Information regarding the number of boys presented for the Primary standards is given in the following table :—

Year	Number of boys presented for the Standards.				
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
1887–88	30,173	56,210	41,560	29,544	10,361
1888–89 . ..	37,314	59,546	43,950	28,800	10,451
1889–90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890–91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891–92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688

The increase which these figures show under every head and especially in the Infant standard is remarkable. For all practical purposes the IV Standard examination is the Primary School examination, and of the 17,405 male pupil-candidates who presented themselves for this latter test, the Director of Public Instruction calculates that only about 3,800 presented themselves with the object of qualifying for the Public service or for the profession of teaching, but it is probable that the Director's estimate is below the mark.

10. *Special Education.*—As observed in the review on the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, the results of the Government Technical examination, were better on the whole than in 1890–91, and in some respects the advance was very considerable as the following figures show :—

—	Number of subject candidates who passed		
	Elementary.	Intermediate	Advanced.
1891–92	275	709	23
1890–91	400	435	29

The apparent decline in the elementary grade has been explained in the report on Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations as being due to the fact that in 1890–91 the Elementary examination formed part of the Middle School examination, which was held twice in that year. Particulars regarding Special schools and classes for the last five years are given below (the figures exclude Colleges and College Departments) :—

Classes of Institutions	Strength.				
	1887–88	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92
Training Schools for Masters	967	1,039	1,215	1,174	1,384
„ „ for Mistresses	311	331	289	253	243
Schools of Art	299	212	364	424	426
„ of Medicine	197	225	209	261	347
„ of Engineering	75	76	113	156	185
„ of Agriculture	32	28	40	34	..
„ of Commerce	314	169	162	117	150
„ of Industry	640	739	739	992	997
Ordnance Artificers' School	84	87	94	.	..
Reformatory School	..	85	109	140	152
Schools of Music	..	..	74	68	64
	2,919	2,991	3,408	3,619	3,948
Special Classes	296	689	1,019	1,000	608
Total ..	3,215	3,680	4,427	4,619	4,556

These figures are fairly satisfactory ; the decline in the attendance at special classes is not a matter of much moment provided that the strength of the regular institutions continues to grow, and in these institutions a very considerable increase of strength has taken place since 1887–88. The least satisfactory feature of the above table is the position of Training Schools for Mistresses. Training Schools for Masters show a fair rate of progress, though the advance is not so rapid as might have been hoped, and it will be long before the supply of trained teachers approaches sufficiency at the present rate of production. But the strength of Training Schools for Mistresses has been declining since 1888–89, and for this no adequate explanation is forthcoming. The fact is much to be regretted, and it will, no doubt, receive the particular consideration of the Director. As the application of the Educational Rules becomes more stringent, a rapid accession of strength to training institutions may be confidently expected. The Government observes with pleasure that the transfer of these schools to Departmental control has already been productive of beneficial results. It is gratifying to find that of 1,384 students in Training Schools for Masters, 155 were Muhammadans and 12 Paraiyas; and that the proportion of untrained teachers in these institutions was lower than in 1890–91. In this last respect Training Schools for Mistresses also showed an improvement. The sum realized by the sale of articles manufactured in Industrial schools was higher than in 1890–91 and the qualifications of the teaching staff were superior.

11. *Female Education.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in female education, as the marginally-noted figures show. It is noticeable that more than 50 per cent. of the girls under instruction were reading in boys' schools. General Table (5) shows that out of 93,439 girls under instruction in public schools for general education, no fewer than 86,841 (or 93 per cent.) were in the Lower Primary stage, and of these 20,124 (or 22 per cent. of the total) were not reading printed books ; the very elementary nature of the education imparted to girls is apparent from these facts. There was a considerable increase in the number of female candidates who appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination, the number successful being 49, of whom 48 were Christians ; the remaining candidate was a Brahman, and this is the first instance of a girl of that class appearing for the examination. The number of girls that passed the Higher Examination for Women was the same (160) as in the previous year ; of these all except 3 were Christians. For the Lower Secondary examination 189 female candidates passed fully or partially, while the successful female candidates for the Middle School examination held in 1890–91 numbered 269 ; of the 113 candidates who gained complete certificates at the Lower Secondary examination only 7 were not Christians. Owing to the operation of the Educational Rules the number of Lower Secondary schools for girls fell by 23, and it is less satisfactory to observe that the attendance in the Primary Departments of the remaining Lower Secondary schools declined. For the Primary School examination there were 561 successful female candidates, whereas there were only 398 in 1890–91 ; of the 561 successful candidates, 276 obtained complete certificates, and of these 98 were Hindus or Muhammadans.

	Number of girls in all classes of institutions.	Percentage of advance in preceding year
1887–88	65,535	0·6
1888–89	69,873	6·6
1889–90	78,344	12 1
1890–91	87,715	12 0
1891–92	98,471	12 3

The figures relating to the Primary education of women are decidedly satisfactory, the schools having increased by 9·3 in number and by 14·0 per cent. in strength. Madura still shows remarkably poor results in female primary education, and in that and five other districts the number of girls receiving primary instruction was under 2 per cent. of the female population of school-going age; in the five districts of Madras, Nilgiris, Malabar, Tinnevelly and Kistna, on the other hand, the proportion was over 5 per cent. The attention of the Municipal Council of Bellary will be drawn in the Local and Municipal Department to the Director's suggestion in paragraph 138 of the report. Particulars of the Standard examinations for girls for a period of five years appear below.

Year.	Number of girls who passed each Standard.							
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1887-88	6,553	5,410	3,483	2,130	868	272	129	17
1888-89	6,349	4,936	3,156	1,866	811	265	132	10
1889-90	7,441	5,778	3,579	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890-91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891-92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
Rate of advance in 4 years..	79 per cent.	39 per cent.	28 per cent.	22 per cent.	25 per cent.	68 per cent.	84 per cent.	147 per cent.

The increase under every standard, and especially the seventh, is encouraging. In paragraph 186, the Director suggests that the time has come for reducing the double rates of results grants now allowed to girls, so as to set free money for other pressing requirements. This is an important question on which Government desires a full expression of his views. The expenditure from Public funds on girls' schools is shown in table 4 as Rs. 2,66,508 or 11·8 per cent. on the total outlay from Public funds, less indirect charges. This is not an excessive proportion, and unless the money saved by reduction of grants can be more beneficially expended otherwise on female education the reduction seems uncalled for.

12. *Education of Special Classes.*—The extent to which various classes of the community have shared in the educational progress of the Presidency has already been referred to above and few further remarks are called for. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in 1891–92 in public schools advanced by 15 per cent.; if those reading in private schools be included, the advance was somewhat over 10 per cent. The proportion of pupils to boys of school-going age in the case of Muhammadans was highest in Salem (73·5 per cent.); the corresponding proportion for the whole Presidency was 42·2 per cent. as against 38·8 per cent. in 1890–91, and the figure compares very favorably with the proportion of pupils to boys of school-going age of all classes which was only 22·5 per cent. The attention of the District Boards concerned will be drawn in the Local and Municipal Department to the remarks in paragraph 155 of the report on the subject of opening more schools for Muhammadans.

The education of the Pariahs and kindred classes remains on the most unsatisfactory footing, but the question of facilitating their instruction is at present under the consideration of Government, and it must not be forgotten that a large number of Native Christians belong to these classes and appear in the Educational returns under their adopted faith. The education of these backward classes is most advanced in Madras, Nilgiris and Tinnevelly. The comparative success obtained in the last named district is doubtless due to the efforts of Mission Societies. The education of the hill-tribes of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari shows some signs of improvement, but the subject has been dealt with separately in connection with the Agency reports and no further remarks are called for here.

Indigenous and private schools show a fair rate of advance.

13. *Books and Scholarships.*—The institution of a Standing Text Book Committee was an important improvement carried out during the year under review; its functions are described in paragraph 165 of the report. The stock of Government books in hand on the 1st April 1892 was of the nominal value of Rs. 29,355; this figure shows a considerable decline when compared with the corresponding figure for 1890–91, but it is still very high and the Director of Public Instruction does not seem to have taken the active steps to get rid of unsaleable stock which were suggested by Government when reviewing the report for 1890–91.

It is observed that one-quarter of the scholarships intended for Matriculates studying for the F.A. examination were not awarded during the year.

14. *General Remarks.*—The utilization of the villagewar census statistics for the purpose of ascertaining the villages where schools are required, which the Director proposes in paragraph 176, should be productive of useful results. The information

given in paragraphs 177 and 178 of the report is novel and interesting and will be brought to the notice of the Government of India; the Director shows that the arbitrary proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population which is taken, under orders of the Government of India, to represent the number of children of school-going age does not even approximate to the reality. Adopting the proportions calculated by the Director of Public Instruction, it appears that 23 per cent. of the boys of Primary school-going age were under instruction in Primary schools and classes in 1891–92, the rate varying from 12 per cent. in Vizagapatam to 75 per cent. in Madras. It also appears that only 1·2 per cent. of the boys of Lower Secondary school-going age were receiving Lower Secondary instruction; that only ·59 per cent. of the boys of Upper Secondary school-going age were under instruction in Upper Secondary institutions; and that only ·26 per cent. of males of college-going age attended Arts colleges. These figures show clearly the rudimentary state of education in the Presidency. While, however, the Director's figures show that the 15 per cent. of the population ordinarily assumed under-rates the numbers of children of school-going age, the Government would not follow the Director in striking separate proportions for the several stages of study. Paragraphs 178 and 179 should have the particular attention of all Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

The continuous decline in the percentage of unpassed teachers in Primary schools is satisfactory, though it is necessarily slow. The number of teachers in public Primary schools for boys advanced by 5·5 per cent. on 1890–91, while the attendance increased by only 8·3 per cent.; the large increase in the number of teachers in the year under review was the result probably of the application of the Educational Rules.

Sessional schools were less by 2 than in 1890–91, but night schools continued to advance and had a strength of 14,771 at the close of 1891–92, thus showing an extraordinary advance in attendance of 112 per cent. since 1885–86.

In paragraph 185 the Director gives some encouraging statistics regarding the number of Matriculates and F.A. men proceeding to the F.A. and B.A. examinations respectively.

The figures given in paragraph 190 of the report institute a favorable comparison between the educational condition of Madras and the rest of India, but the following table does not give such gratifying results:—

Province.	Number of pupils in all institutions.	Percentage to total population.
Madras (1891–92)	693,985	1·9
Bengal (1890–91)	1,468,943	2·0
Bombay (1890–91)	620,498	2·3
Punjab (1890–91)	245,713	1·3
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (1890–91) ..	289,521	0·6

The Director sums up the results of 1891–92 in paragraph 176 as follows:—

"On the literary side it will be noticed that there was an increase in the number of scholars in public institutions in each of the different stages of instruction, especially in the Collegiate and Upper Primary stages; that the results of the various public examinations conducted by the University and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations were in general more favorable than those of the preceding year; that a larger sum was expended from public funds—Provincial, Local and Municipal—on the development of Primary education; and that public institutions improved with regard to staff, accommodation and sanitation and were better supplied with furniture and apparatus, scientific and gymnastic, to satisfy the requirements of the Educational rules. Professional colleges and schools for special instruction also made appreciable progress, though the attendance slightly fell in certain cases, and they secured on the whole better results at the University and Technical examinations held during the year."

With these remarks the Government agrees, and His Excellency in Council desires to express his appreciation of the work done by the Department during the year under review.

15. The following errors have been noticed in the report:—

Page	2,	statement	2,	column	2,	"17,335"	should be	"17,355"
„	2,	„	2,	„	4,	"698"	„	"718"
„	2,	„	2,	„	4,	"1,596"	„	"1,576"
„	5,	„	2,	„	6,	"35"	„	"34"
„	6,	paragraph	3,	line	5,	"21·1"	„	"21·05"
„	17,	statement	2,	column	6,	"·3"	„	"3·47"
„	18,	paragraph	3,	line	10,	"16"	„	"15·4"
„	21,	„	1,	„	9,	"As. 3-6"	„	"As. 3-5"
„	21,	„	1,	„	9,	"A. 1-7"	„	"A. 1-8"
„	96,	„	2,	„	4,	"125"	„	"130"

[Hear enter No. 17, dated 13th January 1893.]

(True Extract.)

C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Commissioner, U.C.S. Examinations.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Local and Municipal Department.
„ Surgeon-General.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Registrar, University of Madras.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — for the year 1891-92.